

Birds SA



Newsletter

No 220

November 2011



Birds SA is the operating name of The South Australian Ornithological Association Inc.

c/- South Australian Museum, North Terrace, Adelaide, SA 5000

The Aims of the Association are:

To promote the conservation of Australian birds and their habitats.

To encourage interest in, and develop knowledge of the birds of South Australia.

To record the results of research in regard to all aspects of bird life.

To maintain a public fund called the "Birds SA Conservation Fund" for the specific purpose of supporting the Association's environmental objects.

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A Variety of Hunters



CONTENTS

Birds SA Notes & News	4
Avian Navigation.....	5
Past and Future Meetings	6
Past Excursions	9
Important Excursion Notices	11
Future Excursions	12
Bird Records	14
News from the Library	17
Colourful Birds.....	19

CENTRE INSERT

SAOA HISTORICAL SERIES NUMBER 38,
ERHARD FRANZ BOEHM PART 11

DIARY

Following is a list of Birds SA activities for the next few months. Further details of all these activities are given later in the newsletter.

Nov 27	Sunday	Excursion to Onkaparinga Wetlands	*****	
Dec 10	Saturday	Excursion to Altona Reserve		
Dec 15	Thursday	Excursion to Laratinga Wetlands	*****	
Jan 14	Saturday	Excursion to Paiwalla Wetlands		
Jan 19	Thursday	Excursion to Whites Rd. Wetlands		
Jan 27	Friday	General Meeting		
Jan 29	Sunday	Excursion to Dry Creek Salt Fields	*****	
Feb 11	Saturday	Excursion to Laratinga Wetlands		
Feb 23	Thursday	Excursion to Dry Creek Salt Fields		
Feb 24	Friday	General Meeting		
Feb 26	Sunday	Excursion to Barker Inlet Wetlands	*****	
Mar 17	Saturday	Excursion to Dry Creek Salt Fields		
Mar 22	Thursday	Hindmarsh River — Victor Harbor		
Mar 30	Friday	General Meeting	*****	
April 1	Sunday	Excursion to Reedy Creek		
April 7	Saturday	Excursion to Dry Creek Salt Fields		

Cover photo: Eastern Spinebill, photographed by Kay Parkin at Mount Glorious, Queensland in September 2011.

General meetings are held in the Hawker Centre at the Waite Institute, Waite Road, Urrbrae at 7.45pm. Doors open at 7.00pm.

Committee meetings are held at the above venue on the second Monday of each month, starting at 7.30pm.

Donations to the Birds SA Conservation Fund are tax-deductible

New Members

We welcome 8 new members who have recently joined the Association. Their names are listed on p7.

SAOA COMMITTEE 2011 – 2012

President	Jeremy Robertson	8278 1217
Vice President	John Hatch	8362 2820
Vice President	Merilyn Browne	8339 6839
Secretary	Brian Blaylock	8370 3349
Treasurer	Brian Walker	8263 3433
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Member	Lou Bartley-Clements	0418858037
Member	John Spiers	8333 0272
Member	Merinda Hyland	8337 3616
Member	Lynton Huxley	8278 4313
Member	Greg Kerr	7007 3922

FURTHER USEFUL CONTACTS

Librarian	Karen Donkin	0402123960
Image Librarian	John Spiers	8333 0272
	email imagerlibrarian@birdssa.asn.au	
Ongoing Atlas	Pat Bowie	8278 6048

RELATED ASSOCIATIONS

Birds Australia – South East SA

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Publicity Officer	Bob Green	8725 0549
Email	shriketit@bigpond.com	

Fleurieu Birdwatchers

Contact Person	Judith Dyer	8555 2736
Email	dyer.jm@gmail.com	

WEBSITE www.birdssa.asn.au

2011 SAOA SUBSCRIPTIONS

Single membership	\$50
Family/household membership	\$60
Single concession*	\$45
Family/household concession*	\$55

Student members (full-time students under 25 years) \$10

*Pensioners and people experiencing financial hardship can obtain concessions. Apply in writing to the Treasurer, Birds SA.

ABN 76 339 976 789

ADVERTISING IN THE Birds SA NEWSLETTER

SAOA relies on the integrity of advertisers for the quality and nature of their products and services. We cannot guarantee them. Advertising is charged as follows: \$1.00 per line, up to \$20.00 per quarter page and 10c per inserted leaflet (single sheet). The committee reserves the right to lower or waive these fees.

COPY DEADLINE

Copy for the February Newsletter is due by the January General Meeting (January 27). Contributions, 'Word' format preferred, can be made on CD, or emailed to either of my email addresses, or typed/handwritten neatly.

- newslettereditor@birdssa.asn.au
- cpy62284@bigpond.net.au

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Birds SA Notes & News

IMAGE LIBRARY — REQUEST FOR PHOTOS

Birds SA is often asked to provide photos to be used for various purposes. An example is a recent request for photos to be used for notices to be set up along the Gawler River Walk. I am always grateful to receive good quality photos of South Australian species. In particular I need good photos of the following species:

- Fairy Martin
- Australian Hobby
- Peregrine Falcon
- Chestnut-rumped Heathwren
- any thornbill species

If you are able to help out please contact me on 83330272. The people requesting photos are always asked to acknowledge the photographer in any publication or display.

John Spiers — Image Librarian

BIRDS SA CONSERVATION SUBCOMMITTEE

The letter writing campaign to raise awareness about the serious issues faced by migratory waterbirds in the Yellow Sea has resulted in Birds Australia and the Australian Wader Study Group receiving a series of responses from Tony Burke, the Federal Environment Minister. Subsequently our representatives had meetings with his Assistant Secretary in September. The outcome of these meetings was very positive and an ongoing dialogue has been established. This is the first positive step in facilitating a federal response to the threats to migratory shorebirds through the Yellow Sea. So well done to all who were able to find the time to write letters expressing their concern!

The challenges are many in bringing about an effective conservation program in the Yellow Sea. To achieve the fundamental objective of preventing further habitat loss much more work is required in such areas as promoting and undertaking more science related to shorebird research with an emphasis on conservation outcomes, developing and fostering relationships with conservation and

bird organisations in China and Korea, and finding ways to make both decision makers and the general public aware of the 'migration story' and the plight many of our shorebirds face. Any ideas or contributions that you can make to progress these aims would be welcomed.

In response to requests from members to follow up on the recent article by Dennis *et al.* in the South Australian Ornithologist on the distribution and status of the white-bellied sea-eagle and eastern osprey, letters have been sent to the mayors of all councils and presiding members of the Natural Resource Management Boards across the state in which either of these species are found. In these letters the main causes of the ongoing decline of the species and the need for urgent and decisive action were discussed. We included a copy of the paper by Dennis *et al.* in each letter and requested that the remaining breeding habitat of both species be protected and managed to minimise or remove disturbances along the lines suggested in the paper.

The conservation subcommittee is presently undertaking a thorough review of the literature on conservation and ecological issues associated with duck hunting and are developing a document to facilitate discussion on policy.

The next meeting of the conservation subcommittee will be Tuesday 6th December.

Greg Kerr, Convener

FLEURIEU PENINSULA WHITE-BELLIED SEA-EAGLE UPDATE

For those Birds SA members who have shown interest in the welfare of the sea-eagle pair on the Fleurieu Peninsula the news is not good. The pair was last seen together in late May and only the male has been seen in the territory since. On the chance that there was a new nest site somewhere along the cliffs, which may have explained the absence of the female eagle, a boat-based survey was conducted in early October.

Again, only the solitary male was sighted.

