

2022 Waterfowl Survey Data Sheet

Waterfowl surveys are being undertaken to enable us to learn more about the abundance, species composition and distribution of ducks throughout wetlands in the southern bio-regions of South Australia. Data collected during October/November 2022 will assist the decision-making process relating to the 2023 Duck and Quail hunting season.

Survey Method

Please record information about weather observations and basic wetland physical condition. Record the total number of each duck species you observe at the wetland you are surveying that you can see from the locations you can access.

Depending on the site, this may be the entire wetland, or only parts of it. Please estimate the area surveyed and also indicate this on the map. Ensure you record how much time it takes for you to survey the wetland. There is no specified time limit for each wetland survey. Survey duration will be dependent on wetland size and waterfowl abundance. Ducks are the focus of this survey, but feel free to also record other bird species - these will be submitted to the Biological

Databases of South Australia.

Date: _____ Survey Location: _____

Time Survey began: _____ Time Survey concluded: _____

What is the approximate size of the area you surveyed (hectares)?

(1 hectare = 100m x 100m)

Organisation/Agency represented: _____ Number of Observers: _____

Observer Names: _____

Wind Strength: Still Slight breeze Moderate wind Strong wind

Cloud Cover: 0/8 (No cloud) 2/8 4/8 6/8 8/8 (100% cloud)

Approximate Temperature: _____ °C

Wetlands physical assessment

1. Estimate the current water holding capacity of the wetland.

- No Water (0) the wetland is completely dry
- Low (1) isolated shallow pools drying back within the wetland
- Moderate (3) water level is noticeably lower than the top of the banks
- High (5) water is high on the banks, possibility of water spilling outside the normal boundaries of the wetland.

Score _____ (0-5)

2. Aquatic Fauna: is a subjective score according to the abundance and diversity of invertebrates, fish and birds located on or within the body of water.

- Low (1) refers to no fish or birds with little or no invertebrate presence
- Moderate (3) refers to some bird presence and good invertebrate abundance, fish usually are not present
- High (5) indicates good bird and invertebrate diversity and abundance with the presence of fish

Score _____ (1-5)

3. Aquatic Flora: records the abundance and diversity of aquatic vegetation

- Low (1) indicates little or no aquatic vegetation
- Moderate (3) indicates some aquatic vegetation cover, either in the form of floating or rooted vegetation
- High (5) indicates good diversity of aquatic vegetation with a range of rooted vegetation such as reeds and rushes and floating vegetation such as water ribbons.

Score _____ (1-5)

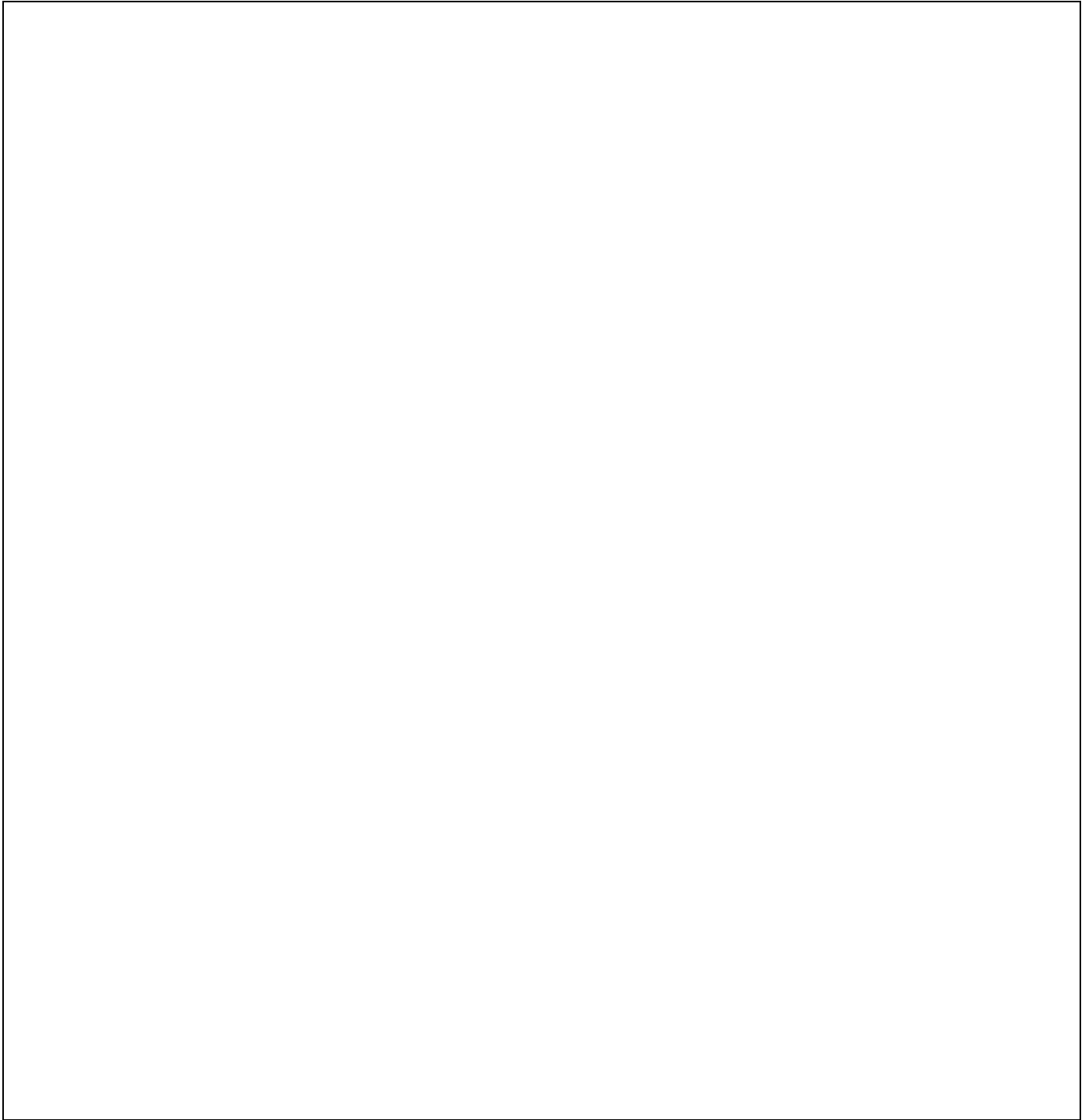
Duck Species Number

Duck Species Number

Grey Teal	
Chestnut Teal	
Pacific Black Duck	
Wood Duck	
Mountain Duck	
Blue-winged Shoveler	
Hard head	
Pink-eared duck	
<i>Freckled duck</i>	
<i>Blue-billed duck</i>	
<i>Musk duck</i>	

Other Bird Species (Optional) Number

Please indicate the approximate location(s) of your survey on the above map



Please indicate the approximate location(s) of your survey on the above map

Please return data sheet to:

dew.wildlifepolicy@sa.gov.au

or

Liz Matthews

Dept for Environment and Water

Wildlife Programs

GPO Box 1047 Adelaide SA 5001