

BREEDING BIOLOGY OF THE RED-CAPPED ROBIN *Petroica goodenovii* IN CAPERTEE VALLEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

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This paper describes the breeding biology for 12 nesting pairs of Red-capped Robins *Petroica goodenovii* that were studied in 12 hectares of dry woodland in Capertee Valley, New South Wales, from September 2000 to March 2001. Individuals were reliably identified by plumage, song and territory. Twenty-nine nesting attempts by 12 pairs produced 12 fledglings from seven nests (24% nest success rate). Territory size averaged 1.02 hectares, with nests 35–170 metres apart, mean height above ground 4.5 metres. Nests took 2–5 days to build. Incubation began 2–4 days after the nest was completed. The incubation period was approximately 13–14 days; young fledged 13–14 days after hatching and were independent 33–40 days after fledging (aged 6–8 weeks). Nestlings were fed on average 5.5 times per hour over 14 days ($n = 24$ hours).