

Birds SA



Newsletter

No 229

February 2014



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 objectives.

Hunters on the Wing

See page 18 for details of these photographs

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CENTRE INSERT

SAOA HISTORICAL SERIES NUMBER 47,
WILLIAM THOMAS ANGOVE PART 2

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.

March 2	Sunday	Excursion to Riverglades Wetlands
March 15	Saturday	Excursion to Jenkins Scrub
March 20	Thursday	Excursion to Aldinga Scrub
March 28	Friday	General Meeting
March 30	Sunday	Excursion to Swan Reach CP

April 12	Saturday	Excursion to Browns Rd. Monarto
April 17	Thursday	Excursion to Hardy's Scrub

April 17 to 22 — Easter Campout, Caroon Creek CP

May 2	Friday	AGM & General Meeting
May 5	Sunday	Excursion to Wotton Scrub CP
May 17	Saturday	Excursion to Hindmarsh Estuary
May 22	Thursday	Excursion to Anstey Hill
May 30	Friday	General Meeting

June 1	Sunday	Excursion to Newland Head CP
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Cover photo: White Tern photographed by Clare Parkin on Norfolk Island in December 2013.

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 6 new members who have recently joined the Association. Their names are listed on p7.

SAOA COMMITTEE 2013 – 2014

President	David Paton	8344 8891
Vice President	John Hatch	8362 2820
Vice President	John Gitsham	0438900393
Secretary	Brian Blaylock	0448822374
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Assistant Secretary	Kate Buckley	8261 7197
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Bird Record Secretary	Graham Carpenter	8297 5463
Membership Officer	<i>Vacant</i>	
Member	John Spiers	8333 0272
Member	Lou Bartley-Clements	0418858037
Member	Robert Rowland	83881790
Member	Jody Gates	83916342
Member	Rebecca Zanker	0413426355

FURTHER USEFUL CONTACTS

Librarian	Karen Donkin	0402123960
Image Librarian	John Spiers	8333 0272
	email imagelibrarian@birdssa.asn.au	
Campout Organiser	Graham Bate	8270 3041

RELATED ASSOCIATIONS

BirdLife Southeast SA

Convenor, — Bob Green shriketit@bigpond.com 8725 0549
IBA Coordinator/Newsletter Editor — Bryan Haywood
brytonwood@bigpond.com 8726 8112

Fleurieu Birdwatchers

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

WEBSITE birdssa.asn.au

2013 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 May Newsletter is due by the April General Meeting (N.B. May 2) Contributions, 'Word' format preferred, can be recorded on a CD, emailed to either of my email addresses, or typed/handwritten neatly.

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

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President's Letter

In recent months, South Australia has experienced some extreme conditions from very hot weather to flooding rains and extensive fires. When these events occur we tend to concentrate on the human impacts and rarely dwell on the consequences for wildlife, including birds. I am aware that some of our members have had their rural properties and bush blocks burnt in recent fires and have been devastated and demoralised by this. We all empathise with this loss, and please let the Association know if there is anything that we can do to assist you with post-fire recovery.

These same extreme events also affect wildlife. I am aware that most of the remaining areas where Mallee Emu-wrens occurred in South Australia were burnt in recent fires (Billiatt, Ngarkat) and it is very likely that this species is now extinct or at least functionally extinct in South Australia. Mallee Whipbirds in the Murray Mallee region may be another casualty. The largest impact of fires on birds, however, is not during the fire but subsequently when there is little or no habitat remaining and often little or no food. Fires are a natural part of the Australian landscape but in areas where much of the native vegetation has been cleared already, fires can be a significant threatening process. Given that over the last five years there has been an emphasis on fuel reduction burns to protect assets (mainly human assets), the loss of bird species from reserves is disappointing. Clearly insufficient attention has been paid and was given to protecting biological assets. Recent extensive fires probably reflect the futility of control burns in



Little Woodswallows

**Photographed by Barbara Bansemer at Bimbowrie
on 7/10/13**

protecting assets in extreme conditions. As an Association we should be demanding a much greater focus on protecting the threatened biological assets than has been the case in the recent past. This will be an increasing issue as the allocation of government funding to manage the environment diminishes. Expect more species losses in this State. In extreme temperatures most birds seek shelter or shade and (from my own experiences) will enter cool buildings, rabbit warrens and retreat into the hollowed out bases of trees. In each of these cases the ambient temperatures were noticeably lower

than out in the open. Birds will also seek access to water (if available) in these conditions as well. They also reduce their activity substantially compared to their activity in more temperate conditions, and they do this to reduce over-heating.

Bird-watchers, therefore, need to be cognate of the stress that birds may be under during such conditions. As bird watchers we need to minimise any disturbance that we might cause to birds while trying to watch, photograph, or study them irrespective of the conditions, but particularly in extreme conditions. Over the last year the main area of concern that members have brought to my attention has been to do with bird disturbances. These were either cases where people approached too closely or in some cases too frequently such that the birds were disturbed.

Frequent disturbance can occur when many observers come to see a particular species in a short period of time. The members of our Association need to show due concern for the welfare of the individual birds that they wish to observe and I would urge you all to think about this before approaching a bird too closely and before broadcasting the whereabouts of a rare bird for others to descend on mass. This is particularly relevant if the bird happens to be on private property.

David Paton

Birds SA Notes & News

WHAT'S NEW ON THE BIRDS SA WEBSITE?

A project called "Birds SA Bird Identification" has been set up on **BowerBird**

(www.bowerbird.org.au). This is a great source you can use to identify invertebrates, vertebrates, fungi, lichens and plants. You will need to become a member of a project to make use of BowerBird. For identification of sightings in South Australia apart from birds, join **Wompa?**

(<http://ecologicalhorizons.com/WOMPA.html>)

When your sightings have been identified they will then be added to the Atlas of Living Australia (<http://www.ala.org.au>).

We are also looking for your photographs to show in the Photo Gallery. A Dropbox folder has been created so that you can download your photographs. To get access to the Dropbox just send an email to secretary@birdssa.asn.au with your request.

If you have any suggestions of what you would like to see on the Birds SA website please let me know.

Brian Blaylock, Secretary & Webmaster

CHANGE IN MEETING PROCEDURE

There will be a change in the procedure for members to record interesting bird sightings at general meetings. The Committee feels that the current procedure of passing the two books around during meetings is distracting and detracts from members' enjoyment of the presentations. Additionally, the books sometimes fail to reach all members so that some people never receive one. Others have difficulty reading or entering records in the dark.

