



NSW BIRD ATLASSERS Inc.

A group monitoring birds in New South Wales

HOW TO COMPLETE THE NSWBA BIRD RECORD SHEET

An Instruction Manual and Guide

Tony Burgin

January 2016

PREAMBLE

So you have joined the NSWBA and want to become an atlasser? Firstly, get out into the field and locate and identify some bird species. You can do this as often as you like but BE CAREFUL you are in danger of entering into a lifetime activity, dare I say it an obsession, with looking at and identifying birds, wherever you go and whatever you do!

You will need a notebook and pencil, to keep a list of the birds you see, together with the date(s) and places you saw them, then all you do is return home, fill in the NSWBA Bird Record Sheet(s) and post it off and you have become an atlasser! You can obtain record sheets from the membership officer or download from the web site (<http://www.nswbirdatlassers.org.au>.)

What follows is a guide in how to fill in the sheet properly together with information, tips and the data required to properly complete the sheet. It is important for the integrity and accuracy of our data set that you identify the birds accurately and this manual is designed to help you to identify them and fill out the sheet correctly. More of this as we go along. Enclosed is a copy of a completed sheet (at p.9 & p.10) to illustrate the finished product.

COMPLETING THE NSWBA BIRD RECORD SHEET.

1. Membership Details

We need to know who you are, so firstly fill in your name and address, email if you have one, and membership number in the spaces provided at the top of the page. Your address and email need go only on the first sheet submitted.

You will have been given your membership number at the time you joined, but if you have forgotten or lost it, you can obtain it from the Membership Officer (his contact details are at the end of the document). The membership number is important because it provides a unique identifier for your data, in case there is a need for further investigation, so details of your work can be retrieved in the future.

So far so good!

2. Date

The dates of your work are obvious, but still need to be recorded, because some birds are sedentary, others are migratory and we need to be able to establish as part of the atlas if a migratory pattern exists.

NSWBA works in calendar monthly intervals for data collection so that you need submit a form only once monthly for a particular location. Each calendar month (or partial month) requires a new observation sheet. Record the starting and finishing dates for the calendar month, or the starting and finishing dates for a partial month, or the date for an individual day, if your work is restricted to only one day's observations at a particular location.

3. Grid Reference

Now the job becomes more interesting. We need to know the exact location at which you identified the birds for purposes of compiling the 3 volume Atlas, which is in reality, a map of the distribution of birds across NSW.

To do this the NSWBA has divided the state of NSW into a series of rectangular grids based upon the coordinates of latitude and longitude. We have chosen to work in grids (rectangles) of 10 minutes. A grid is approx. 16 km. X 16 km. in extent and we identify the coordinates of a particular grid by the coordinates at its CENTRE. For example if you have coordinates for your birding location of 29° 28' 45" and 149° 43' 27" then the grid lies between boundaries bordered by coordinates of latitude 29° 20' and 29° 30' and longitude 149° 40' and 149° 50'. Consequently the grid would be identified as 29° 25' and 149° 45' (which according to the NSWBA gazetteer happens to be Moree West).

Note: The grid coordinates generally end in 5' for the minutes and CANNOT end in 0', because as you can see 0' coordinates represents the boundary of the grid. We would then not know in which of two adjacent grids you were atlassing. It is imperative that you enter the coordinates correctly.

At p.8 is an extract from the NSWBA maps, which may help you to understand the concept. It shows the grid called Bulahdelah in the gazetteer and which is bounded on the north by latitude 32° 20' and on the south by 32° 30'. Similarly the longitude boundaries are east 152°10' and west 152° 20'. Consequently the grid is defined at its centre by coordinates 32° 25', 152° 15'.

This all seems very complicated but once you become familiar with the system it becomes second nature and our regular atlassers have little problem with it.

