

Errata and corrigenda

Haywood, Bryan, 2009. Recent honeyeater migration in Southern Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* 35: 227.

In Table 1 the fifth entry for 12 May should read as follows:

12 May	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	1000+	Butcher Gap	NE	V Natt
	White-naped Honeyeater	100s			

Haywood, Bryan, 2012. The Powerful Owl, *Ninox strenua* (Strigidae), in South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* 36: 5.

Table 2 should read as follows:

Table 2. Nest tree details for two Powerful Owl pairs breeding in South Australia.

Location	Nest Tree	DBH (m)	Entrance orientation	Entrance height
Dry Creek NFR	Rough-barked Manna Gum <i>E. viminalis cygnetensis</i>	0.82	NW	~12 m
Wombat Flat NFR	River Red Gum <i>E. camaldulensis</i>	1.66	S	~18 m

McGuire, Angela et al. 2011. Comparison of survey methods for detection of the elusive Western Whipbird *Psophodes nigrogularis* with notes on its distribution. *South Australian Ornithologist* 37: 57.

The fourth reference should read as follows:

Dennis, T. E. 2007. Western Whipbird surveys conducted in Heritage Agreement areas in Malinong district (south-western Murray Mallee region) September - November, 2007. Unpublished report prepared for Department for Environment and Heritage, Murraylands Region, South Australia.

Dennis, T. E. *et al.* 2011. Distribution and status of White-bellied Sea-Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucogaster*, and Eastern Osprey, *Pandion cristatus*, populations in South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* 37: 10.

Table 2 should be replaced with the following:

Table 2: The location and number of occupied Eastern Osprey territories identified during the 2008, 2009 and 2010 breeding seasons for each coastal region in South Australia. The estimate of linear population density is the mean distance between 'nearest neighbour' nest sites (excluding island-based territories > 10 km offshore) for occupied habitat in each region. The number of abandoned mainland territories (in parentheses) is determined from the number of derelict nest structures > 25 km distant from currently occupied territories and represents a likely overall decline of 18.3% (calculated as % abandoned sites/total known sites).

Coastal region	Locality and number of pairs/ occupied territories	Total territories (abandoned)	Habitat density (range)
Far West – Wilson Bluff to Rocky Point	Bunda Cliffs 2, Twin Rocks to Rocky Point 5	7 (1)	59.9 km (20.6 - 163.0)
Western Eyre Peninsula Rocky Point to Cape Catastrophe	Nuyts Archipelago 3, Rocky Point to Elliston 12, Investigator Group 1, Elliston to Cape Catastrophe 11, Whidbey Group 0, other islands 1	28 (4)	19.2 km (2.9 - 64.8 km)
Spencer Gulf – Cape Catastrophe to Cape Spencer	Cape Catastrophe to Cape Spencer 3, Thorny Passage islands 0, Sir Joseph Banks Group 0, Thistle Island 2, Gambier Group 1, other islands 2	8 (4)	30.7 km (7.0 - 99.6 km)
Central Coasts – Cape Spencer to River Murray	Southern Yorke Peninsula 0, Gulf St. Vincent 0, Fleurieu Peninsula 0, Kangaroo Island 14, other islands 1	15 (2)	18.9 km (6.8 - 66.2 km)
South East – Murray River to Vic. border	Vagrant records only	0	–
Inland rivers and lakes	Historical and vagrant records only	0 (2)	–
Total		58 (13)	Mean: 32.2 km