In future, several books will be used, and they will be placed at strategic locations around the venue, such as the tables by the entrance, the supper area and the front table. Members can enter their information before or after, rather than during the meeting. These books are very important because they form the basis for many

of the entries in the Bird Records section of the Newsletter.

Cynthia Pyle

YOUR CONTACT DETAILS

Please advise the Association of any changes to your name, address, email address or telephone number by emailing

membership@birdssa.asn.au

Brian Walker

EMAIL ADDRESSES AND E-NEWSLETTER

Are you aware that Birds SA sends out a monthly e-Newsletter? If you are not currently receiving the e-Newsletter, but would like to do so please send an email to membership@birdssa.asn.au asking to be added to the mailing list.

Perhaps you have received the e-Newsletter in the past, but no longer do so because you have changed your email address. If this is the case and you would like to receive the e-Newsletter then also send an email to membership@birdssa.asn.au.

Lastly, you may not wish to receive the e-Newsletter, but have changed your email address recently. If this is the case we would appreciate if you would advise your new email address to membership@birdssa.asn.au.

Brian Walker

CONSERVATION SUB-COMMITTEE

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FOR 2013

Current membership: Simon Brealey, William Brooker, Jeff Groves, David Hansman, John Spiers, Rodney Attwood, Phil Cole, Jim Allen, John Gitsham, Nigel Gammon

Mt. Barker Council — Proposed Sale of Laratinga land.

Birds SA wrote to the Council opposing the proposal. The Council has made no decisions so far.

Mt. Barker Council — "Big.Green" development.

Mount Barker Council is proposing to construct a series of permanent and temporary wetland basins, open floodplain/grassland areas and linear reserves. David Hansman and John Spiers attended a number of field

visits and meetings with council workers to discuss the proposal.

"Places You Love" campaign.

Birds SA became a member of the "Places You Love" Alliance in November, 2012. During 2013 the Association took part in a number of actions proposed by the Alliance:

Threats to the Salt Fields.

The future of the saltfields was discussed. It was agreed that the loss of the saltfields would be a major blow to birding in South Australia. Four Birds SA members represented the organisation at the Shorebird Conservation Workshop organised by Birdlife Australia and held in September. An unofficial document received in October indicated that protection for the area may be achieved.

Tolderol.

A letter was written to the Chief Executive, DEWNR querying any plans the department may have for the Game Reserve. Tolderol has been short-listed amongst community ideas for restoration of Murray-Darling wetlands submitted to the Australian Government

Permits from DEWNR to destroy wildlife.

A letter was written to the Chief Executive asking why permits had been issued to destroy rare and threatened species and other species that were either beneficial or harmless. A detailed response to the Birds SA inquiry on this issue has been received from Allan Holmes, CEO of DEWNR.

Monarto Crown lands.

Birds SA was contacted by a number of people regarding the possible sale of Crown Land near Monarto. In response to our queries Birds SA was invited by the Natural Resources Management Board, South Australian Murray-Darling Basin to a review of the long-term management of the area. Specifically we were invited to:

A public open house session in the Murray Bridge Library on the 17th October.

Birds SA Notes & News (cont)

Make a written Submission of what Birds SA would want as a positive outcome for the land.

Birds SA indicated to the Murray-Darling Basin NRMB that the Association would be interested in partaking in the co-management proposal.

Cox Scrub fire.

During 2013, a planned burn in Cox Scrub Conservation Park got out of control and burnt over 200 hectares of the park instead of the planned area of 20 hectares. Birds SA wrote to Ian Hunter the South Australian Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation expressing our concerns with the burn and prescribed burns generally. The Association was represented at a public meeting in September on planned burns. The presenters acknowledged that monitoring was not done well principally because of a lack of funds

Conservation Council.

John Spiers is the Birds SA

representative on the Conservation Council of South Australia. A number of issues of concern to the Conservation Sub-committee were discussed with the Council namely:

Plans for a massive increase in infrastructure that is planned to support the extension of mining in South Australia.

Concerns that Birds SA has with Tailings Storage Facilities at mine sites such as the Olympic Dam expansion were brought to the attention of the CCSA.

Planned changes to the National Parks and Wildlife Act and the Development Act.

Concerns with a Document from the Conservation Council entitled "South Australia in a changing Climate: A Blueprint for a Sustainable Future" were discussed with Rob Fowler, President of CCSA and Tim Kelly the current CEO.

Rex Minerals.

An email from Faye Lush in connection with a planned development by Rex Minerals on Yorke Peninsula was investigated. No action was decided upon because it was felt that the development did not pose an additional risk to birds, including migratory shorebirds. The land where the mine would be located is already cleared agricultural land and the company intend to use existing facilities at Androssan to ship out the product.

John Spiers

Put this date in your Diary !!

**A Birds SA Social Family Picnic Day
Sunday 18th May, 12 Noon onwards
Mount Lofty Botanic Gardens, Lower Level
More Details to Follow**

Bring your partners, family, children, grandchildren or friends. A Social Picnic with a bit of a Bird Influence, possibly games, organised walks and activities.

More details to come, and if anyone has any super ideas, want to volunteer to help please let us know!

Contact: Lou, Merinda, Karen and Terri

education@birdssa.asn.au

Miscellaneous Items

KANGAROO ISLAND TWITCHATHON

A 24 hour Twitchathon is to be held on Kangaroo Island on Saturday 3rd and Sunday 4th May 2014.

Although it is not a statewide event, it is open to anyone who wants to visit Kangaroo Island for the weekend. All members of the community, including family groups are encouraged to participate and it is expected that many local bird enthusiasts will attend.

It will be launched from the DEWNR offices in Kingscote at 10am on Saturday where teams can register for a midday start. The event will conclude on Sunday at midday at Duck Lagoon. It will be followed by a BBQ lunch where winners will be announced.

Associated with this event, a Bird Photography Exhibition will be held in the KI Gallery. Its aim is to showcase Kangaroo Island photographers and local birdlife. The exhibition runs from 2nd to 11th May. Both events are being funded by a State Government NRM Programme community grant, with the aim of raising community awareness of birds, in particular, shorebirds, on Kangaroo Island.

For further information, contact kitwitcher@gmail.com

Ruth de la Lande

ERRATUM

There is an error in the report of David Robertson's talk at the July General Meeting. In the talk he showed a photograph of a Malaysian Night Heron, not a Javan Pond Heron, as was stated in the talk report. The significance is two-fold: despite its name it is almost impossible to see a Malaysian Night Heron in Malaysia whereas it (probably they) has been in the Taipei Botanical Gardens for long enough (and conspicuous enough) to get into the March 2011 edition of Lonely Planet guide book of Taiwan.