4. How do I calculate the Grid Coordinates

There are a number of ways of calculating the coordinates of the spot at which you are observing:

(a.) You can acquire a handheld GPS (Garmin or Magellan are the most popular), from any good quality survey instrument shop or, of course off the web. These can be quite expensive but are well worth the cost if you are going to do serious birding **OR**

(b.) You can download an app for your smartphone from the play store which will give you latitude and longitude. These apps are free, easy to understand and use and work quickly and well **OR**

(c.) You may have, or be able to get, a set of road maps with the coordinates shown and fix your location simply by reading from the maps. However these seem to be increasingly difficult to acquire now **OR**

(d.) You may be able to use the GPS device fitted to your car OR

(e.) You can calculate the coordinates of the point where you are observing using a program from web (if you have access). The site is www.itouchmap.com. You can then choose to enter data for that point, or translate the coordinates which you have found into grid coordinates if you wish to continue observing across that grid OR

(f.) If all else fails you can acquire from the Membership Officer (at a modest cost) a set of maps from which you can identify your location. The maps are useful because they provide an idea of how the grid system operates and also give you a visual illustration of where you are. You can then read the coordinates directly from the map. See p8.

5. Recording the grid coordinates

You have the option of recording the coordinates of the grid in which you are working, in terms of the coordinates at the centre of the grid, if you are observing, as is common practice, at a number of separate points within the grid area.

You may however if observing at only one distinct point within the grid, record the exact coordinates for the place at which you are working. These will obviously not necessarily be the 5' coordinates, (but remember they still cannot end in 0'). The NSWBA data base will accept either set of readings.

6. Locality

Each grid has a unique name as specified by coordinates in the Ornithological Gazetteer of NSW (written by Ian McAllan) and obtainable from the Membership Officer (also at a modest cost). Use this unique name if you have the gazetteer. If you do not have the publication, fill in the location as accurately as possible giving name and distance to nearest major centre and any other relevant details, so that the checker can identify the site if necessary.

It is desirable, if you can, but not essential, that you give the correct name for the grid. For example coordinates 28° 55', 153° 35' are identified as Ballina and 31° 25', 152° 55' as Port Macquarie.

The gazetteer is for the whole state of NSW & ACT including limited off shore coverage.

7. Recording your Observations

At last we are down to business and you can set about recording the observations of the birds that you have seen.

You do this by drawing a line (preferably in bold red and using a ruler) through the bird observed and across the whole column BUT not through the NSWBA number.

Remember the completed sheet has to be checked and the observations entered into the data base by other people (who are all volunteers), so be as neat and clear in your work as possible. See p.9 & p.10 for an illustration of how it is done.

Not all birds are shown on the sheet. Some birds not common or normally resident in NSW are not listed. You can if you wish obtain a copy of the NSWBA List of Birds of NSW and ACT, by downloading it from the web site (<http://www.nswbirdatlassers.org.au>.) Those birds not shown on the sheet, if observed, can be written in the notes column. In this case the provision of the NSWBA number is optional, but not essential.

Occasionally you may record sightings of a bird which is “rare” or uncommon, or has never been seen previously in the area where you are working. You might then be asked for further details. This is not because we distrust our observers but because we want to be absolutely sure of the accuracy of the information going into our data base.

To comply with this possibility it is a good idea to keep notes on these birds (or even take photos if possible) that are “rare” or out of range, in case you are asked to detail your observation. You might even sometimes be asked to complete an “URRF” –An Unusual Record Report Form.

Note that the ACT is considered part of NSW for the purposes of this systematic recording project.

If you observe a breeding bird the information is shown by placing a bold red ring around the number of the bird identified. Breeding, for the purposes of NSWBA is defined as an observation where the bird is actually seen on the nest, or feeding young at the nest, or in the case of water birds or ground frequenting birds, a clutch of (say) young ducklings being shepherded around by their mother. Birds carrying material in their beaks are not considered to be breeding, for our purposes. (For a rigorous definition of breeding please see p. 659 of Volume 1 of the Atlas of the birds of NSW & the ACT.)

If you are fortunate to see a young cuckoo being fed by its host bird, both birds are defined as breeding, even if you are unable to find the nest of the host bird. (This caveat does not of course refer to the Pheasant Coucal.)

Note that we do not record numbers of birds, only the existence on that site of a particular species, so while you are at liberty to include details of numbers it will be of general interest but will not contribute to the data base.

When doing field work it is good to have a reference work with you to help with identifying those difficult birds. There are a number of field guides available, Pizzey &

Knight, Slater, Morecombe and Simpson & Day. It is a matter of personal preference which you use. They all have their good points.

Now however it is possible to get (at a price of about \$40.00) an app for your mobile phone, either by Michael Morecombe or Pizzey and Knight. These apps not only have maps showing distributions (can be a useful guide) and have the advantage that they come with recorded calls, which makes identification just that little easier, particularly if the birds are calling and you are dealing with those pesky corvids, assorted crows and ravens! Note that the apps work even when there is no network reception.

