

Nankeen Kestrel

Scientific name: *Falco cenchroides*

Family: Falconidae

Order: Falconiformes

Description

The Nankeen Kestrel is a slender falcon and is a relatively small raptor (bird of prey). The upper parts are mostly rufous, with some dark streaking. The wings are tipped with black. The underparts are pale buff, streaked with black, and the under tail is finely barred with black, with a broader black band towards the tip. Females tend to be more heavily marked and have



photo by Charles Dove

more rufous on the crown and tail. Males have a greyish crown and tail, although the extent varies between individuals. Females are larger than males. Young Nankeen Kestrels closely resemble the adult female, with heavier markings.

Similar species

Comparable raptors (birds of prey) are the similar-sized but stouter Australian Hobby, *Falco longipennis* (30 cm - 35 cm) which has blue-grey upper parts, red-brown underparts and a long, square-shaped tail, and the larger Brown Falcon, *F. berigora* (41 cm - 51 cm) which lacks the rich rufous colouring.

Distribution

Nankeen Kestrels are found in most areas of Australia and are also found on islands along Australia's coastline, as well as New Guinea and Indonesia.

Habitat

Preferred habitats are lightly wooded areas and open agricultural regions and tend to be absent from dense forests. The Nankeen Kestrel's success as a bird of prey can be largely contributed to its tolerance for a wide variety of habitats and its ability to feed on a variety of foods and nest in a range of sites.

Seasonal movements

Some Nankeen Kestrels are partially migratory, others disperse in response to the availability of food and some are largely resident.

Feeding

The Nankeen Kestrel's diet is varied. It mainly feeds on

small mammals, reptiles, small birds and a variety of insects. Prey is located from a perch or by hovering a short distance above the ground on rapid wing-beats, using its fan-shaped tail as a rudder and keeping the head and body kept still. Once prey is spotted, the bird drops nearer to the ground until it is close enough to pounce. Some insects and birds may be caught in mid-air or snatched from tree branches.

Breeding

The Nankeen Kestrel nests in a wide variety of sites, including tree hollows, caves, ledges on the outside of buildings, and occasionally on the ground. The nest consists of anything from a simple scrape in the dirt of a ledge or tree hollow, to a nest of sticks or mud that has been abandoned by another species of bird. Pairs of Nankeen Kestrels usually stay together male supplies the food.

Nankeen Kestrel information; supplied courtesy of www.birdsinbackyards.net/

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**'ONE GOOD TERN
DESERVES ANOTHER'**

**ILLAWARRA BIRD
OBSERVERS' CLUB INC.**

POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 56
FAIRY MEADOW, N.S.W. 2519
www.iboc.org.au

Founded in 1977

Club's Aim: To join together people with a common interest who wish to further their knowledge and enjoyment of the bird life around them.

Club Contacts:

PRESIDENT: Alan Cousins, T. 02 4283 3197
SECRETARY: Betty Hudson, T. 02 4236 0307
E-mail: secretary@iboc.org.au

TREASURER: Ken Brown,
EDITORS: Charles Dove, T.02 4275 2383
M. 0417 422 307

E-mail: newsletter@iboc.org.au
Val Dolan, T. 02 4229 6737

RECORDS OFFICER: Daryl Goldrich
Email: secretary@iboc.org.au

APRIL ACTIVITIES 2011

APRIL 2011 Monthly Outing: Sunday 10th April 2011.

Rhododendron Park & Mt Keira Ring Track

Leader Wal Emery

DUE TO AUTUMN CAMP THIS OUTING WILL BE BROUGHT FORWARD TO THE SUNDAY BEFORE THE MEETING, NOT THE ONE AFTER AS USUAL

Meet in the small Escarpment Park carpark area in Parrish Avenue, about 200 metres south of the **Rhododendron Park entrance at 8.30am**. From here we will walk a service track & a 1Klm section of the Ring Track to Byarong Park, where we will have morning tea & check out the birdlife. Toilets & tables at park. Carry morning tea only. We will then return through the rainforest via the lower section of Mt. Keira Ring Track to the cars, then having lunch at the Rhododendron Park & spending as much time as we desire exploring the park. There is a \$2.00 per car admission fee to the Rhododendron Park Society going towards the upkeep of the park. A number of steps are encountered climbing up Geordies Flat, but the rest of the track is in general easy walking.