David Robertson



Varied Sitella at Nest

Photographed by Burt May at Kaiser
Stuhl CP in October 2013

NEW MEMBERS

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

Dr Sally Nobbs OAM	RENOWN PARK
Tina Miljanovic	ALDGATE
Horrie and Jeannie Mills	CLARE
Richard James Bruce Moody	KENSINGTON
Ali Ben Kahn	ETHELTON
Joseph Dafoe	PORT ADELAIDE
Paul Lindon	HAHNDORF
Lyn and Peter Grivell	NORTH PLYMPTON
James Edward Harrison	PROSPECT
Colin Conor	UNLEY

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

Giving them wings

conserving threatened species

Why are migratory shorebirds declining so rapidly and what should we do about it?

Dedicated members of ornithological societies across Australia and New Zealand have been counting migratory shorebirds for decades, and excellent analyses of these data have been published for individual sites on both sides of the Tasman. Many published analyses of local trends reveal declines but so far there is no clear picture as to whether these trends are widespread and what this means for the future of our migratory shorebirds. Financial support from the Queensland Wader Study Group, the Australian federal and state governments and the Port of Brisbane, has enabled our project team at the University of Queensland to bring together shorebird count data generously contributed by dozens of organisations and thousands of counters to answer this big question. The results, I am sad to report, are truly shocking. Analyses of migratory shorebird population data from Australia and New Zealand by Colin Studds and Rob Clemens reveal declines of staggering severity and rapidity, with some migratory shorebird populations crashing by up to 80% in 20 years. Curlew Sandpiper is one of the most heavily impacted species, showing a steep decline across much of its distribution. Fortunately, it remains less impacted in other flyways around the world. For some species, such as the Red Knot, the decline is quite consistent in various parts of its non-breeding range, while for others such as the Bar-tailed Godwit, the decline is much more pronounced in some regions than in others. In the case of the godwit, the eastern *baueri* population is declining at about 1%

per year in eastern Australia and New Zealand. This is fast, but nowhere near as dramatic as the western *menzbieri* population, which is declining at something like 6% per year in Western Australia. *Menzbieri* godwits pass through the Yellow Sea each year on both their northward and southward migrations, while the New Zealand birds fly straight over the Pacific on their return journey from the Arctic and are thus less dependent on stopover sites. Could this be the reason for the difference in decline? We don't know, but we are trying to establish whether dependence on the Yellow Sea explains how quickly different shorebird populations have declined. Using satellite data we have documented rapid losses of tidal flats in eastern Asia, a region known to be of critical importance as stopover habitat for many migratory shorebirds. PhD student Nick Murray developed a remote sensing method to assess change over ~4,000 kilometres of the Yellow Sea coastline and discovered extensive losses of tidal flats, driven primarily by urban, industrial and agricultural land reclamations. Nick's analysis revealed that 28% of tidal flats existing in the 1980s had disappeared by the late 2000s. Moreover, reference to historical maps suggests that up to 65% of Yellow Sea tidal flats were lost since the 1950s. As well as land reclamation, large declines in sediment flows carried by the region's major rivers could be having a big impact, with some tidal flats simply disappearing over the past few decades. With the Yellow Sea region forecast to be a global hotspot of urban expansion, coastal development must urgently pursue a course that minimizes ecosystem loss

and protects remaining coastal ecosystems.

Modelling work carried out by PhD students Takuya Iwamura and Kiran Dhanjal-Adams is suggesting that habitat loss in the Yellow Sea region could have profound implications for shorebird populations at a flyway level. For example, sea-level rise represents an additional emerging threat, in which coastal wetlands are placed under further pressure across the flyway. For migratory species, the impact of habitat loss will depend not only on its extent, but also on where it occurs. We developed a novel mathematical approach to measure how vulnerable migratory species are to habitat loss through sea-level rise. We discovered that sea-level rise will inundate 23–40% of intertidal habitat area along our shorebirds' migration routes, but cause a reduction in population size of up to 72% because of the loss of important migration bottlenecks.

We believe that an effective conservation strategy must manage the complex economic, social and economic tradeoffs that drive coastal development. This means conserving natural ecosystems alongside appropriate coastal development to protect and enhance coastal settlements. We urge decision-making that simultaneously plans for coastal development and coastal conservation along the world's most rapidly developing shores. For example, places subject to near-intractable threats, such as sediment depletion and coastal subsidence, could be prioritised for development in regions where such development must occur. If carefully planned, this could ease pressure on coastal protected areas and avert catastrophic extinctions of coastal biodiversity.

Giving Them Wings (cont) | Past & Future Meetings

Migratory shorebirds fly across international borders, and there is an urgent need for countries to work together to solve this problem before it is too late. We are enormously excited by the actions already underway around the flyway and our research group is trying to engage with decision-makers to help build momentum for change. We have attended meetings of government and non-government members of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership in Cambodia, Sumatra and Alaska over the past four years to discuss the conservation actions required to keep one of the world's largest and most threatened migratory bird flyways functioning. The Partnership is a dynamic collaboration among 14 governments across the region, together with three intergovernmental agencies, nine international NGOs and an international corporation (Rio Tinto). Prospective PhD student Eduardo Gallo-Cajiao will soon commence an internship with the Flyway Partnership to better understand the policy environment across the routes that our migratory shorebirds take to establish how best to achieve positive change.

Ultimately, without data from you, the foot soldiers of field ornithology, we would be unable to understand what is happening to our shorebirds, and unable to present compelling data to decision makers that something needs to be done. For your hard work in counting shorebirds, keep it up, and THANK YOU!

To keep up to date with our work, or download any of our papers, visit our website at <http://www.fullerlab.org> or follow us at <http://www.facebook.com/fullerlab>

Richard Fuller
University of Queensland

PAST GENERAL MEETINGS

FRIDAY OCTOBER 26

John Hatch introduced the speaker Reece Pedler who lives at Roxby Downs and is completing a PhD on the Banded Stilt at Deakin University. Reece's talk was entitled "Banded Stilt Breeding and Movements."

Banded Stilts form one of only 7 species of Australian endemic shorebirds. Unlike the other 65 or so shorebirds found in Australia, they do not migrate to the northern hemisphere, but they do make large-scale movements within Australia.

They can be thought of as a smaller Australian version of the flamingoes, which are found in Africa, South America and Europe. The species is very well adapted to the extreme variability of our climate — a classic 'boom and bust' species which exploits the favourable wet times and weathers out the longer dry periods.