Remember if and when you need more Record Sheets they can be obtained from the Membership Officer, at no cost.

8. **Notes**

This can be used for specifying birds not listed on the sheet or any other information that you think might be of interest and is not recorded anywhere else on the sheet.

9. **No of Species Recorded & Total Number of Breeding Species**

So now you have entered all the birds on your list, filled in the dates, membership number, grid coordinates and established the locality. It remains for you to tally the total number of birds listed, including breeding records and enter them into the spaces provided at the top of the sheet. It is worthwhile at this stage to check for clerical errors, omissions or areas where the information is perhaps unclear. Remember the poor fellow who have to check the sheet and enter the information into the database. Well done!

10. **Despatch**

It only remains for you to despatch the completed sheet(s) to the address listed at the top of the sheet, or shown on the website and gird your loins for completing next month's sheets!

11. **Other Grids**

Remember that you can record bird observations at any place and any time (within NSW or the ACT). If you are travelling or spending holiday's etc.in a location other than your home grid, you can still atlas at these places. The more areas or grids you atlas the better our data set. Just follow the same procedure as you would for your "home" grid. Indeed atlasing whilst travelling or holidaying, as well as being good for NSWBA helps you to maintain interest and avoid the monotony of long trips.

You have finished. Don't stop now. Do some more sheets! Thanks for giving your time and efforts into identifying Australia's beautiful birds and be assured that we do our best to attempt to protect and look after these fantastic creatures, which provide us with so much enjoyment.

USEFUL CONTACTS

Most of these contacts can be found in the quarterly newsletter or are listed on the website but for completeness, some of our people are listed here for your assistance. Note that our web site is <http://www.nswbirdatlassers.org.au>.

Membership Officer:

Don Howarth
NSWBA Membership Officer
"Ferndale"
2217 Freemantle Road
BATHURST 2796

Sheet Checker and Coordinator

Tony Burgin
2-51 Montevideo Parade
Nelson Bay 2315
0429 019 715
records@nswbirdatlassers.org.au