To add to the anxiety about habitat occupation continuity, on the 19th October a bushfire burnt through Newland Head Conservation Park to within a few hundred metres of the nesting area. Although the fire burnt over the cliff-edge, CFS and DENR fire crews successfully prevented it from spreading to threaten the nest. Since 2005 local Birds SA members and DENR staff have worked hard and effectively to put measures in place to improve the refuge quality of the nesting area in Newland Head Conservation Park. Site protection measures include: re-routing the Heysen Trail several hundred metres inland; a Fly Neighbourly Agreement zone where pilots are asked observe altitude and coastline offset distances when over-flying the area during the breeding season; seasonal restrictions on the activities of special interest community groups, such as Friends of Newland Head Conservation Park, SA Rock Climbing Association and SA Hang Gliding and Para-sailing Association. An unobtrusive monitoring program continues. With all this in place, the sea-eagle pair successfully fledged one young in 2008.

Local observers are now hoping that the male eagle will remain to attract another female into the territory next year. It seems there is a good chance of this occurring, as Newland Head appears to be on a flyway for transient eagles between the Coorong, Kangaroo Island and beyond.

Terry Dennis and Elizabeth Steele-Collins

See photographs of the Sea-Eagles on p5.

Avian Navigation

The mystery of bird migration and navigation has intrigued biologists for centuries. How do so many species find their way from their breeding grounds, sometimes half a world away, to their summer quarters? In the late 1950s it was thought migrating birds used the moon and stars to navigate. However when birds caged in a shuttered room in Germany tried to flee their cages in the same direction, magnetism was considered a possibility. In 1966 a zoologist, Wolfgang Wiltschko, showed that powerful magnets could influence the direction in which robins tried to escape. He showed that most birds can sense the Earth's magnetic field and we now know a wide array of animals from beetles to bats and turtles rely on it. Now researchers think they have worked out how birds sense magnetism and even what they perceive (New Scientist 27 November 2010, pp 43-45).

An early clue was the discovery that some bacteria living on seafloor mud contained chains of crystalline iron

compounds. As these chains line up with the Earth's magnetic field they align the bacteria along with them, ensuring they swim downwards away from oxygen rich waters. In essence each bacteria is a tiny compass.

Much painstaking work eventually showed that magnetic crystals occur in tiny structures in homing pigeons and Bobolinks (a sparrow-like North American bird). More recently similar structures have been found in English garden birds and domestic chickens. It now appears that iron-based magneto reception is common to most birds.

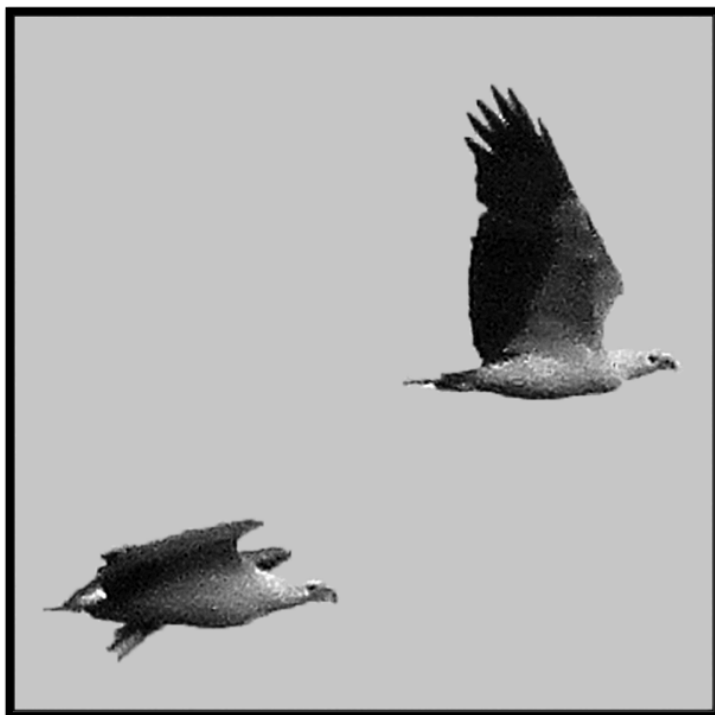
Discovering how it works involved much too detailed physical and chemical investigations to explain here but it can be briefly summarised as follows: Surprisingly birds have two magneto-receptors, one in their beak and the other in their eye. Because of the intimate connection between vision and magneto-reception, birds can literally see magnetic fields. However the receptors in beaks respond to the change in intensity of the magnetic

field rather than its direction.

Australian Silvereyes have been shown to create magnetic maps. Researchers exposed caged birds to a strong pulse that altered the magnetism of iron crystals in their beaks but left the eye compass unaffected. In juvenile birds that had just left the nest this made no difference, suggesting that the juvenile birds were relying on the compass in their eyes whereas experienced birds were trying to navigate using their mental magnetic map.

Recently when night migrating thrushes were exposed to artificial magnetic fields at sunset, they flew in the wrong direction when released during the night. After seeing the next sunset however they corrected their courses. It seems that some birds calibrate their magnetic compasses against the sun each day. In the world birds use a whole range of clues for navigation including the sun and stars, smell and visual landmarks. They are truly navigators.

Bill Matheson.



Last Photograph of the Fleurieu Peninsula Pair of White-bellied Sea-Eagles
Taken by Elizabeth Steel-Collins on Waitpinga Cliffs on



Sub-adult WBSE at Waitpinga Cliffs
Photographed by Elizabeth Steele-Collins, on 3/10/11

Past and Future Meetings

PAST GENERAL MEETINGS

Friday July 29

Merilyn Browne introduced Peter Gower, who asked Kay Parkin to speak about her association with the late John Turner. Kay said that John was a shy gentle man and very humble. He loved photography and was a keen nature lover. He was particularly interested in the mallee around Calperum and Gluepot. He did a lot of birding around Australia. Kay said that John was her mentor and a friend.

Peter then showed a series of bird photographs that John had taken on his many trips using a Panasonic Lumix FZ with x1.7 extender or a Canon Power Shot S2 IS camera. A CD of the photographs has been put into the library.

Friday August 28

Merilyn Browne introduced the first of the two speakers for the evening: **Bob Green** from Birds Australia South East.

Bob Green spoke on "Bird Monitoring in Biodiversity Corridors". ForestrySA Officer Barrie Grigg first raised the South East Biodiversity Corridors Program in the early 1980s and implementation began in the late 1990s. Corridors are being created between isolated blocks of native forest within ForestrySA's Green Triangle pine plantations. It is a long-term program with implementation expected to take 25 years. Nine corridors have been planted so far.

The South East comprises 2% of the state's land area but has 42% of frogs, 42% of plants, 53% of mammals and 77% of birds. Due to land clearance, only 13% of native vegetation remains (18% in upper SE and 6% in lower SE). Of this ForestrySA has 79,000ha of plantation in the Green Triangle region and 13,100ha of Native Forest Reserves.

Corridors

- Provide habitat for different species of mammals, birds,

reptiles, amphibians and insects and allow for the dispersal from one patch of habitat to another.

- Facilitate dispersal in two ways – diffusion dispersal and jump dispersal.
- Lower the probability of extinction due to catastrophic events and inbreeding.

Corridor design

- Research has shown that corridors between 40-80m wide will be sufficient within Radiata Pine plantations.
- Corridors within plantations have been shown to be of greater value than those in open areas because of decreased edge effects.
- The value of a corridor decreases with length, so corridors less than 2km were considered.

Monitoring

Birds were chosen as an indicator of the success of the corridors for a number of reasons as they are

- Easy to detect and observe
- Many species are diurnal
- Many are brightly coloured making detection easier
- Many advertise their presence by calls
- Can be less labour and time intensive to survey for than are other groups of animals eg. reptiles, mammals and invertebrates

The question being asked:

"Is the corridor being utilised more than the alternative had the corridor not been implemented"

or
Would the pre-existing land use have done the same job?

Monitoring protocol

The method chosen was the "Standardised Search", a relatively new method for surveying birds. It is ideally suited to comparing richness of birds in patchy landscapes.

- 20 minutes was chosen as the sampling time.
- Each survey involves wandering on a random transect through the site recording species' presence and abundance.

- Each site must be surveyed at least three times.
- Surveys at a single site must be done on different days.
- For each corridor an adjacent control site (what the pre-existing land-use was) was also chosen.
- Sites are surveyed a minimum of three times, and continue until a stopping rule is met.

Monitoring outcomes

The results of these surveys provide measures of:

- Species richness
- Incidence rates of species
- Comparison between corridor and its control
- Change in use by species over time
- Which species are benefiting from the corridor

Between 2006 and 2010, 617 20-minute surveys have been carried out, in which 107 species were recorded using the data gathered. This data was analysed and two main themes were investigated:

- The biodiversity value of corridors compared to controls
- Trends in incidence rates in relation to planting age

There were significant differences in species richness and composition between the three main habitat types, corridor, pine and open paddock. Within habitats, there was variation in relation to the age of the vegetation. For example, between 0 and 2 years old corridor and pine have a species composition very similar to open paddocks.

Given the differences related to planting age, an analysis was conducted on "maturing" sites, that is those four years of age or older, with open paddock sites also included.

- The major difference between pines and corridors at guild level was the total absence of canopy foraging insectivores and nectarivores in pine sites. This feature has also been observed in other studies.

Past and Future Meetings (cont)

- Overall, corridors are on average 3.33 species per survey more species rich than their pine control sites and 4.38 species per survey more species rich than their open paddock control.

Species trends

For the species with enough records, there was sufficient statistical power to detect the following trends in relation to planting age:

- Increased incidence in corridors and present but no apparent trend in pine controls — Common Bronzewing
- Incidence decreased at similar rates in both corridor and pine controls — Australian Pipit
- Incidence increased at similar rates in both corridors and controls — Golden Whistler, White-browed Scrubwren
- Incidence increased in both corridor and pine control but with significantly higher average incidence rates in corridors — Brown Thornbill, Grey Currawong, Grey Fantail, Grey Shrike-thrush, Yellow-faced Honeyeater, White-eared Honeyeater
- Incidence increased in corridors but absent in pine controls — Painted Button-quail, Striated Thornbill, Red Wattlebird, Spotted Pardalote, White-naped Honeyeater, New Holland Honeyeater
- Recorded in low numbers — Southern Emuwren
- Only recorded adjacent to corridors – Swift Parrot
- Other species recorded along corridors included kangaroos and wallabies, skinks and other reptiles, butterflies, bandicoot and deer

What the future holds

- More corridors will be established as plantation harvesting occurs
- Continue monitoring
- Publish findings
- Colour banding and genetic studies

The second speaker for the evening, **Laurence Berry** from The Fenner School of Environment and Society, Australian National University received a grant from the Birds SA Conservation Fund. His research was on “The Effects of Fire Mosaic Patchiness on Bird Species Distribution” in the Pinkawillinie Conservation Park (SE).

Study questions

- Is a patch-matrix system operating within fire mosaics?
- Are patchy fire mosaics useful for biodiversity conservation?
- Can bird response to fire mosaic patchiness (as defined by area and isolation) be explained by Island Biogeography Theory?
- Does increasing isolation within the matrix influence matrix use?
- How do bird species life-history traits influence responses to the size and isolation of unburnt patches?

Six matrix sites with a buffer zone of around 500 metres with varying degrees of burnt and unburnt vegetation around were selected for the study.

Extinction pressures are lower in larger patches due to greater resource availability.

Bird community responses to area — species richness and abundance increase with increasing patch area.

Bird community responses to isolation — species richness and

abundance decrease with increasing isolation.

Of the 28 birds examined at the species level, only two (Crested Bellbird and Inland Thornbill) appeared to benefit from fire mosaic patchiness. Only 4 other species increased in abundance within the fire mosaic

Findings

- Fire events are necessary to maximise biodiversity in the landscape.
- A bird’s response to patchiness is based upon its ability to use the recently burnt matrix and the interaction between its life history traits and the spatial dimensions of the mosaic.
- Patchy fire mosaics limit the number and distribution of habitat specialists. This is a high conservation priority!
- The effects of fire mosaic patchiness on habitat specialists are analogous to those of habitat fragmentation.

Management implications

- Preserve significant areas of old growth mallee.
- Maximise the size of unburnt patches within large burns of more than 6ha.
- Limit the extent to which unburnt patches are isolated from other unburnt patches.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members, who have joined the Association in the past few months:

Jane Cooper	STREAKY BAY
Graham Richard & Vicki Parkyn	TRURO
Beverley Marie & William John Harman	HENLEY BEACH
Linda Hayward & Peter Small	SALISBURY HEIGHTS

If your name has inadvertently been omitted from this list, please contact our treasurer. His ‘phone number is on p2.

Past and Future Meetings (cont)

Friday September 23

John Hatch introduced Margie Tiller, who spoke on her personal experience birding in Iceland 22nd May to 21st June 2007' — "One Month Birding in Iceland".

I travelled around Iceland with my French friends Marie-Rose & Bernard Mocquot, for 31 days during the Spring/Summer of 2007, with the hope of seeing many of the 73 species of birds which nest regularly there, and perhaps some of the 26 species which nest occasionally.

Our trip started from Hanstholm in Denmark, which was a drive of over 2400 km northeast from Bordeaux through France and Germany. Here we put the campervan onto the ferry which took 3 days to sail to Iceland via Bergen in Norway, Lerwick in the Shetland Islands, Torshaven in the Faroe Islands, and finally to the Eastern Fjord area of Iceland to Seydisfjordur.

We drove 4,308 Km altogether around the island and were lucky enough to see 67 different species, and photograph most of them. Waterbirds predominate in this country, with 20 species of swans, geese and ducks, together with 11 species of waders. Seven species of gulls nest there as well as five of the North Atlantic Auks (Guillemots,

Razorbills and Puffins). Only nine species of passerine nest regularly, but another 12 breed occasionally. It was a great joy to see many of the waders that visit Australia in their summer breeding plumage; which makes identification so much easier!

Irish monks first settled in around 700 AD and Norse Vikings followed late in the 8th Century. The country gained independence from Denmark in 1944, with the population now totalling around 300 thousand, most living in or near the capital Reykjavik in the southwest of the island. Their language is Old Norse, but fortunately for us English is spoken by almost everyone, which was handy when we visited the Supermarkets and couldn't read the outsides of the packets!

Situated in the middle of the North Atlantic Ocean, Iceland is volcanic in origin, being essentially a very prominent peak in the long mountain chain known as the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, which runs from the Arctic to the Antarctic and was formed by submarine volcanic activity. Iceland lies at the junction of the North American and Eurasian tectonic plates, which are gradually moving apart. The oldest rocks, which are of dark basaltic lava, are only about 16 million years old, making it a

comparatively new landmass. It is Europe's second largest island, with glaciers covering 12% of the land, recent lava 11%, vegetation 25%, and only 1% is cultivated land. Volcanic activity is still extensive, and of the 130 known volcanoes in Iceland, 30 have erupted in historical time. Connected to this volcanic activity there are many active mineral springs and sulphur hot springs, with some such as Geysir & Strokkur erupting at regular intervals. Steam and hot water from these geothermal areas are used extensively for interior heating, making Reykjavik a very clean looking city with no smoke billowing from chimneys. This was not the case in the early days of settlement, when most of the trees on the island were cut down to use for heating and building purposes. However, there is now an active re-vegetation scheme. So, Iceland is amazingly diverse, with glaciers, waterfalls, geothermal areas, lava fields and wonderful bird life.

FUTURE GENERAL MEETINGS

General meetings are held in the Charles Hawker building of the Waite Institute on Waite Road Urrbrae on the last Friday of every month except December, public holidays or prior to a long weekend. The doors are opened at 7pm

Friday January 27

Michael Huxley — Desert Birds in a Good Year. (video and commentary).

Friday February 24

Phillip Northeast — Defining Habitat: Needs of Declining Woodland Birds for Restoration Programs.

Friday March 30

Meryllyn Browne — Owls, Nightjars and other Night Birds.



Emu Father with Chicks

Photographed by Teresa Jack at Innes National Park on 5/9/11

Past Excursions

Wotton Scrub CP: 13 August

It was a mild day on which 17 people arrived for the trip. The paths were wet in many places along the way and the birds seen were of course MLR species. However we saw two species that are not normally seen on these occasions: Boobook Owl and Shining Bronze-Cuckoo. Fan-tailed and Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoos were also seen. Another species enjoyed was Red-browed Finch. Lunch was taken at Mt George CP where the birdcall revealed that 38 species had been seen at the Scrub. Some people then had a look around before leaving for home.

Trevor Cowie

Manning Flora and Fauna Reserve and Gumtree Wetlands: 18 August

Threat of rain saw 10 hardy souls gather for this field trip and we headed to Manning Flora and Fauna Reserve 10 km east of the meeting point. We experienced a light shower soon after commencing our survey. The eastern side of the park was calm but as we moved to the ridge and traversed the western side of the park the wind picked up with the result that most species were seen early on. Highlights were: close-up views of a Fantailed Cuckoo, as well as Purple-crowned and Musk Lorikeets, Crimson and Eastern Rosellas, Red-rumped and Elegant Parrots. Tree Martins and New Holland Honeyeaters were numerous, while several large flocks of Silvereyes were seen overhead. On leaving the reserve, we were treated to the courting activities of a male Mistletoebird with several females. In all 38 species were observed.

We left this Reserve and headed to nearby Gumtree Wetlands. This was the first visit by Birds SA to this location. Although the wind was quite strong and chilling, with occasional showers, we walked around the well laid out walking tracks to survey the newly created ponds and surrounds before having lunch. In one hour we observed 28 species, including Black-shouldered Kite, Collared Sparrowhawk,

Nankeen Kestrel, Australasian Grebe, Australian White Ibis and a nesting White-faced Heron. Rainbow Lorikeets, New Holland Honeyeaters and Red Wattlebirds were abundant. As this park matures it will no doubt be a fruitful place for a short survey and a good place to have lunch as there are toilets (currently portable) and BBQ facilities. This was a side trip after the official Birds SA visit to Manning Flora and Fauna Reserve.

Martyn Price

In future these two locations will be linked together. **Trevor Cowie**

Whites Dam CP: 28 August

I must say the CP was very green with vegetation at its best. It made finding the areas to park a trifle interesting, as the place was so different from how we have seen it before. 11 members made the trip and recorded 26 species, some of the gems being: Redthroat, Splendid and White-winged Fairy Wrens, Blue Bonnet and Mulga Parrots, Stubble Quail and Emu. A number of us went onto Gluepot to find the Painted Honeyeater and Scarlet-chested Parrot. We all failed on the day.

Trevor Cowie

Charleston CP: 10 September

The weather was variable, the ground was wet /damp and we went clockwise for a change. 13 Members arrived to walk around the water hazards with one dropping into a hole. No damage was done. Between showers, we eventually managed to have lunch and a bird call of 37 species. Lorikeets and rosellas were in and out of holes trying to find one that suited them. Just one Whistler (Golden) was found and 10 Red-rumped Parrots entertained us.

Trevor Cowie

Talisker CP — Ingilala Falls: 15 September

Eleven members and a visitor arrived to enjoy a perfect weather outing and a count of 33 species. Not far down the track there was a hot-spot with White-throated Treecreepers, Yellow-faced Honeyeaters, Welcome

Swallows and Scarlet Robins. Not everyone made the walk down to the creek and back up to where the remaining silver mine structures are. Birding was slow but overall there were some good sightings. The Orchids had nearly finished flowering. We then travelled to Ingilala Falls and our bird count was a pleasing 25, followed by lunch.

Teresa Jack

Clements Gap CP: 25 September

We formed small group of 12 birders, 3 of whom were from the Pt. Pirie area. It was a great pleasure to meet up and enjoy the walk together. We went in and along the northern section for a change and managed to record 36 species. Five of these species were new to my list for the CP. These were Brown Quail, Painted Button-Quail, Cockatiel, Blue-winged Parrot and Rufous Songlark. This makes my list 76 species, which is remarkable when there are little or no large areas of bush close to this CP. Many Australian Ringnecks and an Owllet Nightjar were also seen.

Trevor Cowie

Aldinga Scrub CP: 15 October

There was a good turn-out of 29 people for this walk. We started off together but ended up in different areas of the park. We recorded 56 species overall. We saw 20 Black-tailed Native Hens, 50 Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoos, a pair of Tawny Frogmouths with one young, Elegant Parrots, Crested Shrike-tits, Golden and Rufous Whistlers, White-winged Trillers, European Goldfinches, Eastern Spinebills and numerous Mistletoebirds. All these made for a great day out with the birds.

Trevor Cowie

Past Excursions (cont)

Porters Scrub CP: 20 October

A mild day saw 17 members recording 35 species. The park has been burnt since our visit last year and the under-storey is especially thin. This would no doubt account for the reduced number of fairy-wrens and scrub-wrens observed. As well as our usual walk along the main track we also covered the walking trail along the northern and eastern edges of the Scrub. For the most part birds were scarce along the ridge tops but in good numbers in the more dense, wetter parts. Highlights included seven species of honeyeater including Red Wattlebird, Yellow-faced, Brown-headed, White-naped, Crescent and New Holland Honeyeaters and Eastern Spinebill. No raptors were seen. Fantailed Cuckoo and Horsefield's and Shining Bronze-cuckoos were all heard. Breeding activity was observed with Striated Pardalote and Brown Thornbill feeding young, and Red-browed Finches were nest building. Grey Fantails and Crimson Rosellas were especially numerous. Two Australian White Ibis were observed flying overhead. Lunch, at the main gate was accompanied by the pleasant sounds of Yellow-faced Honeyeaters and the loud popping sounds of gunfire from the nearby shooting range.

Martyn Price

Swan Reach CP: 30 October

Sixteen birders attended this trip. We had lunch together but did not do the bird count as we would be spending more time in this CP to cover an additional area of good growth. In fact we continued birding until 3.30 p.m. before doing the count for the

day, which was 45 species. We started in the meeting spot and then went on to the area where we had hoped to find Quail-thrush but did not. However, we did find them later. We then went to the ruin, which was mainly an area for 3 species of Wood Swallows: Dusky, Masked and White-browed. We also saw Purple-crowned Lorikeets in this area.



Brown Treecreeper

Photographed by Les Peters at Scott Conservation Park on 14/9/11

We then went to the northern section of the park, which contained good growth of vegetation. Some of the species seen here were: Brown Quail, Regent Parrot, Mulga Parrot, Elegant Parrot, Southern Scrub-robin, Crested Bellbird, Splendid and

Variegated Fairy-wrens. It was a good day out!

Trevor Cowie

OCTOBER CAMPOUT: Ngarkat CP: 30th September to 4th October

This campout was to attempt to find bird species that were listed as Important Bird Area Species under threat via Bird Life International and species that DENR listed for Birds SA to advise sightings of and also to provide information for others who carry out specific surveys within the park. Many species have suffered habitat loss through multiple fire events. In stating the above it was our intent at this campout to record what we found and to enjoy what the park had to offer. We recorded 70 species, a handful of which had not been seen for some time.

The first couple of days were wet and we had a lot of deep muddy tyre tracks, but the 30 who attended enjoyed the long weekend. There were birders from Melbourne and Vic SW, Birds SE, Fleurieu Birdwatchers and Birds SA.

A full list of the species recorded at this campout is available on Birdpedia www.birdpedia.com and Birds SA www.birdssa.asn.au websites.

A few of the species seen were: 1 Yellow-tufted Honeyeater, Diamond Firetail, Crested Bellbird, Southern Scrub-robin, Rufous Fieldwren, Shy and Chestnut-rumped Heathwren, Mallee Emu-wren, White-necked

Heron, Malleefowl and Emu!

I thank everyone who attended for your efforts and look forward to birding with you in the future.

Trevor Cowie

Important Excursion Notices

ADDITIONAL NOTE FOR SUMMER

We draw attention to the **summer protocol** with regard to the anticipated hot summer and the state of fuel on the ground; and remind members that if a fire ban is in effect or the temperature is 36C or above in the area of a scheduled walk, the walk is **automatically cancelled**. This will not affect Salt Field trips, or Laratinga-type sites in towns. These excursions may proceed.

EXCURSION REPORTS

The excursion leader, or another member of the excursion party, is required to provide a report of each excursion. The report must consist of a list of species seen with numbers thereof and a written commentary describing the salient features of the excursion. The report must be sent to the Field Programmes Coordinator by email (fieldtrips@birdssa.asn.au) in order to provide details to monthly meetings and to ensure that all reports are available for the Newsletter by the Monday following the Birds SA meeting or on the Last Friday of the month whichever is the latest. This allows for inclusion of the report of the Sunday excursion for the month, which is always at the end of the month.

DRY CREEK SALT FIELD EXCURSIONS

All current entry cards have now **expired**. There has been some delay in setting up the new Indemnity Induction, but it is now set up and ready to get underway. Each Individual must now re-apply to be authorised to enter Cheetham Salt Ltd and must carry a valid card of authority **prior to entering the Dry Creek and Price Salt Fields**.

The following changes are applicable to both Dry Creek & Price Salt Fields: – **You must wear Hi-Vi jackets, safety glasses, enclosed footwear and long trousers**

(**baggy not tight**). These items should be worn prior to entry. There are concerns about snake numbers at both sites.

SALT FIELDS INDUCTIONS

The web sites of Birds SA: birdssa.asn.au and Birdpedia: birdpedia.com.au now carry links to obtain the documents you need to download, based on the Birding group with which you are financial.

We require you all to download and fill out the following forms **prior** to the day of induction:

- **Induction and Entry Request Form**
- **Visitor Induction Record**

All members requiring entry into Cheetham's Price and Dry Creek Salt Fields must attend an induction session.

I invite members to come to my home in Tea Tree Gully by prearrangement, either by Email: birdos_sa@bigpond.com or Tel 8263 2531.

I am making this offer so that members who want to go into the salt fields as soon as possible can obtain their authorisation before many of us will be away on holiday.

Induction sessions will be carried out as follows.

- All visitors by prior arrangement.
- After the Saturday and Sunday walks (if possible) following lunch and bird call.
- At Trevor's home in St Agnes or Tea Tree Gully by prior arrangement (see above).
- At Birds SA Friday monthly meetings at 6.45pm & 7.20pm.

WEB SITES — DOWNLOADS

In addition to the forms that must be completed before attending an induction session, the following information can be obtained from the Birds SA and Birdpedia websites:

- Maps of the Dry Creek and Price Salt Fields
- Adelaide Ornithologists Club Induction & Entry Request & Visitor Induction Record Forms
- Fleurieu Birdwatchers Induction & Entry Request & Visitor Induction Record Form
- Interstate & Overseas birders Induction & Entry Request Form.

All enquiries through Trevor Cowie (Field Program Co-ordinator) Tel: 08 8263 2531. Email in the first instance fieldtrips@birdssa.asn.au.

If unavailable contact Brian Walker (Treasurer) Tel: 08 8263 3433. Email treasurer@birdssa.asn.au

Convener: Trevor Cowie

Email: fieldtrips@birdssa.asn.au

Tel: 08 8263 2531



Budgerigars, photographed by Kay Parkin

At Gluepot on 16/10/11

Future Excursions

Note: Lists of species recorded at the locations visited can be reviewed at www.birdpedia.com

The descriptions below cover a four-month period starting from the month of the Newsletter. The November edition includes all excursions into the Salt Fields (for waders). For April trips there is a simple one-line entry as follows "Saturday April 15 Dry Creek Salt Fields at 10.30am." The purpose of this is to let members know the dates of all Salt Fields excursions so they do not need to phone leaders asking when the Salt Fields excursions will be.

**Sunday November 27:
Onkaparinga W/L RP (MLR)
(32km)**

Meet at 7.45am at Port Noarlunga Oval Car Park off Britain Drive.

**Saturday December 10: Altona
CSR Landcare Reserve (MLR)
(55km)**

Travel through Lyndoch towards Tanunda. As you leave Lyndoch town centre take the first turning left into Altona Road, just past the 100km speed limit sign. We meet at 8.15am at the Reserve entrance at the top of this road.

**Thursday December 15:
Laratinga (Mt. Barker) Wetlands
(MLR) (34km)**

Meet at 8.15am at the car park on Bald Hills Road, Mt. Barker.

**Saturday January 14: Paiwalla
Wetlands (MM) (88km)**

Meet at Sunnyside Lookout at 8.00am. Take the Murray Bridge to Mannum Road on the eastern side of the river from Murray Bridge. Stay on this road till just past the turnoff to Bowhill on the right. Take the next turning left to Sunnyside Lookout car park.

**Thursday January 19: Whites
Road Wetlands (AP) (16km)**

Meet at 8.30 a.m.. Head north on the Port Wakefield Road. At 1.5Km after passing under the Salisbury Highway

Bridge turn left into Globe Derby Drive. Follow this Road to its end, turn right into Whites road and continue to the end. The park entrance is on the left. Note that the main highway access has been altered.

**Sunday January 29: Dry Creek
Salt Fields (AP) (26km)**

This is an early start due to high tide being early that day. Meet by the gate at 6.40 a.m. High tide is at 7.02 a.m. Turn west onto St. Kilda Road, from Port Wakefield Road. Follow the road turning right onto Radar Road (dirt and barrier) actually called Samphire Road. As per normal request please bring your two-way Radios if you have them.

Note that each individual must be authorised by Cheetham Salt Ltd and must carry a valid card of authority, prior to entering the Dry Creek Salt Fields. If you do not have authority, ask Trevor Cowie how you can become authorised. All members require the latest 2011-13 Induction renewal to be carried out prior to entering the salt fields.

**Saturday February 11: Laratinga
(Mt. Barker) Wetlands (MLR)
(34km)**

Meet at 8.15am at the car park on Bald Hills Road, Mt. Barker.

**Thursday February 23 4th
Thursday): Dry Creek Salt Fields
(AP) (26km)**

This is an early start due to high tide being early that day. Meet by the gate at 6.40 a.m. High tide is at 7.02 a.m. Turn west onto St. Kilda Road, from Port Wakefield Road. Follow the road turning right onto Radar Road (dirt and barrier) actually called Samphire Road. As per normal request please bring your two-way Radios if you have them.

Note that each individual must be authorised by Cheetham Salt Ltd and must carry a valid card of authority, prior to entering the Dry Creek Salt Fields. If you do not have authority, ask Trevor Cowie how you can become authorised. All members require the latest 2011-13 Induction

renewal to be carried out prior to entering the salt fields.

**Sunday February 26: Barker inlet
& Magazine Road Wetlands (AP)
(20Km)**

The high tide is at 7.20 a.m., so we meet at Magazine Road car parking area at 7.30 a.m. From there we will walk around the ponds and then walk west to the Inlet area, where rubber boots may be the best bet. Here we hope to see waders taking advantage of the tide's ebb and flow.

**Saturday March 17: Dry Creek
Salt Fields (AP) (26km)**

This is an early start due to high tide being early that day. Meet by the gate at 7.10 a.m. High tide is at 7.40 a.m. Turn west onto St. Kilda Road, from Port Wakefield Road. Follow the road turning right onto Radar Road (dirt and barrier) actually called Samphire Road. As per normal request please bring your two-way Radios if you have them.

Note that each individual must be authorised by Cheetham Salt Ltd and must carry a valid card of authority, prior to entering the Dry Creek Salt Fields. If you do not have authority, ask Trevor Cowie how you can become authorised. All members require the latest 2011-13 Induction renewal to be carried out prior to entering the salt fields

**Thursday March 22 (4th
Thursday): Hindmarsh River —
Victor Harbor (MLR) (104km)**

Enter Victor Harbor from the North on Victor Harbor Road. At the roundabout on the T junction to Port Elliott go straight on into Victor on the Hindmarsh Rd. At about 850m on the right prior to the Alexander Bridge is a turning into Wattle Drive (9th road on the right from the roundabout). Proceed about 200m to the meeting place. Start 8.30 a.m.

Future Excursions (cont)

Sunday April 1: Reedy Creek (Waterfalls Reserve) (MM) (85km)

Meet at 8 a.m. in the reserve's car park. The entrance road is on the Mannum side of the bridge over Reedy Creek approximately 7km south of Mannum or 22km north of Murray Bridge. Back roads may still be blocked!

Saturday April 7: Dry Creek Salt Fields (AP) (26km)

This is a late start due to high tide being later that day. Meet by the gate at 3 p.m. High tide at 6.10 p.m. and we need to leave by 7.15 p.m. Turn west onto St. Kilda Road, from Port Wakefield Road. Follow the road turning right onto Radar Road (dirt and barrier) actually called Samphire Road. As per normal request please bring your two-way Radios if you have them.

Note that each Individual must be authorised by Cheetham Salt Ltd and must carry a valid card of authority, prior to entering the Dry Creek Salt Fields. If you do not have authority, ask Trevor Cowie how you can become authorised. All members require the latest 2011-13 Induction renewal to be carried out prior to entering the salt fields

2020 SHOREBIRD COUNTS

These will be held around the following dates/periods or days around the scheduled count.

Please contact your normal partners in this venture to verify that you have at least two to carry out the task.

Dates I have put together are based upon incoming tides in daylight:

Saturday. 3 December 2011. 1.92
@ 8.55am.

Sunday. 12 February 2012. 2.16
@ 7.43am.

Saturday. 10 March 2012. 2.26
@ 6.43am.

New people are welcome to join these counts to learn more about waders. However I do need to be advised of any additional people as Birds Australia carries insurance to cover people involved in the 2020 Shorebird counts. So please contact me on 8263 2531. **Trevor Cowie**



Pallid Cuckoo Coming in to Land

Photographed by Teresa Jack along the Coorong in July 2011

Bird Records

Records included here are of species listed as 'uncommon, rarely observed' or having not previously been recorded in the regions of South Australia as shown in the 4th edition of *A Field List of the Birds of South Australia*. Also included are interesting breeding or ecological notes, new records for a well known locality, and first of the season records of migratory species. Send all reports to G Carpenter at birdrecords@birdssa.asn.au or 82975463

Brown Quail

Further reports from northern and eastern regions, including:

6, 14/8/2011. Bolivar Sewage Works, AP

4, 8/10/2011. Reeves Plains, AP

1, 11 & 18/9/2011. Lochiel Park wetlands, AP

2, 14/9/2011. Altona Scrub, MLR

2, 16/10/2011. Hallett Cove CP, MLR

2, 23/10/2011. Goolwa Barrage, Beacon 19, MM

1, 26/8/2011 Murray Bridge Army Range, MM

2 gps, 26/8/2011. Tolderol GR, MM

1, 12/10/2011. Chowilla Stn, Lock 6, MM

4, 24/10/2011. Mingary Dam LN

2, 25/10/2011. Pandappa CP, LN

1, 7/8/2011. White Cliff, 7km E Koolunga, LN

4, 31/7/2011. Clayton River, NE

2, 25/9/2011. White Cliff, 7km E Koolunga, LN

8, 11/9/2011. Broadview Stn, NW

Pedler, L. & R.
Pedler, R. & L.; Rees, J.

30+, 2/6/11. Bool Lagoon, SE

15+, 14/7/2011. 7km NE Kingston, SE

Several, 21/7/2011. Wattle Range, SE

1, 14/8/2011 Eight Mile Creek Rd, SE

400, 14/9/2011 Struan Agricultural Research Centre, SE

10, 22/10/2011 Coorong, Villa dei Yumpa, MM

The re-introduction of this species to the South East commenced at Bool Lagoon in 1969 and by 1989 a population of about 320 had established (see Harper, M. 1990 SA Ornithologist 31:44-47).

2, 29/10/2011. Freeling Sewage Works, AP

10, 1/11/2011. Hahndorf, Dam near Jones Rd, MLR

2, 7/11/2011. Hahndorf, Dam near Jones Rd, MLR

20, 1/11/2011. Globe Derby Park, White Rd Wetland AP

4, 28/10/2011. Mount Barker, Laratinga Wetlands MLR

300, 4/9/2011. Coorlay Lagoon, 20km S Roxby Downs NW

1, 23/9/2011. 7km NE Warrow, EP

30+, 2/6/11. Bool Lagoon, SE

15+, 14/7/2011. 7km NE Kingston, SE

Several, 21/7/2011. Wattle Range, SE

1, 14/8/2011 Eight Mile Creek Rd, SE

400, 14/9/2011 Struan Agricultural Research Centre, SE

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10, 1/11/2011. Hahndorf, Dam near Jones Rd, MLR

2, 7/11/2011. Hahndorf, Dam near Jones Rd, MLR

20, 1/11/2011. Globe Derby Park, White Rd Wetland AP

4, 28/10/2011. Mount Barker, Laratinga Wetlands MLR

300, 4/9/2011. Coorlay Lagoon, 20km S Roxby Downs NW

1, 23/9/2011. 7km NE Warrow, EP

Bourne, J. & P.

Pounsett, S.

Hayward, B.

Bartram, K.

Syson, W.

Syson, W.

Greenfield, M.

Steeles, C.

Snell, B. & Williams, K.

Snell, B.

Wood, M.

McKenzie, P. & Gould, G.

Pedler, R.

Peek, J.

Hardhead

10,000, 5/10/2011. Murray, Birchmore and Rush Lagoons KI

800, 11/10/2011. Kingscote Sewage Works KI

26, 25/9/2011. Port Augusta, Bird Lake NW

1000, 23/9/2011. 7km NE Warrow, EP

1, 5/10/2011. Vivonne Bay KI. Resting on beach

1, 25/9/2011. Off Port MacDonnell, MO

1, 5/10/2011. Vivonne Bay KI. Resting on beach

1, 1/11/2011. Hahndorf, Jones Rd, MLR

1, 27/10/2011. Black Point, YP

150, 26/8/2011. Black Forest. AP

1, 26/8/2011. Tanunda, St Hallett winery MLR

1, 3/10/2011. Cherry Gardens, 1km S MLR

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

1, 3/10/2011. Cherry Gardens, 1km S MLR

1, 27/10/2011. Black Point, YP

150, 26/8/2011. Black Forest. AP

1, 26/8/2011. Tanunda, St Hallett winery MLR

1, 3/10/2011. Cherry Gardens, 1km S MLR

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

1, 27/10/2011. Black Point, YP

150, 26/8/2011. Black Forest. AP

1, 26/8/2011. Tanunda, St Hallett winery MLR

1, 3/10/2011. Cherry Gardens, 1km S MLR

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

1, 27/10/2011. Black Point, YP

150, 26/8/2011. Black Forest. AP

1, 26/8/2011. Tanunda, St Hallett winery MLR

1, 3/10/2011. Cherry Gardens, 1km S MLR

10,000, 5/10/2011. Murray, Birchmore and Rush Lagoons KI

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1, 27/10/2011. Black Point, YP

150, 26/8/2011. Black Forest. AP

1, 26/8/2011. Tanunda, St Hallett winery MLR

1, 3/10/2011. Cherry Gardens, 1km S MLR

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

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150, 26/8/2011. Black Forest. AP

1, 26/8/2011. Tanunda, St Hallett winery MLR

1, 3/10/2011. Cherry Gardens, 1km S MLR

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

1, 27/10/2011. Black Point, YP

150, 26/8/2011. Black Forest. AP

1, 26/8/2011. Tanunda, St Hallett winery MLR

1, 3/10/2011. Cherry Gardens, 1km S MLR

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

1, 27/10/2011. Black Point, YP

150, 26/8/2011. Black Forest. AP

1, 26/8/2011. Tanunda, St Hallett winery MLR

1, 3/10/2011. Cherry Gardens, 1km S MLR

1, 5/10/2011. Birchmore Lagoon KI

Bird Records (cont)

1, 16/10/2011. Bridgewater, Arbury Park MLR

Bates-Brownsword, C.

1, throughout 10/2011 Macclesfield MLR

Gould, L. & T.

Cattle Egret

13, 19/9/2011. Kindaruar Lagoon, 5km E Milang MM

Doecke, N.

2, 5/10/2011. Rush Lagoon KI

Baxter, C.

This species formerly visited the Mount Compass area during winter but there are no recent records from there.

Intermediate Egret

1, 3/9/2011. Globe Derby Park, White Rd wetland AP

Noble, C. & Walker, B.

Great Egret

58, 19/9/2011. Kindaruar Lagoon, 5km E Milang MM

Doecke, N.

Glossy Ibis

1, 8/10/2011. Yilki, Encounter Bay. MLR

Crocker, J.

50+, 20/10/2011. Greenfields Wetlands, AP

Stracey, K.

1, 31/10/2011. 33 km NW Ceduna, EP

Haywood, B. *See photo.*

8, 31/10/2011. Aldinga Washpool MLR

Crocker, J.

1, 3/9/2011. Globe Derby Park, White Rd wetland, AP

Noble, C. & Walker, B.

13, 27/10/2011. Barker Inlet wetlands, AP. Symon, R.

Osprey

1, 16/10/2011. Thompson Beach AP

Jones, K.

White-bellied Sea-eagle

1 immature, 11/10/2011. Chowilla Stn, Chowilla Island MM

Carpenter, G. & Allan, J.

Square-tailed Kite

2, 9/8/2011. Shannon CP, EP

Bebbington, L.

2, 27/9/2011. Hale CP, Hale lookout, MLR

Stracey, K. & Dodd, L.

1, 3/11/2011. Altona Landcare Reserve, MLR

Steeles, C.

1, 13/10/2011. Mount Bold Reservoir, MLR

Lawrence, R.

1, 2/10/2011. Onkaparinga River, McLaren Vale, MLR

Sawyer, M. & G.

Black Kite

1, 5/10/2011. SE side of Pelican Lagoon, KI

Baxter, C.

The second report for Kangaroo Island

Grey Falcon

1, 12/9/2011. Aroona Valley, Flinders Ranges NP, FR

Monterola, H. *et al.*

Buff-banded Rail

Further reports including:

1, 30/8/2011. Woodville North, Woodville Rd, AP

Fuss, D.

1, 13/9/2011. Lockleys, Veronica Cr, AP

Smith, P. & P.

2, 6/8/2011. Globe Derby Park, White Rd wetland, AP

MacIlwain, E.

ad +imm, 7/2011. Waitpinga Cliffs, MLR

Steele-Collins, E.

2, 27/9/2011. Uraidla, MLR

Kleinig, S.

1, 15/10/2011. Victor Harbor, Inman River, MLR

Cutten, D.

2, 1/8/2011. Goolwa Sewage Works, MM

Snell, B. & Williams, K.

several, 26/8/2011. Hogwash Bend, MM

Earl, H. & I.

1, 26/8/2011. Swan Reach, MM

Baxter, C.

1, 26/8/2011. Wellington, MM

Baxter, C.

1, 26/8/2011. Hindmarsh Island, Sugars Beach MM.

Baxter, C.

2, 11/9/2011. Mount Gambier, Ambrose Ct, SE

Rowe, B. & K.

1, 26/10/2011. Elliston, EP

Carpenter, G.

Lewin's Rail

2, 21/10/2011. Thompson Beach, AP

Hartland, D.

Unusual report away from its typical dense freshwater habitats

Baillon's Crake

2, 20/8/2011. Nelshaby Reservoir, FR

Jamieson, A. & White, J.

1, 13/10 and 2, 6/11/2011. Hayborough housing estate, Victor Harbor, MLR

Syson, W.

Spotless Crake

2, 1/8/2011. Mambray Creek, FR

Monterola, H.

Painted Button-quail

2, 31/8/2011. Altona Scrub carpark, MLR

Steeles, C.

1, 15 & 26/10/2011. Roseworthy, Pengilly Scrub, AP

Steeles, C.

2, 21/8/2011. Black Point, YP

Tiller, M.

2, 15/10/2011. Gluepot Stn, S of Diesel Dam, MM

Steeles, C. & Parkin, K.

Feeding scrapes, 12/10/2011. Chowilla Stn, Chowilla Island, MM

Carpenter, G. & Allan, J.

This species leaves diagnostic circular marks ('platelets') about 10cm in diameter when feeding.

Common Sandpiper

1, 27/8/2011. Tanunda Sewage Works, MLR

Hartland, D.

Grey-tailed Tattler

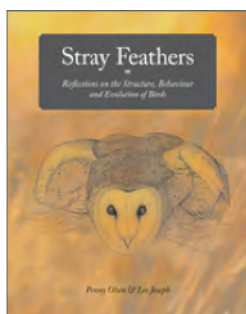
1, 11/10/2011. Shoal Bay, KI

Baxter, C.

Bird Records (cont)