Banded Stilts are usually found in shallow marine or saline waters around the coast during dry times, but are best known for their uncanny ability to somehow sense or predict big rainfall events in the inland and migrate there in response. This trait has led to them being labelled as the one of the most iconic and enigmatic of Australian birds.

Banded Stilts differ from other Australian Recurvirostridae in that they only breed in the inland. Only 33 breeding events from 15 sites have been documented between 1930 and 2010. Breeding is rapidly initiated following rain in inland areas. At Lake Callabonna (SA) in 1930 nests were present 20 days after the rain had fallen and at Lake Ballard (WA) egg-laying commenced 8 days after the rain ceased in 1995. Recent breeding events were:

- 2010 Lake Torrens (70,000 pairs) and Lake Eyre North (5,000 pairs)
- 2011 Lake Torrens (21,000 pairs), Lake Eyre South (?200 pairs) and Lake Eyre North (?45,000 pairs)
- 2012 Lake Torrens (500 pairs) and Lake Eyre South (10,000 pairs)

- 2013 Lake Torrens (11,000 pairs) and Lake Disappointment, WA (?? pairs)

At Lake Torrens Cyclone Yasi delivered ~100mm of rain in February 2011. Laying began within 5 days of the rain and was completed within 9 days. From 27 February to 1 March 2012 there were 70-90mm across the catchment area and nesting commenced at Lake Eyre South. However, there was heavy Silver Gull predation. Between 30,000-40,000 eggs were laid but it is estimated that less than 1000 chicks fledged.

Gull predation was a problem at the Lake Torrens nesting in 2013 and controls were carried out with Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources permits and procedures that allowed between 12,000 and 14,000 chicks to hatch. Members of the Victorian Wader Studies Group (and locals) colour flagged 947 in July 2013.

The following movement questions remain unanswered:

- How and when do Banded Stilts make movements between inland and coastal wetlands for breeding?
- Do stilts exploit weather patterns when flying long distances?
- Are southeastern and western Australian populations linked?
- What is the importance of coastal wetland sites outside breeding?

To answer these questions 5g Argos PTT solar-powered trackers were attached to 10 breeding adult birds at Lake Eyre South in March 2012 and tracked until April 2013 (average tracking 229.7 days).

There was found to be movement between Lake Eyre South and sites in Western Australia. Flocks of Banded Stilts made long distance flights at night to coastal areas using the weather patterns. Coastal sites are important outside breeding as they provide an important food source (*Coxiella* sp.)

Past & Future Meetings (cont) / Past Excursions

The following leg flag colours are used:

- Lake Ballard (WA) 1995 – Yellow – right leg
- Werribee (Vic) 2000 – Orange – right leg
- Coorong (SA) 2006 – Orange above Yellow – right leg
- Lake Torrens (SA) 2010 – Orange above Yellow – left leg
- Lake Torrens (SA) 2011 – Orange above Yellow (triangular) – left leg
- Lake Torrens (SA) 2013 – Blue and numbered – left leg

Members were asked to report any Banded Stilts with coloured leg flags.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 29

After refreshments enjoyed before the meeting, John Hatch opened the Members' Night. He said that there was a wide range of topics would be presented

Rodney Attwood spoke about his unsuccessful search for the Pander's Ground-jay in Uzbekistan.

Margie Tiller showed photos of her trip to Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Richard Baxter led the trip in March 2013. Birds photographed on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands included Saunder's Tern, Western Reef Egret, White Tern, Eastern Reef Egret (white morph), Green Junglefowl, White-breasted Waterhen, Nankeen Night Heron and Barn Swallow.

Les Peters showed a video of the Brown Thornbills that were nesting, near his house.

David Robertson talked about and showed slides of roads that he and Minnie had travelled along in Australia, Sulawesi (Indonesia) and Cuba.

David Paton spoke about the 2012-2014 Bird Atlas and showed comparisons between the 2nd Atlas (1974-1975) for the following species: Australian White Ibis, Scarlet Robin, Jacky Winter, Restless Flycatcher, European Goldfinch, Diamond Firetail, Zebra Finch and Brown Treecreeper.

FUTURE GENERAL MEETINGS

FRIDAY MARCH 28

Peter Beer, 'Bird Families of Sri Lanka'.

FRIDAY MAY 2

AGM

Speaker Sonia Kleindorfer, 'Avian response to fire: a case study from the Eyre Peninsula'.

AGM AGENDA

The agenda for the Annual General Meeting on Friday 2 May 2014 is:

1. Apologies
2. Confirmation of the minutes of the AGM held on 26 April 2013
3. Presentation of the Annual Report for 2013.
4. Presentation of the Financial Report for 2013.
5. Election of the Management Committee for 2014/2015
President
Two Vice Presidents
Secretary
Assistant Secretary
Treasurer
Field Program Coordinator
Newsletter Editor
Journal Editor
Bird Records Secretary
Membership Officer and
Not fewer than three nor more than five ordinary Committee Members
6. Appointment of an auditor
7. Honorary Life Membership
8. Any other business of which notice in writing has been given by two members at a preceding meeting

FRIDAY MAY 30

TBA

PAST EXCURSIONS

Kaiserstuhl Conservation Park 21 November

Twelve members gathered for a leisurely counterclockwise walk on a morning that began quite cold and with a stiff breeze. Luckily the wind could only be felt near the exposed edges of the park. Not far from the

start we were greeted by two White-fronted Honeyeaters, an uncommon visitor to this park, and a little further on by a small group of Rainbow Bee-eaters. Breeding activity was everywhere. Adults busy feeding dependent young were observed for Yellow-faced Honeyeater, Striated Pardalote, Yellow-rumped Thornbill, White-throated Treecreeper and Red Wattlebird. White-naped Honeyeater and Tree Martin were observed nest building and a Rufous Whistler was sitting on a nest with at least one chick. A Superb Fairy-wren nest was also found. Other species of interest were a single, silent, Fan-tailed Cuckoo, Laughing Kookaburra and Sacred Kingfisher, and many Scarlet Robins. Although the numbers of birds was not high, we counted 34 species and we all enjoyed a pleasant walk.