NSWBA Coordinator

David Martin
0415 937 568
coordinator@nswbirdatlassers.org.au

Secretary

Ian Bailey
(02) 9821 4284
secretary@nswbirdatlassers.org.au

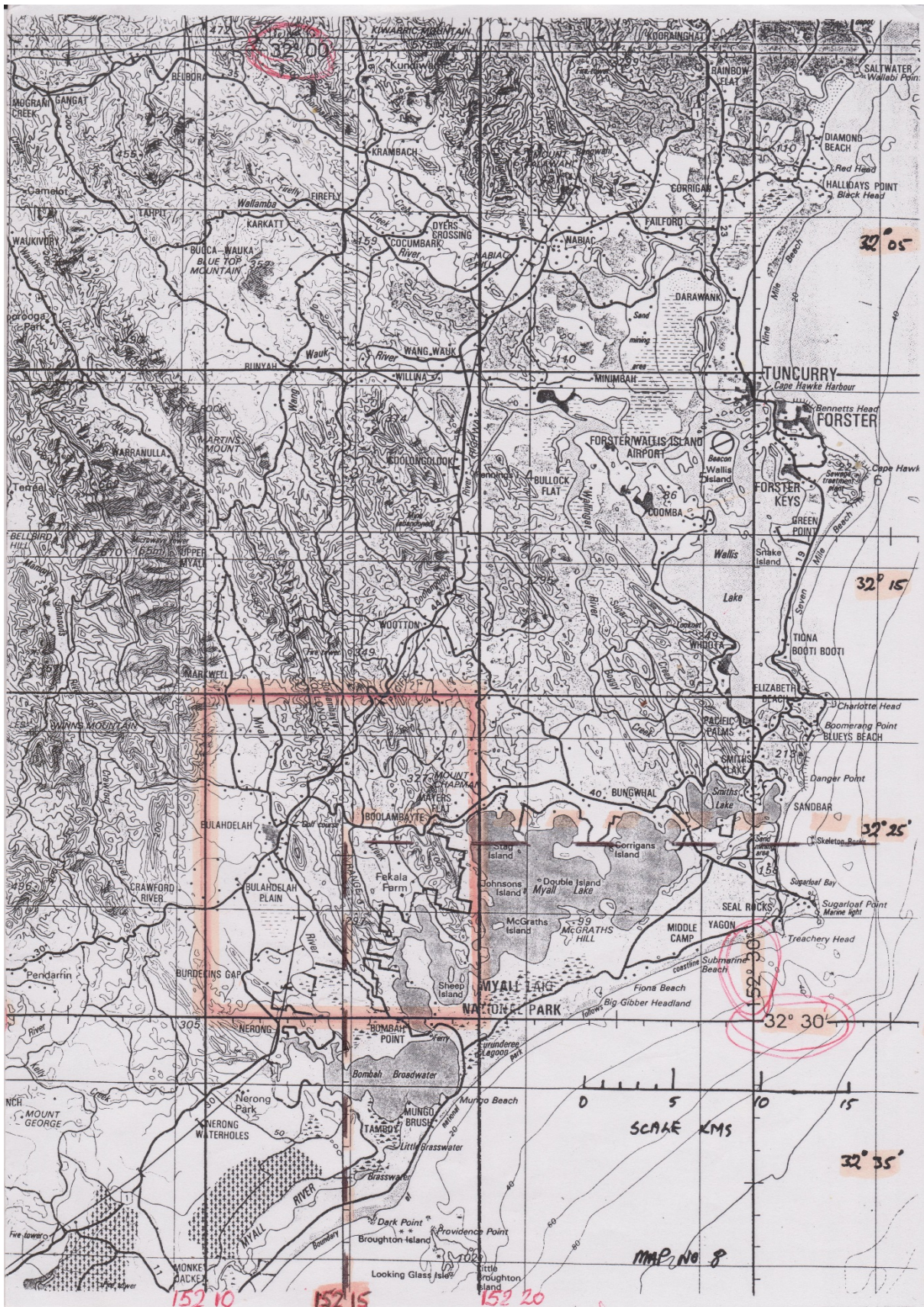
Treasurer

Dick Cooper
treasurer@nswbirdatlassers.org.au

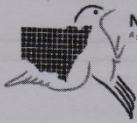
In the first instance enquiries regarding birds and data entry matters etc. should be directed to Tony Burgin, membership issues and supply of publications or record sheets to Don Howarth and other matters to the appropriate honorary officer.

For illustrative purposes a copy of a completed sheet is shown at p.9 & p.10 similarly a copy of a NSWBA MAP illustrating coordinates is at p. 8.

BULAHDELAH CORDINATES AS ILLUSTRATED ON NSWBA MAPS



COMPLETED NSWBA BIRD RECORD SHEET Side A



NSW Bird Atlasers Inc
A group monitoring birds in New South Wales

BIRD RECORD SHEET

Please send all sheets to:
Tony Burgin, 2/51 Montevideo
Parade, Nelson Bay, 2315

Admin use only

NSW BIRD ATLAS DATABASE REF:	
DISK ENTRY SHEET No:	

www.nswbirdatlassers.com

MEMBER NUMBER: 2582A	NUMBER of SPECIES RECORDED: 36	TOTAL NUMBER of BREEDING SPECIES: 1
Name: BURGIN	GRID REFERENCE:	LOCALITY:
Address: 2/51 Montevideo Parade Nelson Bay Postcode 2315	Latitude: 35 Degrees 15 Mins	Canberra
	Longitude: 149 Degrees 05 Mins	
PERIOD OF OBSERVATION: First Date: 22/01/2016 Last Date: _____		Describe the locality precisely using place names and estimated distance and direction of nearest main town or land feature.