- Grey Plover**
1, 18/9/2011. Lake Bessie, 50km S Roxby Downs, NW
Pedler, R.
- Hooded Plover**
1 immature, 15/9/2011. Henley Beach South, AP
Storr, R.
- Ruff**
1, 11/9/2011. Coorong, S of Mark Pt, MM
Jack, T.
With Common Greenshanks
- Flock Bronzewing**
700, 19/8/2011. Cowarie Stn., NE
Waanders, P.
- Diamond Dove**
50+, 12/10/2011. Chowilla Stn, at edge of floodplain, MM
Carpenter, G. & Allan, J.
- Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo**
300, 1/8/2011. Goolwa Sewage Works, MM
Snell, B. & Williams, K.
2, 29/10/2011. Black Forest, AP
Carpenter, G.
Small flocks have visited the Adelaide Plains in early summer over the last few years, although September is earlier than usual.
- Princess Parrot**
3, 1/9/2011. Serpentine Lakes, NW
Robertson, D.
Also 4 seen the next day 4km W of Western Australian border
- Yellow Rosella**
1, 14/9/2011. Gluepot Stn, gypsum lunette walk, MM
Waanders, P.
- Blue-winged Parrot**
12, 8/10/2011. Reeves Plains, AP
Steeles, C.
23, 21/10/2011. Thompson Beach, AP
Hartland, D.
It has been suggested that two populations of this species occur in SA. The one that breeds in the South East winters along the South East coast and Coorong. A second population migrates to the mainland from Tasmania, occurring as far inland as northeastern SA. Reports
- from the Adelaide area are mostly in September, presumably when birds are returning.*
- Elegant Parrot**
5, 9/8/2011. Shannon CP, EP
Bebbington, L.
- Scarlet-chested Parrot**
40, 19/10/2011. NW of Ceduna, NW
Mahar, P. et al.
Also several reports of low numbers, including nesting, at Gluepot Stn.
- Little Lorikeet**
1, 17/6/2011. Telford Scrub CP, SE
Green, R. & T.
- Red-backed Kingfisher**
1, 27/9/2011. Hindmarsh, Port Rd, AP
Burns, A.
- Sacred Kingfisher**
1, 29/10/2011. Fullarton, Cremorne St, AP
Horton, P.
In lemon tree in suburban garden
- Rainbow Bee-eater**
2, 28/9/2011. Sturt Gorge NP, MLR
Clarke, D.
8, 15/9/2011. Manningham, AP
Storr, R.
Flying over
- White-throated Warbler**
1 immature, 13/8/2011. Mungerannie Wetland, NE
Wood, M.
Not previously reported in the region
- Western Warbler**
Pair with nest, 13/10/2011. Chowilla Stn, Chowilla Island, MM
Carpenter, G. & Allan, J.
Previously reported nesting at Chowilla in 2005
2, 9/8/2011. Shannon CP, EP
Bebbington, L.
- Olive Whistler**
1, 16/8/2011. Snow Gum Native Forest, SE
Haywood, B.
- Painted Honeyeater**
1, 1/8/2011. Taylorville Stn, 11km S Gluepot, MM
Waanders, P. and Franks, T. & J.
- 1, 16/8/2011. Taylorville Stn, MM
Steeles, C. & Warnes, M.
2, 20/8/2011. Taylorville Stn, MM
Doecke, N.
The species was previously reported in the Gluepot area in 2000
- Black-chinned Honeyeater**
1, 3/10/2011. Point Sturt Rd, MM
Doecke, N.
- Crested Shriketit**
2, 14/9/2011. Swanport Wetland, MM
Schmidt, L.
Curiously this species is rarely reported along the River Murray, despite the presence of its favoured Red Gum woodland habitat
- Masked Woodswallow**
24, 29/9/2011. North Cape, KI
Jenner, B.
Few previous records from Kangaroo Island
- Olive-backed Oriole**
1 adult, 9/9/2011. Mungeranie Wetlands, NE
Brittain, R. & Diment, J.
See note in previous NL
- Grey Currawong**
1, 18/6/2011. Sheidow Park, MLR
Burns, A.
- Apostlebird**
Nest + young, 18/9/2011. Mambray Creek, FR
Langdon, P.
Slowly expanding its range in the Flinders Ranges
- Plum-headed Finch**
10, 10/9/2011. Cooper Creek, Cullyamurra WH, NE
Buckley, K.
See previous NL for the discovery of this species in SA.
- Common Mynah**
2, 17/9/2011. Adelaide Airport, AP
Norris, M.
These birds have not been relocated. A colony of Common Mynahs occurred in the Kilburn and Enfield districts until the 1970s.

News From the Library



598 052

Olsen, Penny

Stray feathers: reflections on the structure, behaviour and evolution of birds / Penny Olsen & Leo Joseph.

Collingwood, Vic.: CSIRO Publishing, 2011.

ISBN 9780643094932

Showcases some of the remarkable adaptations of Australian birds. A brief introduction describes how evolution shapes form and function, followed by a series of vignettes illustrating the wondrous variety of forms and functions shaped by evolution.



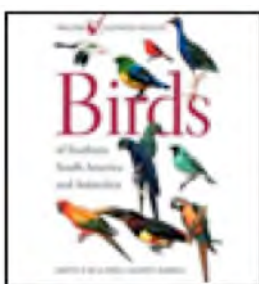
598.0994 GAR

Garnett, Stephen,

The action plan for Australian birds 2010 / S.T. Garnett, J.K. Szabo and G. Dutton
Collingwood, Vic.: CSIRO Publishing, ©2011.

ISBN 9780643103689

This is the third in a series of action plans that have been produced at the start of each decade. The book analyses the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) status of all the species and subspecies of Australia's birds, including those of the offshore territories. For each bird the size and trend in their population and distribution has been analysed using the latest iteration of IUCN Red List Criteria to determine their risk of extinction. The result is the most authoritative account yet of the status of Australia's birds.



598.298 PEN

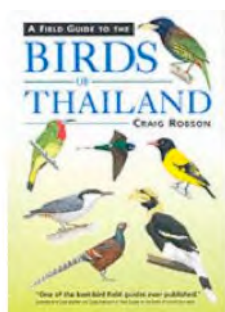
Pena, Martin de la

Birds of southern South America and Antarctica /| Martín R. de la Peña and Maurice Rumboll; illustrated by Gustavo Carrizo ... [et al.]

Princeton N.J. : Princeton University Press, 1998

ISBN 0691090351

South America is home to about one-third of the world's bird species. This title illustrates the known species — more than 1,000 of them — in a vast swath of this underexplored birder's paradise, from Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, southern Brazil, and Uruguay to parts of Antarctica.



598.29539 ROB

Robson, Craig

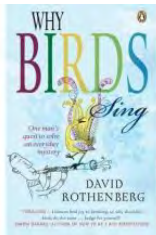
A field guide to the birds of Thailand / Craig Robson; illustrated by Richard Allen ... [et al.].

London : New Holland, 2002.

ISBN 1843300583

This guide has colour artworks and location maps for all of the almost 1000 species covered. It details the identification, voice, breeding, status, habitat and distribution of all the distinctive species and subspecies of the region.

News From the Library (cont)



598.1594 ROT

Rothenberg, David

Why birds sing: one man's quest to solve an everyday mystery /David Rothenberg.

London: Penguin, 2005.

ISBN 0141020016

The richness and variety of birdsong is both a scientific mystery and a source of wonder. Combining scientific research with an understanding of musical beauty, this book offers a different look at this natural phenomenon. It explores.

On behalf of the Birds SA Library, we gratefully acknowledge the generous donation of books from the estate of Wendy Wickes.

Karen Donkin (librarian)

Details of Members' Coloured Photographs

No:	Species	Photographer	Location	Date
1	Barn Owl	Kay Parkin	Near Freeling, SA	14/10/2011
2	Tawny Frogmouth	Kay Parkin	Near Freeling, SA	14/10/2011
3	Spotted Harrier	Teresa Jack	South of Warooka SA	September 2011
4	Spotted Harrier	Teresa Jack	Grenfell, NSW	June 2011
5	Red-backed Kingfisher	Kay Parkin	Gluepot SA	16/10/2011
6	Shy Heathwren	Les Peters	Monarto SA	September 2011
7	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	Les Peters	Monarto SA	September 2011
8	Scarlet Honeyeater	Kay Parkin	Mount Glorious Qld	September 2011
9	Budgerigars	Kay Parkin	Gluepot SA	16/10/11
10	Chestnut-breasted Whiteface	Greg Dare	Lyndhurst SA	16/11/10
11	Rainbow Bee-eater	Kay Parkin	Mount Glorious Qld	September 2011
12	Pink-eared Duck	Greg Dare	Lake Bindigolly Qld	21/09/2010
13	Great Crested Grebe	Greg Dare	Lake Bindigolly Qld	21/09/2010
14	Scarlet-chested Parrot	Kay Parkin	Gluepot	16/10/2011

Colourful Birds



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