We returned to Bethany for lunch and most people then went on to Tanunda Sewage ponds for a brief survey. The main ponds are now lined with plastic and so only support ducks. The two lower ponds have not been 'improved' and so we observed numerous Black-fronted and Red-kneed Dotterels, including a juvenile Black-fronted. In all 20 species were observed including the usual ducks: Australian Wood Duck, Blue-billed Duck (7), Freckled Duck (2), Pink-eared Duck (400), Pacific Black Duck (with chicks), Hardhead (200), Grey Teal and Australasian Shoveler (4). **Martyn Price.**

Greenfields Wetlands, Dry Creek 14 December

Twenty-two people from Birds SA gathered for a leisurely walk around Stage 3 (Magazine Road) of Greenfields Wetland, from the car park, along the path through the wetland and back via the western embankment. Water levels were quite low and the pond in front of the hide was almost dry. We had hoped to see the Ruff and Great Crested Grebe that have been seen recently, but neither was to be found. However, we did observe three Glossy Ibis, as well as both Royal and Yellow-billed Spoonbills. A Nankeen Night-heron perched in a tree near the car park was a treat for

Past Excursions (cont)

us all. Black-tailed Native-hens were still abundant. Wader numbers were way down with low numbers of Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Red-necked Stint, Marsh Sandpiper and Common Greenshank. However, six Wood Sandpipers provided a good count for this wetland. No Banded Stilt, Red-necked Avocet or Black-fronted Dotterel were seen, but Black-winged Stilt and Red-kneed Dotterel were in abundance. Other highlights were White-fronted Chat (3), Australian Reed-warbler (6), Little Grassbird (3) and Australian Spotted Crake (3). Breeding activity was noted for Black Swan, European Goldfinch and House Sparrow. In all 56 species were recorded.

Martyn Price

White's Road Wetlands

11 January

A fine day saw 21 members and guests assemble for a tour of White's Road Wetlands. The lack of significant recent rain meant that the wetlands were quickly drying out. The pond that had recently hosted Australian Painted Snipe was almost dry and other ponds were at a low level.

As the morning was quite warm it was good to see that most observers completed the entire circuit and that accomplishment undoubtedly helped the overall species count of 61 for the morning.

Low water levels meant that many water birds were in lower numbers than usual, with no Black Swans present on the day. Ducks were still hanging on with 100 Grey Teal, 20 Chestnut Teal, 40 Pacific Black Duck, 30 Australian Wood Duck and a solitary Australasian Shoveler. Grebes were also still present with one Australasian Grebe sitting on a nest.

There were still around 100 Black-tailed Native-hen scattered around the site.

Four species of raptor were observed: Swamp Harrier, Brown Goshawk, Collared Sparrowhawk and Australian Hobby.

Apart from White-plumed (50) and Noisy Miner (30), honeyeaters were

present in small numbers with only five species observed.

Other than the nesting Australasian Grebe, Black-fronted Dotterel and Australian Reed-warbler had dependent young.

Brian Walker

Dry Creek Salt Fields.

2 February.

Fifteen cars and 20 people arrived at the Salt Fields gate at 6.30am on a day that proved to be the all-time hottest February day in Adelaide; 44.7C. We rationalised into six vehicles, all of which had CB radios and AC! For some reason the 36C forecast cancellation does not apply to the Salt Fields excursions. (See Newsletter 228 p17). As usual in the Salt Fields, not everyone saw everything, but altogether we saw 73 species, of which a high proportion were 'shorebirds' as defined by Birdlife Australia.

The all-important High Tide was a respectable 2.39m at 6.56am and there was a light on-shore wind for part of the time. For those who had not been to the Saltfields recently, the moonscape eastern side was probably something of a shock and even the western side of the Salt Fields itself is in transition. Nevertheless birds are mobile adaptable creatures and there were plenty of them, in numbers if not in maximum variety.

An estimated 6000 Banded Stilt were scattered about, as were several hundred Crested and Whiskered Tern. Access to the central east/west track is no longer possible and this probably explained why we saw no Fairy Terns, since that is often their favourite location. Large numbers of Royal Spoonbill, Australian White Ibis and Hoary-headed Grebe were present as were Shelduck and in the deeper northern ponds we had a dozen Great-crested Grebe.

Interesting waders included Black-tailed Godwit, Eastern Curlew briefly flying, Red-necked Avocet and small numbers of Marsh Sandpiper and Curlew Sandpiper. Almost everyone had good comparison views of several of the smaller waders and Red-kneed Dotterel and Red-capped

Plover were both present in large numbers.

Some lucky people also saw interesting non-shorebirds including Peregrine Falcon and Brown Quail, and most of us had excellent views of several Swamp Harriers and a Spotted Crake.

We lunched rather early under the trees at Buckland Park where the mosquitoes were kind, probably because of the heat. We then beat a hasty retreat after almost six hours in record heat. Such is the fortitude and enthusiasm of birders. Several cars moved on to 'pastures new' Whicker Road, but not yours truly. Many thanks to Brian Walker, Clare Noble, Martyn Price and Trevor Cowie.

John Hatch

Sandy Creek Conservation Park

15 February

A cloudy and humid morning saw 24 members and guests assemble for a walk around the perimeter of the park.

Despite heavy rains the day before the tracks were generally not too wet, although the rain did result in an extreme level of activity from meat ants and many paths appeared to be shimmering with movement. This resulted in people not standing still for as long as may be usual on our excursions.

The appearance of one Owlet Nightjar provided an opportunity for some of the party to see this species for the first time.

There were not high numbers of birds anywhere in the park, but the outing did manage to record 47 species for the day. The most abundant was Tree Martin (40), but it was nice to record 15 Rainbow Bee-eaters (a seasonal visitor to the park). Possibly as the result of few trees being in flower, we only saw four species of honeyeater (Red & Little Wattlebird, New Holland Honeyeater and Eastern Spinebill). Rainbow and Musk Lorikeet were observed, with Crimson Rosella and Red-rumped Parrot also present in small numbers. Diamond Firetails appear to be hanging on in the park, but in small numbers as only two were observed.

Brian Walker

Future Excursions

Contact: Lynton Huxley
Field Program Co-ordinator
Phone: 0498 466 092 or 08 7009 5038
Email: fieldtrips@birdssa.asn.au

Note:

Lists of species recorded at the field trip locations visited can be reviewed at www.birdpedia.com

HOT WEATHER PROTOCOL —

If a fire ban is in effect or the forecast temperature is above 36C in the area of a scheduled walk, the walk is automatically cancelled. This does not apply to Salt Fields excursions, which will proceed whatever the temperature.

To assist the Field Trip Coordinator (FTC) with updating our extensive records of past excursions and the convenience of members attending future field trips, it would be appreciated if prior notification of your interest in leading one or more of the trips listed could be provided to the FTC prior to the date of those trip/s. On some occasions, it may be necessary for members attending a field trip to appoint a leader to guide the group and a scribe. The scribe will provide a brief report to the FTC, including the number of attendees, birds seen or heard, the weather and any other interesting events on the day. Both leadership and scribe duties can be shared. An SAOA Bird Record Form available from the FTC, or from the Birds SA website, should also be completed for each trip and accompany the trip report. Trip Reports need to be forwarded to the FTC as soon as possible for the information of all Birds SA members.