SPECIES RECORDED		
001 Emu	089 Yellow-nosed Albatross	177 Brolga
008 Australian Brush-turkey	931 Buller's Albatross	046 Buff-banded Rail
007 Malleefowl	063 Wilson's Storm-Petrel	045 Lewin's Rail
009 Stubble Quail	065 White-faced Storm-Petrel	053 Pale-vented Bush-hen
010 Brown Quail	104 Australasian Gannet	050 Baillon's Crake
012 King Quail	102 Brown Booby	049 Australian Spotted Crake
199 Magpie Goose	101 Darter	051 Spottless Crake
205 Plumed Whistling-Duck	100 Little Pied Cormorant	058 Purple Swamphen
204 Wandering Whistling-Duck	099 Pied Cormorant	056 Dusky Moorhen
216 Blue-billed Duck	097 Little Black Cormorant	055 Black-tailed Native-hen
217 Musk Duck	096 Great Cormorant	059 Eurasian Coot
214 Freckled Duck	106 Australian Pelican	176 Australian Bustard
203 Black Swan	188 White-faced Heron	013 Red-backed Button-quail
987 Greylag Goose	185 Little Egret	018 Little Button-quail
207 Australian Shelduck	191 Eastern Reef Egret	019 Red-chested Button-quail
202 Australian Wood Duck	189 White-necked Heron	014 Painted Button-quail
948 Mallard	187 Eastern Great Egret	020 Plains-wanderer
208 Pacific Black Duck	186 Intermediate Egret	168 Latham's Snipe
212 Australasian Shoveler	977 Cattle Egret	152 Black-tailed Godwit
211 Grey Teal	193 Striated Heron	153 Bar-tailed Godwit
210 Chestnut Teal	192 Nankeen Night Heron	151 Little Curlew
213 Pink-eared Duck	195 Australian Little Bittern	150 Whimbrel
215 Hardhead	196 Black Bittern	149 Eastern Curlew
061 Australasian Grebe	197 Australasian Bittern	159 Marsh Sandpiper
062 Hoary-headed Grebe	178 Glossy Ibis	158 Common Greenshank
060 Great Crested Grebe	179 Australian White Ibis	154 Wood Sandpiper
005 Little Penguin	180 Straw-necked Ibis	160 Terek Sandpiper
085 Common Diving-Petrel	181 Royal Spoonbill	157 Common Sandpiper
929 Southern Giant-Petrel	182 Yellow-billed Spoonbill	155 Grey-tailed Tattler
937 Northern Giant-Petrel	183 Black-necked Stork	156 Wandering Tattler
080 Cape Petrel	241 Eastern Osprey	129 Ruddy Turnstone
971 Providence Petrel	234 Pacific Baza	165 Great Knot
075 Great-winged Petrel	232 Black-shouldered Kite	164 Red Knot
077 White-headed Petrel	230 Square-tailed Kite	166 Sanderling
078 Gould's Petrel	231 Black-breasted Buzzard	162 Red-necked Stint
955 Black-winged Petrel	229 Black Kite	965 Long-toed Stint
083 Fairy Prion	228 Whistling Kite	849 White-rumped Sandpiper
853 Streaked Shearwater	227 Brahminy Kite	978 Pectoral Sandpiper
069 Wedge-tailed Shearwater	226 White-bellied Sea-Eagle	163 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
975 Buller's Shearwater	218 Spotted Harrier	161 Curlew Sandpiper
072 Flesh-footed Shearwater	219 Swamp Harrier	167 Broad-billed Sandpiper
070 Sooty Shearwater	221 Brown Goshawk	934 Ruff
071 Short-tailed Shearwater	220 Grey Goshawk	170 Australian Painted Snipe
068 Fluttering Shearwater	222 Collared Sparrowhawk	171 Comb-crested Jacana
913 Hutton's Shearwater	224 Wedge-tailed Eagle	174 Bush Stone-curlew
067 Little Shearwater	225 Little Eagle	175 Beach Stone-curlew
086 Wandering Albatross	239 Brown Falcon	130 Pied Oystercatcher
974 Royal Albatross	235 Australian Hobby	131 Sooty Oystercatcher
088 Black-browed Albatross	236 Grey Falcon	146 Black-winged Stilt
091 Shy Albatross	238 Black Falcon	148 Red-necked Avocet
	237 Peregrine Falcon	
	240 Nankeen Kestrel	
		137 Pacific Golden Plover
		136 Grey Plover
		143 Red-capped Plover
		140 Double-banded Plover
		139 Lesser Sand Plover
		141 Greater Sand Plover
		142 Oriental Plover
		145 Inland Dotterel
		144 Black-fronted Dotterel
		138 Hooded Plover
		132 Red-kneed Dotterel
		135 Banded Lapwing
		133 Masked Lapwing
		173 Australian Pratincole
		980 Brown Skua
		945 Pomarine Jaeger
		128 Arctic Jaeger
		933 Long-tailed Jaeger
		126 Pacific Gull
		981 Kelp Gull
		125 Silver Gull
		972 White Tern
		111 Gull-billed Tern
		112 Caspian Tern
		115 Crested Tern
		114 White-fronted Tern
		953 Common Tern
		117 Little Tern
		118 Fairy Tern
		120 Sooty Tern
		110 Whiskered Tern
		109 White-winged Black Tern
		122 Common Noddy
		124 Black Noddy
		957 Rock Dove
		028 White-headed Pigeon
		989 Spotted Turtle-Dove
		029 Brown Cuckoo-Dove
		033 Emerald Dove
		034 Common Bronzewing
		035 Brush Bronzewing
		036 Flock Bronzewing
		043 Crested Pigeon
		031 Diamond Dove
		030 Peaceful Dove
		032 Bar-shouldered Dove
		044 Wonga Pigeon
		025 Wompoo Fruit-Dove
		023 Superb Fruit-Dove
		021 Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove
		027 Topknot Pigeon