Contact Wal Emery Ph 4284 0139

Club Meeting –

Monday 11th April 2011

7.30pm Fairy Meadow Community Hall, Cnr. of Cambridge Avenue & Princes H'way, Fairy Meadow

Guest Speaker Louie Kelbert- apiarist- Talking on Bees and the breeding of Bees.

'Honey could be available'

Please bring a plate of goodies and a cup for supper after the meeting

April Midweek Walk:

Wednesday 13th April 2011

Balgownie Escarpment

Leader. Ted Simpson.

Meet at the northern end of Brokers Rd. Map 25 E15. It is street parking. To get there head up Caldwell, left into Foothills, right into Margaret (unfortunately no street sign,) right into Duncan, which brings you to Brokers Rd. Start at 8-30 and bring morning tea.

Contact Ted on Mobile No 0420933589.

Next Committee Meeting -

Monday 16th May 2011

NO COMMITTEE MEETING IN APRIL.... Next committee meeting will be advised in the May Newsletter.

All members are welcome to attend and raise any issues with the committee.

April 2011 Newsletter –

Deadline for Articles and Photos in the next IBOC newsletter is **22nd April 2011**. Email contributions to Charles Dove newsletter@iboc.org.au or post to 2/39 Purry Burry Avenue, Primbee 2502. Ph:0417 422 302

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS IMPORTANT Renewal of IBOC Membership for 2011

In order for the club to check and verify the details for all members held in our records, we require that a membership form is completed and attached to your membership payment for 2011. This applies to all types of payments.

Please ensure that you tick the box to receive the Newsletter in glorious colour, through your Email.

For your convenience a membership form is attached to this newsletter or it can be downloaded from the club

Website www.iboc.org.au

Please complete this form and post together with your cheque or Money Order to: I.B.O.C. PO Box 56, FAIRY MEADOW, NSW 2519 Or bring completed form along with payment to the next meeting to give to treasurer.	
Title.....	NameFamily Name.....
Other Family members.....	
Address	
Telephone Number.....	E-mail address.....
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <i>I would like to save IBOC postage costs and the trees for the birds by having my Newsletter delivered by e-mail please....</i>	
Family \$35 Single \$30 Junior \$10	
Enclosed is a cheque or Money Order for <input type="checkbox"/> \$35 <input type="checkbox"/> \$30 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other amount \$.....	

We would like to WELCOME
New Members to IBOC
and hope they enjoy many Happy Birding Hours
Terry Newham, Lesley Kerr and Peter Butler

REPORTS

Report for club meeting Monday 14th March 2011.

Alan Cousins

Firstly thank you to Neil and Tera Wheway for the short presentation on the birds that they went back to Queensland to see including the Buff-breasted Paradise-kingfisher. Our main speaker for the evening was Emily Sehmelitschek from Taronga Zoo. Emily is a native of the Illawarra, so she was familiar with her surroundings. The presentation was entitled **'REGENT HONEYEATER RELEASE'**.

The population of Regent Honeyeaters has gone from South Australia, rarely seen in Queensland and is patchy in New South Wales and Victoria. The present population is estimated at between 800-2000 birds and is listed as 'ENDANGERED'. There is a captive breeding program in place, Taronga Zoo is a holding and quarantine base for the project. The releases have been 2007 - 50, 2008 - 27, 2009 - 100, 2010- 44. The birds are released in Victoria in April and May and are fitted with transmitters, either a harness on the back or on the tail feathers. The transmitters have a battery life of about twelve weeks and 70% of birds were known to be alive after 11 weeks!!!. The last release was of captive bred and wild birds with no results yet known.

This was a very professional, most interesting and informative presentation and it is evident that Emily and the other researchers are passionate about the magnificent job that they do, with little or no publicity. We all hear about the births of Elephants, Giraffes, Pandas etc, but not about endangered bird projects.

Greenhouse Park Walk.

Wed. 16th March 2011

Ted Simpson.

A pleasant morning saw the attendance of 19 members at Greenhouse Park. Once a refuse tip, the site has been transformed into an area suitable for walkers or birders. Many volunteers over a long period of time have planted trees and shrubs, and are still doing ground work. Perhaps this contributed to the good number of bird sightings we have regardless of the heavy local traffic.



A few highlights from a very enjoyable Morning

Pics by Charlie

Bird List for Greenhouse Park Walk 16th March 2011

8.30am to 11.30am 39 Species

Chestnut Teal	Masked Lapwing	Lewin's Honeyeater	Australian Raven
Rock Dove	Silver Gull	Little Wattlebird	Leaden Flycatcher
Spotted Dove	Galah	Red Wattlebird	Magpie-Lark
Crested Pigeon	Rainbow Lorikeet	New Holland Honeyeater	Golden-headed Cisticola
Little Pied Cormorant	Sacred Kingfisher	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	Silveryeye
Little Black Cormorant	Satin Bowerbird	Australasian Figbird	Welcome Swallow
Australian Pelican	Superb Fairy-wren	Grey Butcherbird	Red-whiskered Bulbul
White-faced Heron	White-browed Scrubwren	Australian Magpie	Common Starling
Brown Goshawk	Yellow Thornbill	Grey Fantail	Common Mynah
Nankeen Kestrel	Spotted Pardalote	Willie Wagtail	

Thirlmere Lakes Walk

19th March 2011

Alistair Lethbridge

Despite grey skies, twelve club members chanced overcast skies and ventured out to Thirlmere Lakes. Early arrivals at the main picnic area were rewarded with the repetitive “ooming” of a Tawny Frogmouth - though no sightings. After roll call, we soon moved to the shore of the lake, where we were greeted by the calls of Black-fronted Dotterel, which were patrolling the extensive mud flats* on the far bank. The deeper water in the middle of the lake revealed a number of Australasian Grebe, members scanning the lake edges quickly, identified Grey Teal, Pacific Black Duck, White-faced Heron and Little-pied Cormorants and Little-black Cormorants. We left the waterbirds for the forest trail that skirts the lake, in anticipation of White-throated Gerygone, which had been heard calling in the distance. The narrow track offered a pleasant easy walk through relatively open woodland, proving quite popular with the local spiders, which had strung numerous webs across the path. There was no sign of the Gerygone, but the usual LBJ’s were active in the understory. The walk around the lake continued after a brief stop for morning tea, and for the stragglers bringing up the rear there were good views of White-eared and Yellow-tufted Honeyeaters. Rain interrupted the walk not long after and it was a soggy walk back. Fortunately the picnic tables were covered, so lunch was a mostly a dry affair, but the rain had settled in; so we called it a day. NSW National Parks and Wildlife report that 140 bird species have been recorded in the Thirlmere Lakes National Park - we only managed 34, so definitely worth a return visit.

*Note: the large areas of exposed mud evident at Thirlmere Lakes, at present are the result of recent declines in water levels. Some have blamed the decline on nearby longwall mining, which they claim has breached the aquifers that supply the lake.



Bird List for Thirlmere Lakes Walk 19th March 2011

8.30am to 12.30pm 34 Species

Grey Teal	Crimson Rosella	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	Rufous Whistler
Pacific Black Duck	Brush Cuckoo	Brown Thornbill	Grey Shrike-thrush
Australasian Grebe	White-throated Treecreeper	Spotted Pardalote	Grey Butcherbird
Tawny Frogmouth	Superb Fairy-wren	Eastern Spinebill	Rufous Fantail
Little Pied Cormorant	Variegated Fairy-wren	White-eared Honeyeater	Grey Fantail
Little Black Cormorant	White-browed Scrubwren	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	Australian Raven
White-faced Heron	White-throated Gerygone	Eastern Whipbird	Eastern Yellow Robin
Black-fronted Dotterel	Striated Thornbill	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	
Australian King Parrot	Yellow Thornbill	Golden Whistler – E Race	

ARTICLES OF INTEREST



Media Release

13

January

2011

Another Fowl Political Decision

At last the drought is over, and rather than allowing our besieged waterfowl populations to recover after 13 years of debilitating drought, Victoria’s new Baillieu State Government has responded by approving the 2011 Recreational Duck Shooting Season for the widespread slaughter of native wildlife.

While most people would throw a lifeline to our besieged waterfowl and put an end to the annual massacre (as has happened in most other states), the Government has instead extended the duration of the Duck Shooting Season to 12 weeks and increased the bag limit of ducks that can be shot up to 10 ducks for every day of the season. That is, every hunter can legally kill up to 840 ducks this year (if they were laid from end to end, they would stretch more than 3½ times the length of the MCG).

Birds Australia vehemently opposes the expansion of the Recreational Duck Shooting Season, and emphatically rejects that it should be allowed to occur at all.

"The level of mortality and wounding of these native birds for the amusement of a handful of shooters cannot be justified in a modern society," said Dr Graeme Hamilton, Birds Australia CEO. "Young, inexperienced ducks will bear the brunt of the onslaught, which could be disastrous for the overall waterfowl population for years to come".

Polls have regularly shown overwhelming support for the abolition of duck shooting in Victoria, and yet successive governments have insisted on pandering to a small number of shooters, especially in rural constituencies.

"There can be no realistic justification for this decision. Our wildlife should not be sacrificed for political purposes. Victoria's Recreational Duck Shooting Season should be abandoned once and for all", said Dr Hamilton. "After all," he added, "there are substantial penalties if you kill virtually any other native wildlife, but you can happily shoot native waterfowl for the fun of it".

Orange-bellied Parrot

Scientific name: *Neophema chrysogaster*

Conservation status in NSW: [Critically Endangered](#)

National conservation status: [Critically Endangered](#)

Description

The Orange-bellied Parrot is a small, stocky, ground-dwelling parrot, primarily a deep, grassy green. It is noticeably smaller than the superficially similar and much more familiar Red-rumped Parrot *Psephotus haematonotus*. It has a blue forehead-band (that does not extend behind the eye), a green (not yellow) face, and blue wing-edges. The orange patch on the yellow belly is not a very reliable field mark. It sometimes feeds with the very similar Blue-winged Parrot *Neophema chrysotoma*. Its buzzy alarm call is also unique.



Location and habitat

Distribution

The Orange-bellied Parrot breeds in the south-west of Tasmania and migrates in autumn to spend the winter on the mainland coast of south-eastern South Australia and southern Victoria. There are occasional reports from NSW, with the most recent records from [Shellharbour](#) and Maroubra in May 2003. It is expected that NSW habitats may be being more frequently utilised than observations suggest. Typical winter habitat is saltmarsh and strandline/foredune vegetation communities either on coastlines or coastal lagoons. Spits and islands are favoured but they will turn up anywhere within these coastal regions. The species can be found foraging in weedy areas associated with these coastal habitats or even in totally modified landscapes such as pastures, seed crops and golf courses.

Habitat and ecology

- On the mainland, the Orange-bellied Parrot spends winter mostly within 3 km of the coast in sheltered coastal habitats including bays, lagoons, estuaries, coastal dunes and saltmarshes. The species also inhabits small islands and peninsulas and occasionally saltworks and golf courses. Birds forage in low samphire herbland or taller coastal shrubland.
- Diet mainly comprises seeds and fruits of sedges and salt-tolerant coastal and saltmarsh plants. Occasionally, flowers and stems are eaten.
- Orange-bellied Parrots are known to forage among flocks of Blue-winged Parrots.
- Recent records from unexpected places, including Shellharbour and Maroubra suggest that the species may be expanding their selection of habitats and foraging plant species. Birds seen in NSW in 2003 were foraging on weed species several hundred metres from the coast.

Threats

- The population is very small (<200 birds) and has a restricted breeding distribution (in Tasmania) that may be impacted by catastrophic events such as fire or storms.
- Fragmentation and degradation of coastal overwintering habitats on the NSW coast including saltmarsh and dune habitats from grazing, agricultural and residential impacts.
- Fox and cat predation are known threats to Orange-bellied Parrots.
- Competition for food resources with other seed eaters.
- Psittacine Circoviral Disease (PCD) has been recorded in captive and wild populations.

Recovery strategies

Priority actions are the specific, practical things that must be done to recover a threatened species, population or ecological community. The Department of Environment and Conservation has identified [4 priority actions](#) to help recover the Orange-bellied Parrot in New South Wales. .

BOWRA

Bowra is a hotspot for Australia's threatened birdlife. It is renowned as one of the country's most rewarding birdwatching destinations, featuring iconic species such as Hall's Babbler, Chestnut-breasted Quail Thrush and the Grey Falcon.

Located in the heart of the Mulga Lands, on the Warrego River plains, Bowra is a vitally important property for the conservation of Australia's wildlife.

After being in the McLaren family for five generations, Ian and Julie McLaren made the difficult decision that Bowra must be sold. Fortunately, Australian Wildlife Conservancy secured the contract to acquire Bowra to ensure that its diversity of habitats and extraordinary wildlife - particularly its birds - will be protected in perpetuity.

The Federal Government made a generous grant from the National Reserve System to assist with the purchase of Bowra.

We have received generous assistance from Birds Australia, the Bird Observer's Club and other groups committed to providing a secure future for Bowra and ensuring that birdwatchers from around Australia (and the world) can continue to enjoy this remarkable destination. Please join the campaign to protect Bowra.



LOCATION

Bowra is located near Cunnamulla in southern Queensland. It is in a **high priority bioregion**: the Mulga Bioregion has less than 5% reservation level.

AREA

Bowra covers approximately 14,000 hectares (35,000 acres).

ECOSYSTEMS

Bowra protects 15 regional ecosystems, none of which occur on other AWC properties:

Six of these broad ecosystem types are listed as threatened.

Five of the ecosystems are not found in any national parks, while another seven are poorly protected in national parks.

The condition of Bowra is very good. There is a fine-scale mosaic of habitat types, with good structural complexity, thus supporting a diversity of wildlife.

Features of Bowra include:

Mulga communities, often mixed with Poplar Box and Bloodwoods, dominating the low scarp and elevated ridges in the northern section of the property.

- The southern section of Bowra comprises mainly alluvial plains decorated by Gidgee and Coolabah open woodlands. Low sand ridges rise marginally above the plains, hosting Cypress Pine and more Bloodwood and Poplar Box.
- Majestic River Red Gums guard the length of Gumholes Creek, the property's major watercourse.
- Permanent, deep waterholes are a feature of this creek. Bowra lies within the catchment of both the Warrego and Paroo Rivers, two of the most biologically significant rivers within the Murray-Darling basin.
- Bowra hosts numerous other wetlands ranging from Bluebush swamps to gilgais and other smaller swamps.

WILDLIFE

Bowra is home to:

- over 200 bird species - *a remarkable number for a property of this size* ([click here](#) for more information on Bowra's birds);
- an estimated 31 mammal species;
- 65 reptiles and over 20 amphibians.
- There are at least 12 rare and threatened species.

<http://www.australianwildlife.org.au/Bowra/Birds.aspx>



includes Letters to the Editor

Welcome to Birding Stories

anonymous

The extraordinary world of birding and nature exploration is full of marvelous stories and tales. For anyone who goes into the forests, deserts, high seas, mountains, plains or tundras of the world, the world in turn opens up its vast wealth of beauty and wonder. The following are such stories:

AUNT MAY STORIES

Birding has become a major passion for me over the years, and I would like to pay homage to the woman who started it all, my Great Aunt Avis May Herrick of Mayfield, Fulton Co., New York. Here are her stories of birding adventures dating back to 1910. Being a most precocious and mischievous kid, I quickly became her favourite, and she imparted to me the many secrets of nature and the birds she loved with all her heart. I still have her original list first started in 1910 and almost daily updated. Her list ended with 436 total species. Before her death, she told me how much fun all our adventures had been and that she hoped I would always keep my interest in birds. Well my dear Aunt May, as I cross the 5,000 mark at the age of 40, I have you to thank for giving me a part of my life that has taken me to all continents, 116 nations and countless adventures in the most wonderful places imaginable. Although her body now rests beneath the glacial soil of the southern Adirondacks, I know her spirit is always there with me in the rainforests, deserts, mountains and valleys. Every time I see a new bird and think of my Aunt May, I am sure that somewhere it opens a window for her to see it as well. So all you aunties and grannies, who have young, uncontrollable whippersnappers, if you just plant the right seeds in their soul, the resultant tree may just be amazing.

[Go to Aunt May Story Index](#)

Shoalhaven Birders next walk is April 17th –

Shoalhaven Heads, Comerong Island:
meet Shoalhaven Heads Van Park - carpark near public toilet.
Contact Peter and Julie 0402076548
Stan and Su Brown 0438952136

THE SOOTY OYSTERCATCHER



I am an Oystercatcher; I can eat them by the score,
I can eat 100 oysters, And then can eat some more.
I like them for my dinner, And I like them as a snack,
And folk all know that oysters, Are an aphro-dis-iac.
Oysters are not hard to catch, it's really rudimentary,
For oysters never dart around, They are a bit sedentary.
I don't like oysters mornaye, I don't like them in a sauce,
I like them to be in a shell, 'Au naturale' of course.

I am a native Aussie; I don't fly to distant lands,
I live my life along the coast, And nest among the sands.
You'd think I'd be prolific, With oysters as my fare,
But lately something's happened, And I'm becoming rare.
A sea change tide of humans, Drifts up and down the coast,
They've brought cats and dogs and vermin, An invading deadly host.
So though I am a lover, With 'oyster passion' in my blood,
Our eggs and chicks don't make it, Through that preda-tory flood.

I am the only seabird, whose plumage is all black,
Perhaps it is our colour, Makes us easy to attack.
So don't disturb our nesting sites, Restrain those pet egg snatchers
So we can live and breed in peace,
We Sooty Oystercatchers.

Bigruss March 11

Members Sightings February & March 2011 compiled by Betty Hudson

SPECIES	NO.	DATE	LOCATION	HABITAT	OBSERVER
Australian Brush-turkey	1	6.03.11	Lower Fire Trail Bulli	Rainforest	Terry Newham
Brown Quail	1	7.03.11	Pelican View Reserve Lake South	Scrub	Charles Dove
White-headed Pigeon	1m	24.02.11	Balgownie	Garden	Terry Edwel
White-headed Pigeon	1j	12.03.11	Jamberoo	Back Verandah	Betty Hudson
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	2	11.03.11	Regal Hts Albion Park	Garden	Bruce Coyte
Topknot Pigeon	4	20.03.11	Bulli Pass	Overhead	Richard Miller
Tawny Frogmouth	1	27.02.11	Primbee	Casuarinas	Charles Dove
Tawny Frogmouth	1	19.03.11	Thirlmere Lakes NP	Open Forest	IBOC
Little Black Cormorant	147	3.03.11	Off Picnic Island Lake South	Lake	Charles Dove
White-faced Heron	54	3.03.11	Off Picnic Island Lake South	Lake	Charles Dove
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	1	20.03.11	Purry Burry Point Primbee	Overhead	Charles Dove
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	2	21.03.11	Coalcliff Beach	Overhead	Mike Morphett
Brown Goshawk	1	8.02.11	Dapto	Garden	Tera Wheway
Brown Goshawk	41	16.03.11	Greenhouse Park Wollongong	Revegetated Area	IBOC
Collared Sparrowhawk	1	24.02.11	Balgownie	Garden	Terry Edwel
Nankeen Kestrel	1	6.03.11	Gerrington	Open Heathland	Dove's & Garlick's
Nankeen Kestrel	1	16.03.11	Greenhouse Park Wollongong	Revegetated Area	IBOC
Australian Hobby	1	20.03.11	Heritage Park Windang	Overhead	Charles Dove
Australian Pied Oystercatcher	8	3.11.11	Off Picnic Island Lake South	Lake	Charles Dove
Sooty Oystercatcher	2	7.03.11	Windang Island	Tidal Rocks	Charles Dove
Double-banded Plover	9	7.03.11	Northern Warilla Beach	Foreshore	Charles Dove
Black-fronted Dotterel	1	2.03.11	Bellambi	Lagoon	Charles Dove
Black-fronted Dotterel	3	11.03.11	Couridjah Lake Thirlmere Lakes	Small Lake	Betty Hudson
Black-fronted Dotterel	3	19.03.11	Couridjah Lake Thirlmere Lakes	Small Lake	IBOC
Eastern Curlew	12	3.03.11	Off Picnic Island Lake South	Lake	Charles Dove
Grey Tailed Tattler	3	7.03.11	Windang Island	Tidal Rocks	Charles Dove
Ruddy Turnstone	2	12.03.11	Woonona Point	Rock Platform	Nerida Hudspith
Ruddy Turnstone	12	2.03.11	Sandon Point Rock	Platform	Richard Miller
Red-necked Stint	4	7.03.11	Northern Warilla Beach	Foreshore	Charles Dove
Little Tern	4	11.03.11	Purry Burry Point Primbee	Lake	Charles Dove
Kelp Gull	1	7.03.11	Windang Island	Tidal Rocks	Charles Dove
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	1	8.03.11	Tarrawanna Village Green	Native Trees	Anne Cousins
Fantailed Cuckoo	1 imm	26.02.11	Primbee	Casuarinas	Charles Dove
Brush Cuckoo	1	19.03.11	Thirlmere Lakes NP	Open Forest	IBOC
Southern Boobook	1	28.02.11	Primbee	Casuarinas	Charles Dove
Azure Kingfisher	1	10.03.11	Hyams Creek Jamberoo	Riverine	Betty Hudson
Sacred Kingfisher	1	6.03.11	Gerrington	Wetland	Dove's & Garlick's
Superb Lyrebird	1	8.03.11	Excelsior Thirroul	Forested Areas	Mike Morphett
Superb Lyrebird	1	13.03.11	Excelsior Thirroul	Forested Areas	Mike Morphett
Green Catbird	2	20.03.11	Bulli Pass	Garden	Richard Miller
Satin Bowerbird	2	7.03.11	Back Yard/Creek Tarrawanna	Residential	Sue & Ken Brown
White-throated Gerygone	1	19.03.11	Thirlmere Lakes NP	Open Forest	IBOC
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	few	19.03.11	Thirlmere Lakes NP	Open Forest	IBOC
Bell Miner	Few	12.03.11	Marshall Mt Road	Forest	Andy & Anna Knowlson
Australian Logrunner	1	4.03.11	West of Firetrail Bulli	Rainforest	Ian McKinlay
Eastern Whipbird	Several	14.03.11	Mt Kembla Track	Forest	Andrew Wood
Crested Shrike-tit	2	13.03.11	Excelsior Thirroul	Forested Area	Mike Morphett
Rufous Whistler	1	13.03.11	Mt Kembla Ring Track	Forest	Andrew Wood
Grey Shrike-thrush	1	9.03.11	Albion Park Rail	Garden	Brian & Barbara Hale
Australasian Figbird	18	10.03.11	Primbee	Garden	Ron Imisides
Australasian Figbird	Few	16.03.11	Greenhouse Park Wollongong	Revegetated Area	IBOC
Rufous Fantail	1	19.03.11	Thirlmere Lakes NP	Open Forest	IBOC
Leaden Flycatcher	1 f	24.02.11	Balgownie	Garden	Terry Edwel
Leaden Flycatcher	1	16.03.11	Greenhouse Park Wollongong	Revegetated Area	IBOC
Black-faced Monarch	1	4.03.11	Escarpment Firetrail Bulli	Rainforest	Ian McKinlay
Black-faced Monarch	2 imm	13.03.11	Excelsior Thirroul	Forested Areas	Mike Morphett
Eastern Yellow Robin	Many	13.03.11	Mt Kembla Ring Track	Forest	Andrew Wood
Golden-headed Cisticola	1	16.03.11	Greenhouse Park Wollongong	Creek reeds	IBOC
Bassian Thrush	1	4.03.11	Escarpment Firetrail Bulli	Rainforest	Ian McKinlay
Bassian Thrush	1	11.03.11	Excelsior Thirroul	Forested Area	Mike Morphett
Bassian Thrush	1	13.03.11	Mt Kembla Ring Track	Forest	Andrew Wood

Please keep your sightings coming in, everything you consider unusual or interesting.

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While all due care has been taken to ensure that the content of this newsletter is accurate and current, there may be errors or omissions in it and no legal responsibility is accepted for the information in this newsletter