Sunday 2 March: Riverglades & Rocky Gully Wetlands Murray Bridge (MM) 80km.

Meet 8.30am in the boat ramp car park at Avoca Dell. Drive to Murray Bridge. Cross the bridge to the eastern side of the river and take the fifth turning left into Mitchell Ave. After 3.35km turn left into Murray Drive. At the foot of hill turn right

and you will see the car park ahead. (GPS 35° 5.3' S 139° 18.5' E.)

Saturday 15 March: Jenkins Scrub (MLR) (61km)

Travel about 10km from Williamstown towards Springton, then turn right onto Mount Road. Meet at 8.30am at the entrance to the scrub on the left, opposite Murray Vale Road.

Thursday 20 March: Aldinga Scrub CP (MLR) (46km)

Meet at 8.30am at the reserve entrance on Cox Road, opposite Aldinga Holiday Park.

Sunday 30 March: Swan Reach CP (MM) (113km)

The Park is approximately 16km east of Sedan on the road to Swan Reach. Meet at the entrance into the park, which is on the right opposite the road to Yookamurra, at 8.30am.

Saturday 12 April: Browns Road, Monarto (MLR) (60km)

Meet at 8.30am at Browns Road, Monarto, just off the old Murray Bridge Road. Leave the SE Freeway at the Callington exit. Drive through Callington and turn right onto the old Murray Bridge road. The junction is on the left at the top of the hill.

Thursday 17 April: Hardy's Scrub Onkaparinga River National Park (MLR) (42km)

Meet at 8.30am by the CFS Station in Blewitt Springs.

2014 BIRDS SA EASTER CAMPOUT

April 17 to 22: Carroona Creek CP
Carroona Creek Conservation Park is northeast of Burra. It is on the western edge of the Olary Plain and its landforms range from steep rocky ridges and calcrete hills to alluvial plains. It is in the transition zone between the rounded hills of the Mid North and the rocky gorges of the Flinders Ranges. The beautiful Tourilie Gorge is in the northern area of the park.

To get there from Burra, travel about 5 km east along the Burra-Morgan Road and turn left at the sign to Redbanks. Follow this gravel road

for approximately 14km, then turn left (due north) towards Carroona. (If you get to Redbanks CP you have missed the turn). The road splits after about 5km. Keep to the right. (I think the left hand fork is signed 'Mongolata'). Around 18km past from this split, you should pass Carroona Homestead on your right. The main road continues across Carroona Creek and the Park access road (on your left) is roughly 2.5km past the homestead. You'll soon spot a large tin shed, which means you have arrived at the campsite.

There is also access to the camp from Mount Bryan East. For this route you will need a good map or navigation device and maybe a robust vehicle. The road condition is variable, depending on the last rain or grading. There is no reliable water at the camp, but there are pit toilets. Fires are not allowed. Nearby parks include Mokota CP, which is the first SA park to emphasise the protection of native grassland, and Redbanks CP. There will be a minimal camp fee of \$5 per adult and please bring bacon, eggs, pancakes, bubbly and whatever, if you care to indulge in the now traditional Easter Sunday communal brunch.

See you there.

Graham Bate

Ph 08 8270 3041

e-mail etabtrah@bigpond.com

Sunday 5 May: Kenneth Stirling (Wotton Scrub) CP & Mt George CP (MLR) (27km)

Meet at 8.30am. Take the SE Freeway and leave it at the Bridgewater exit. Turn left towards Carey Gully, travel about 3km and turn right into Gum Flat Road. Travel about 1.6km to gate 2 on the right. We will move on to Mt George CP for Lunch.

Saturday 17 May: Hindmarsh River Estuary, Victor Harbor (MLR) (75km)

From the north (Mt Compass) on the Victor Harbor Rd, go straight ahead at the roundabout entering the town, taking the 9th road (Wattle Drive) on the right. Travel approximately 200m and park along the roadside parking areas. Meeting time is 8.30am.

Future Excursions (cont)/Bird Records

Thursday 22 May: Anstey Hill Conservation Park (MLR) (18km)
Meet at 8.30am at Gate 3 on Perseverance Road, Tea Tree Gully (approximately 0.8km from the North East Road end).

Sunday 1 June: Newland Head Conservation Park (MLR) (120km)

Meet at 8.30am in the car park/camping area by the old house. Travel to Victor Harbor and then head west towards Waitpinga, Two km beyond Waitpinga, turn left to Waitpinga Beach. As you descend to the beach, the park is on the left-hand side.

OCTOBER CAMPOUT

3 to 7 October 2014.

The October long weekend campout will be held at the Hiltaba Nature Reserve. This reserve, which is owned by Nature Foundation SA is situated in the western Gawler Ranges, due north of Minnipa. It will be a joint campout with members of the Port Augusta BOCA group. More details will appear in the May newsletter.

Brian Blaylock

BIRD RECORDS

Collated by Graham Carpenter

Records included here are of species listed as rarely observed or unrecorded in the regions listed in the Field List of the Birds of South Australia. Also included are interesting breeding or ecological notes, new records for a well-known locality or first of the season reports of migratory species.

Please send all reports to the Bird Records Secretary at birdrecords@birdssa.asn.au or phone 8297 5463.

Note that the list includes reports of rare or vagrant species to South Australia that may yet to have been submitted or formally accepted by the Birds SA Rarities Committee (SARC). Members are encouraged to submit records of rare and vagrant species in SA to the Committee (refer to list of species and information on the website).

Freckled Duck
50, 26/10/2013. Lake Boocaltaninna, NE.

SA Museum Waterhouse Club
1, 6/11/2013. Quorn sewage works, FR.

Gould, G.

Rock Dove
1, 3/11/2013. Amata sewage works, NW.

Hartland, D.

Fork-tailed Swift
Many reports including over the sea (Marine Offshore MO).
100, 21/12/2013. Mullaquana, EP.

Ella Smith

350, 14/1/2014. 15 km N Emu Bay, MO.

Dennis, S.

50, 17/1/2014. Point Sturt Peninsula, MM.

Doecke, N.

20, 26/1/2014. Royston Park, AP.

Moore, K.

80, 30/1/2014 and 120, 7/2/2014. Woodville West, AP.

Carter, D.

500, 2/2/2014. Sea 10 km S Port Macdonnell, MO.

Bartram, K. *et al.*

200, 2/2/2014. Coffin Bay NP, Point Avoid, EP.

Fennell, J.

Southern Royal Albatross and Northern Royal Albatross
1 each, 1/12/2013. Off Port Macdonnell, MO.

Also 40 White-chinned Petrel and 1 Soft-plumaged Petrel.

Bartram, K. *et al.*

Flesh-footed Shearwater
150, 2/2/2014. Off Port Macdonnell, MO.

Bartram, K. *et al.*

Short-tailed Shearwater
1000s beach-washed, 2/11/2013. Vivonne Bay, KI.

Connelly, H.

100s beach-washed, 17/11/2013. Yilki, Encounter Bay, MLR. Many more dying birds swimming just offshore.

Carpenter G.

Also widespread occurrence of dead and dying birds at the same time in

the eastern States, apparently due to starvation.

White-necked Heron
19, 2/12/2013. Amata sewage works, NW.

Hartland, D.

Australian Little Bittern
Heard, 18/12/2013. Ral Ral Creek, MM.

Caldwell, T.

This species is proving to be a regular visitor to the dense reed beds along the Murray, but whether it nests here is unknown. It is rarely observed but has a distinctive call.

Letter-winged Kite
3, 15/12/2013. E of Port Wakefield, LN.

Taylor, P.W.

Six birds recorded later in Dec and Jan 2014 by various observers.

1, 20/1/2014. SW of Minlaton, YP.

Treloar, K.

Similar occurrences in the southern parts of the State followed the wet period inland in 1974-75.

Square-tailed Kite
1, 25/11/2013. Hawthorndene, MLR.
Schmidt, L.
1, 11/12/2013. Forresteron, MLR.

Slade, R.

1, 15/12/2013. Morialta CP, near entrance, MLR.

Harrison, J.

1, 20/12/2013. Mount George CP, MLR.

Sparks, K.

No nesting was reported this season.

Baillon's Crake
1, 29/10/2013. Streaky Bay sewage works, EP.

Schmidt, L.

Rarely reported from Eyre Peninsula.

Oriental Plover
2, 31/10/2013. Lake Boocaltaninna, NE.

SA Museum Waterhouse Club

Bird Records (cont)

Red-kneed Dotterel

Several reports of large numbers in southern areas, including:

100, 15/11/2013. 3 km SE Waitpinga, MLR. Feeding on mud in drying wetland.

Carpenter, G.

120, 11/12/2013. Muntiri Scrub wetland, MM.

Black, A.

34, 30/1/2014. Murray's Lagoon, KI.

Baxter, C.

Pacific Golden Plover

5, 15/11/2013. 3 km SE Waitpinga, MLR. At margin of drying wetland.

Carpenter, G.

Hooded Plover

Nest with 3 eggs, 8/1/2014. Sheepies Beach and Parson's Beach, MLR.

Cutten, D.

Pair + juv, 20/1/2014. 1km E Minlaton, YP.

Treloar, K.

An unusual inland nesting record for SA. Hooded Plovers regularly nest on inland salt lakes in Western Australia.

Australian Painted Snipe

Male, 14/12/2013. Globe Derby Park, White Rd Wetland, AP.

Woodland, R.

2, 16/12/2013

Strauss, P.

Common Sandpiper

2, 4/2/2014. Laratinga Wetlands, MLR. Usually only one present.

Williams, K.

Pectoral Sandpiper

2, 22/1/2014. Rush Lagoon, KI.

Baxter, C.

1, 8/1/2014. Gillman, Whicks Rd Wetland, AP.

Wood, M.

Also 1, 11/1/2014.

Price, M.

2, 19/1/2014. Globe Derby Park, White Rd Wetland, AP.

Zanker, R.

Long-toed Stint

1, 15/11/2013. 3km SE Waitpinga, MLR. Feeding with Sharp-tailed Sandpipers on drying wetland.

Carpenter, G.

2, 17/12/2013. Amata sewage works, NW.

Hartland, D.

1, 19/1/2014. Globe Derby Park, White Rd Wetland, AP.

Zanker, R.

Latham's Snipe

80, 5/12/2013. Robe, Pub & Fox Lakes. SE.

Jack, T.

Broad-billed Sandpiper

1, 23/10/2013. Whyalla wetlands, EP.

Schmidt, L.

Not previously recorded from this region.

Ruff

Several reports this season.

1, 7/12/2013. Greenfields Wetlands, Magazine Rd, AP.

Stracey, K.

1, 1/12/2013. Noora Evaporation Basin, MM.

Robins, J.

1, 4/1/2014. Gillman, Whicks Rd Wetland, AP.

Dafoe, J.

2, 11/1/2014.

Price, M.

1, 14/1/2014. St Kilda Saltfields, AP.

Williams, K.

Wood Sandpiper

1, 20/10/2013. Muntiri Scrub wetland, MM.

Black, A.

Common Greenshank

1, 2/11/2013. Amata sewage works, NW.

Hartland, D.

Terek Sandpiper

1, 29/11/2013. Goolwa Barrage, MM.

Hicks, P. & A.

Regularly reported in the Murray Mouth area.

Painted Button-quail

2, 15/12/2013. 5km N Avon, AP.

Taylor, P.W.

Blue Bonnet

2, 27/12/2013. 1.5km WSW Bluff, Encounter Bay, MLR. In sheoak revegetation along coast.

Carpenter, G.

Eastern Koel

1, 28/11/2013. Black Hill CP entrance, MLR

van Weenen, J.

1, 8/12/2013. Athelstone, Emes Ct, AP.

Cellier, G.

1, 14/12/2013. Paradise, River Torrens, AP.

Jones, K.

Reported earlier from Reynella. Also recorded nearby at Magill in January 2002.

Red-backed Kingfisher

More southern records

1, 21/1/2014. Lower Light, AP.

Carter, D. *et al.*

1, 24/1/2014. Royston Park, AP.

Moore, K.

Dollarbird

1, 7/12/2013. River Torrens, Cambelltown, AP.

Hyland, M.

Rarely reported in SA, mostly January – February.

Satin Bowerbird

Female on nest, 20/12/2013. Adelaide Botanic Gardens, AP. Not located next day following strong winds.

Armstrong, D.

Presumably an escapee from the Adelaide Zoo, but nesting is very unusual. Previous records from North Adelaide and Belair NP also thought to be escapees.

Rufous Fieldwren

1, 7/11/2013. Simmonston, FR.

Gould, G.

Rarely recorded in the southern Flinders Ranges area.

Bird Records (cont)

White-throated Gerygone

1, 29/12/2013. Snow Gum to Dry Creek forest revegetation corridor, SE.

Green, B.

Chestnut-rumped Heathwren

1, 18/1/2014. Mt Crawford Forest, Airstrip Rd, MLR.

Wood, M.

Rarely reported from this part of the Adelaide Hills. There is an early unconfirmed report from Hale CP.

Red-browed Pardalote

Heard, 12/6/2013. Googs Track, 21km S EW railway, NW. Bird not located to confirm record.

Brooker, M.

This report is well south of its usual distribution in the Marble Gums of the Great Victoria Desert.

Straw-necked Ibis

1, 1/12/2013. Amata sewage works, NW.

Hartland, D.

Pied Honeyeater

Several reports from southern areas.

Male + juv, 22/10/2013. Whyalla foreshore, EP.

Schmidt, L.

1, 29/10/2013. Point Labatt CP, EP.

Schmidt, L.

Male, 21/1/2014. Monarto, Browns Rd, MM.

Potter, S.

2 pairs, 10/2/2014. 8km NW Mallala, AP. In flowering eremophilas.

Carter, D. & Simmons, K.

Orange Chat

Male, 20/1/2014. Lower Light, AP.

Syson, W. *et al.*

White-fronted Honeyeater

Adult + juv, 30/12/2013. Kaiser Stuhl CP, MLR.

Wood, M.

Probably the first breeding record for the MLR.

Black Honeyeater

2 pairs, 30/12/2013. 5km N Nantawarra, LN.

Taylor, P.W.

White-winged Triller

1, 3/11/2013. Felixstow, AP.

Hyland, M.

Crested Shrike-tit

Male, 30/12/2013. Opposite Greenways Landing, MM.

Winwood, S.

This species' status along the river is poorly known. See Joseph, L. & Reid, J. (1981). The Crested Shrike-tit on the Darling and Murray Rivers. South Australian Ornithologist 28, 157-159.

2, 1/2/2014. Harrogate, MLR.

Wearne, M.

Black-faced Woodswallow

1, 28/1/2014. Vale Park, Fife St, AP.

Buckley, K.

Rarely reported from the AP and MLR area, usually in winter.

Welcome Swallow

1, 2/2/2014. 10km S Port Macdonnell, MO.

Bartram, K. *et al.*

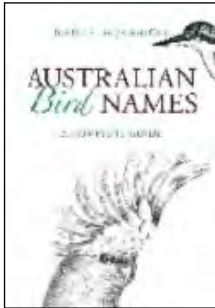
An unusual report so far out to sea.



Tawny Frogmouths

Photographed by Jeff Groves on Anstey Hill on February 8th 2014.

From the Library



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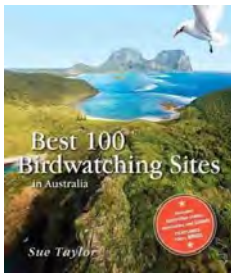
Fraser, Ian

Australian Bird Names: a Complete Guide

Collingwood, Vic.: CSIRO Publishing, 2013

ISBN 978-06-4310469-3

This book discusses common and scientific names of every Australian bird. It also provides information about the history of the understanding of birds and of the people who have contributed to this understanding.



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Taylor, Sue

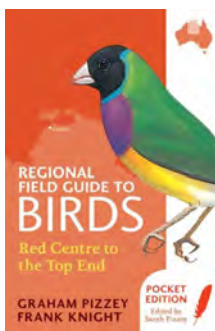
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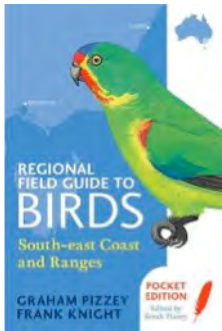
Pizzey, Graham

Regional field guide to birds: Red Centre to the Top End

Sydney, N.S.W.: Harper Collins Publishers, 2013

ISBN 978-07-3229537-0

From the Library (cont)



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Pizze, Graham

Regional field guide to birds: South-east coast and ranges

Sydney, N.S.W.: Harper Collins Publishers, 2013

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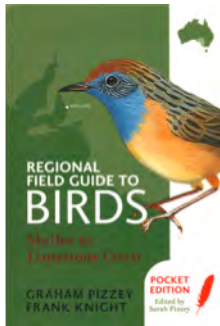
PIZ rc

Pizze, Graham

Regional field guide to birds : Central East coast and ranges

Sydney, N.S.W. : Harper Collins Publishers, 2013

ISBN 9780732295387



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Pizze, Graham

Regional field guide to birds: Mallee to Limestone coast

Sydney, N.S.W.: Harper Collins Publishers, 2013

ISBN 9780732295363



Members' Photographs

Details of The Photographs

No:	Species	Photographer	Location	Date
1	Australasian Gannet	Kay Parkin	Portland, Victoria	October 2013
2	Brown Falcon	Trevor Cox	Bimborwie	8/10/2103
3	Peregrine Falcon	Trevor Cox	Bimbowrie	5/10/2013
4	Letter-winged Kite	John Fennel	Pott Wakefield	30/12/2013
5	Masked Lapwing Chick	Barbara Bansemer	Port Arthur, Tasmania	September 2013
6	Willie Wagtail	Teresa Jack	Bimbowrie	October 2013
7	Female Orange Chat	Trevor Cox	Port Neill	25/10/2013
8	Male Crimson Chat	Trevor Cox	Tumby Bay	8/9/2013
9	Male Orange Chat	Trevor Cox	Port Neill	8/9/2013
10	Buff-Breasted Paradise Kingfisher	Kay Parkin	Julatten	29/11/2013
11	Sacred Kingfisher	Jeff Groves	Anstey Hill	23/01/2014
12	Red-backed Kingfisher	Trevor Cox	Bimbowrie	4/10/2013
13	Malachite Kingfisher	Cynthia Pyle	Botswana	July 2013

The Younger Generation



Three Colourful Chats



ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A SEA CHANGE?

We have for sale a prime, beautiful 685 sqm. allotment in the Beyond Today eco-village at Chiton Rocks (near Port Elliot and Victor Harbor). The elevated, level block overlooks wetlands with rich and interesting bird life (regularly surveyed by Win Syson). Chiton Rocks beach, where hooded plovers nest, is a 5-minute walk away. For further information about the Beyond development, go to

www.beyondtoday.com.au.

This land is reluctantly for sale due to family reasons at the 2010 cost price of \$179,000 (neg.). Ring Val or Rick Mobley for more details or to discuss generally. 0409 098 599, 8346 8589, or email: val.mobley@gmail.com.



Exotic Kingfishers