COMPLETED NSWBA BIRD RECORD SHEET Side B

264 Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	529 Superb Fairy-wren	450 Orange Chat	702 Grey Butcherbird
265 Glossy Black-Cockatoo	532 Splendid Fairy-wren	448 White-fronted Chat	700 Pied Butcherbird
267 Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	536 Variegated Fairy-wren	452 Gibberbird	705 Australian Magpie
268 Gang-gang Cockatoo	535 White-winged Fairy-wren	377 Jacky Winter	694 Pied Currawong
273 Galah	541 Red-backed Fairy-wren	380 Scarlet Robin	697 Grey Currawong
272 Long-billed Corella	526 Southern Emu-wren	381 Red-capped Robin	686 Paradise Riflebird
271 Little Corella	871 Grey Grasswren	382 Flame Robin	930 Australian Raven
270 Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	513 Striated Grasswren	384 Rose Robin	868 Forest Raven
269 Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	565 Spotted Pardalote	383 Pink Robin	954 Little Raven
274 Cockatiel	566 Yellow-rumped Pardalote	385 Hooded Robin	691 Little Crow
254 Rainbow Lorikeet	570 Red-browed Pardalote	396 Pale-yellow Robin	692 Torresian Crow
256 Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	976 Striated Pardalote	392 Eastern Yellow Robin	693 White-winged Chough
258 Musk Lorikeet		441 Southern Scrub-robin	675 Apostlebird
260 Little Lorikeet	493 Yellow-throated Scrub-wren	434 Logrunner	676 Green Catbird
281 Australian King-Parrot	488 White-browed Scrub-wren	443 Grey-crowned Babbler	684 Regent Bowerbird
280 Red-winged Parrot	494 Large-billed Scrub-wren	445 White-browed Babbler	679 Satin Bowerbird
277 Superb Parrot	519 Eastern Bristlebird	938 Hall's Babbler	680 Spotted Bowerbird
278 Regent Parrot	506 Pilotbird	446 Chestnut-crowned Babbler	
282 Grimson Rosella	505 Rockwarbler	421 Eastern Whipbird	648 Horsfield's Bushlark
284 Yellow Rosella	498 Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	866 Chirruping Wedgebill	993 Eurasian Skylark
288 Eastern Rosella	499 Shy Heathwren	436 Spotted Quail-thrush	647 Richard's Pipit
286 Pale-headed Rosella	500 Striated Fieldwren	437 Chestnut Quail-thrush	877 Eastern Yellow Wagtail
294 Mallee Ringneck	502 Rufous Fieldwren	439 Cinnamon Quail-thrush	
297 Blue Bonnet	497 Redthroat	438 Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush	995 House Sparrow
309 Swift Parrot	504 Speckled Warbler	549 Varied Sittella	994 Eurasian Tree Sparrow
295 Red-rumped Parrot	465 Weebill	416 Crested Shrike-tit	653 Zebra Finch
296 Mulga Parrot	454 Brown Gerygone	419 Crested Bellbird	655 Double-barred Finch
310 Budgerigah	460 Mangrove Gerygone	405 Olive Whistler	661 Plum-headed Finch
304 Bourke's Parrot	463 Western Gerygone	402 Red-fored Whistler	662 Red-browed Finch
306 Blue-winged Parrot	453 White-throated Gerygone	403 Gilbert's Whistler	652 Diamond Firetail
302 Turquoise Parrot	475 Brown Thornbill	398 Golden Whistler	650 Beautiful Firetail
311 Ground Parrot	476 Inland Thornbill	401 Rufous Whistler	983 Nutmeg Mannikin
336 Oriental Cuckoo	481 Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	413 Little Shrike-thrush	657 Chestnut-breasted Mannikin
337 Pallid Cuckoo	484 Buff-rumped Thornbill	373 Black-faced Monarch	997 European Greenfinch
339 Brush Cuckoo	486 Yellow-rumped Thornbill	375 Spectacled Monarch	996 European Goldfinch
338 Fan-tailed Cuckoo	471 Yellow Thornbill	376 White-eared Monarch	564 Mistletoebird
341 Black-eared Cuckoo	470 Striated Thornbill	365 Leaden Flycatcher	358 White-backed Swallow
342 Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo	466 Southern Whiteface	366 Satin Flycatcher	357 Welcome Swallow
344 Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	638 Red Wattlebird	369 Restless Flycatcher	359 Tree Martin
345 Little Bronze-cuckoo	637 Little Wattlebird	415 Magpie-lark	360 Fairy Martin
347 Eastern Koel	640 Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	362 Rufous Fantail	
348 Channel-billed Cuckoo	585 Striped Honeyeater	361 Grey Fantail	990 Red-whiskered Bulbul
349 Pheasant Coucal	645 Noisy Friarbird	364 Willie Wagtail	
248 Powerful Owl	646 Little Friarbird	673 Spangled Drongo	524 Glamorous Reed Warbler
246 Barking Owl	603 Regent Honeyeater	424 Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	523 Tawny Grassbird
242 Southern Boobook	641 Blue-faced Honeyeater	428 Barred Cuckoo-shrike	522 Little Grassbird
253 Sooty Owl	633 Bell Miner	425 White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	509 Rufous Songlark
250 Masked Owl	634 Noisy Miner	429 Cicadabird	508 Brown Songlark
249 Eastern Barn Owl	635 Yellow-throated Miner	423 Ground Cuckoo-shrike	525 Golden-headed Cisticola
252 Eastern Grass Owl	967 Black-eared Miner	430 White-winged Triller	574 Silvereye
313 Tawny Frogmouth	605 Lewin's Honeyeater	431 Varied Triller	779 Bassian Thrush
314 Marbled Frogmouth	614 Yellow-faced Honeyeater	671 Olive-backed Oriole	780 Russet-tailed Thrush
330 White-throated Nightjar	608 Singing Honeyeater	432 Australian Figbird	991 Common Blackbird
331 Spotted Nightjar	610 Mangrove Honeyeater	543 White-breasted Woodswallow	999 Common Starling
317 Australian Owlet-nightjar	617 White-eared Honeyeater	544 Masked Woodswallow	998 Common Myna
334 White-throated Needletail	619 Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	545 White-browed Woodswallow	
335 Fork-tailed Swift	622 Yellow-plumed Honeyeater	546 Black-faced Woodswallow	
319 Azure Kingfisher	623 Grey-fronted Honeyeater	547 Dusky Woodswallow	
322 Laughing Kookaburra	613 Fuscous Honeyeater	548 Little Woodswallow	
324 Forest Kingfisher	625 White-plumed Honeyeater		
325 Red-backed Kingfisher	580 Black-chinned Honeyeater		
326 Sacred Kingfisher	583 Brown-headed Honeyeater		
327 Collared Kingfisher	579 White-throated Honeyeater		
329 Rainbow Bee-eater	578 White-naped Honeyeater		
318 Dollarbird	597 Brown Honeyeater		
352 Noisy Pitta	598 Painted Honeyeater		
351 Albert's Lyrebird	639 Crescent Honeyeater		
350 Superb Lyrebird	631 New Holland Honeyeater		
355 Rufous Scrub-bird	632 White-cheeked Honeyeater		
558 White-throated Treecreeper	594 White-fronted Honeyeater		
561 White-browed Treecreeper	593 Tawny-crowned Honeyeater		
560 Red-browed Treecreeper	591 Eastern Spinobill		
555 Brown Treecreeper	589 Black Honeyeater		
	602 Pied Honeyeater		
	586 Scarlet Honeyeater		
	449 Crimson Chat		

Note: Many rare or vagrant species are not included on this Atlas Sheet. A full list of NSW birds can be accessed at www.nswbirdatlassers.com

COMMENTS/NOTES: