



*"One Good Tern  
Deserves Another"*

The Newsletter of the ILLAWARRA BIRD OBSERVERS' CLUB INC.  
POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 56 FAIRY MEADOW, N.S.W. 2519  
Founded in 1977. website [www.iboc.org.au](http://www.iboc.org.au)

# I.B.O.C. NEWS

**CLUB'S AIM: To join together people with a common interest who wish to further their knowledge and enjoyment of the birdlife around them.**

**Issue No. 301      March 2007**

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## **FORTHCOMING IBOC EVENTS March 2007**

**CLUB MEETING – Monday 12<sup>th</sup> March - 7.30pm Fairy Meadow Community Hall.**  
**Peter Nolan** "Birds and travels in America and England." If you bring a plate of goodies for supper, and your cup/mug, it will be much appreciated

**MID-WEEK WALK – Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> March – Blackbutt reserve – Leader – Chris Brandis.** Meet at the centre carpark at 8:00 am and we will walk around some of the trails, have morning tea by the dam and return to the cars. To get there: turn west off Shellharbour Rd between Barrack Heights and Shellharbour at the traffic lights into Woodlands Drive, then left into Blackbutt Drive and follow the road up the hill into the reserve. If you need assistance, my mobile is 0427 962 837.

**MONTHLY OUTING – Sunday 18th March –Bellawangerah & Red Rock– Leader: Betty Hudson.** Meet at 8.30am at the Old Cemetery on Kangaroo Valley Rd, Bellawongarah. (There should be an IBOC sign at the entrance.)

Travel to Berry on the Princes Hwy and take the Kangaroo Valey road at the Southern end of the town. After climbing to the top of the escarpment veer right at a "Y" intersection and continue for approx 1km, the entrance to the cemetery is on the lefthand side. Enter and park in the small reserve. We will do a walk here and later drive part way along the Red Rocks track before doing another walk. Bring lunch and morning tea, which I anticipate we will eat at the cars. The walk will finish around 1.30pm.

**NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING - Tuesday 20th March 2006, 7.30pm, at Tom and Joan Wylie's, 4 Daphne Street, Bellambi (4284 2051) All members are welcome.**

**April 2007 NEWSLETTER** Deadline for articles for the next *IBOC News* is **Friday 23rd March**. Please send items to the editor at [cashmansjr@bigpond.com](mailto:cashmansjr@bigpond.com) or mail them to 5 Madden Street, Fernhill NSW 2519

**Welcome** to new club members, Ross and Jan Gowans, and Bill Carwardine.  
It's nice to have you with us.

### **BITS and....**

**Just ducking out!** Where have all the Freckled Ducks gone? Our family, who live in Victoria and who are keen twitchers were driving through the town of Sale last Easter en route to Mollymook. As they once lived in Sale they decided to have a look around. On stopping at the smaller lake they were amazed to see many Freckled Ducks there - about two hundred! Later in the year they were passing through, and again lots, though not as many! In early January my husband drove back to Moss Vale via the coast road from Victoria just to have a first sighting of a Freckled Duck or two, and it was with much excitement and anticipation that we drove to said lake! Not a one - several Latham Snipes in close range but not a 'freckle' to behold, not even through the telescope - such a disappointment!! Val Cooper

### **TREES and BIRDS**

**J D GIBSON**

Doug Gibson's WEA lectures on 'Basic Ornithology,' at the end of 1976 were the inspiration for the founding of our club. Doug also contributed a chapter to Leon Fuller's *Wollongong's Native Trees* 1980. The following except continues from that in The February IBOC News. Printed with permission

#### **Insect Suppression**

The importance of in the control of insects injurious to trees is difficult to assess, though observation of the almost ceaseless activity of many species in this area leads one to conclude that their role must be significant. Birds often tend to congregate where insect outbreaks provide abundant food, thus they apply pressure on insect life in proportion to insect abundance.

Because of their active life, high temperature and small size, birds in general require proportionally more food than other animals. Small insectivorous birds like the warblers and thornbills because of their high metabolic rate are constantly engaged in gleaning the vegetation for insect prey. Spotted Pardalotes (*Pardalotus punctatus*) are typical of the leaf gleaners. Weighing only a few grams, they are easily supported by the leaves among which they forage for small insects, especially lerp-insects (*Psyllidae*) which can be very damaging to some eucalypt species if infestations are heavy in successive years.

In their tireless foraging, the various thornbills and warblers are assisted by other mainly or exclusively insectivorous groups such as whistlers, flycatchers, thrushes, cuckoos, cuckoo-shrikes, frogmouths, dollarbirds, bee-eaters and woodswallows, the last three catching their prey on the wing. Treecreepers and sittellas specialize in seaching the trunks and branches for insects concealed in the crevices while currawongs and cockatoos occasionally adopt the same procedure. Shrike-tits have a powerful short beak with which they prise off pieces of bark to reveal the insects underneath. The combined effort of all the above must add up to a measure of control over thrips, leaf-miners, scale insects, spiders, caterpillars, beetles etc. and thus reduce the debilitating effect that these animals can have on trees in general.

Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*) are particularly fond of the wood boring larvae of longicorn beetles. When they locate an infested tree, by hearing the grubs at

work, the birds methodically strip away the bark and outer layers until the prey is exposed. Because of their wary nature the cockatoos are seldom seen at this task, but trees damaged in this typical way are testimony to the fact, and it is generally conceded that destruction of infested trees contributes to the overall health of the forest.

Outside the breeding season, different species of insectivorous birds often band together and move through forested areas in mixed feeding flocks. It has been proposed and seems logical, that the foraging potential of individuals or small parties of one species is enhanced by this interspecific association, each bird exploiting its own particular part of the food spectrum and benefiting from the general disturbance of quiescent insects by other group members.

Other essential avian requirements provided by trees include nesting sites, nesting materials, song perches, vantage points for hunting and shelter for roosting and resting.

From consideration of the above comments it is fairly obvious that the course of evolutionary development has made trees and birds to a certain extent mutually dependent. Loss of tree species from an area inevitably means a loss of bird species and a consequent impoverishment of the natural environment.

### **Birds around Berry –**

**Bob Ashford**

I received a request some time ago from Jeanne Highland, a resident of Bong Bong Road. ‘Would I take her visiting American friends, John and Alice, out birding?’ I received another from Les, a dairy farmer whose property lies adjacent to the Coolangatta Estate winery. ‘What the hell can I do about these damned Starlings and Indian Mynas?’

I considered meeting Les at the winery but relented and took John and Alice to Shoalhaven Heads to check out the shorebirds. Next to the resting flocks of Bar-tailed Godwits and Crested Terns was a pair of Pied Oystercatchers, striking black and white waders with long, thick, red bills, and a restless contingent of Little Terns. In amongst the Godwits we found a lone Gull-billed Tern, a nomadic inland breeding bird rarely seen around here. Like other species, it may have been influenced by the continuing drought to visit the coast, though it is unlikely to stay.

Les’s ‘damned’ Starlings and Indian Mynas were introduced to Australia in the late 1880’s by homesick settlers. Initially confined to the Sydney region they very slowly expanded their range. It’s only recently, as they hit critical mass, that they discovered the South Coast and the insect-laden pastures that Les’s property provides. I’ve no doubt many Berry residents can recall the days when there were no Starlings or Mynas around.

So altered has the landscape around Berry become that many of the birds we see around here are originally from ‘somewhere else’. Global warming is having an effect but it’s human impact that is creating the greatest change. We have made it very easy for some birds to thrive in this altered environment – often at the expense of other species.

The same paddock landscape has encouraged an explosion of Galahs, Long-billed and Little Corellas, all drier country open woodland species. Les’s gripe is that the Starlings and Mynas have evicted the smaller native species from his property. Culling and planting low indigenous bush will help. Rather more alarmingly in some parts of Australia Long-billed Corellas have been seen raiding remaining nesting holes and pulling out the eggs and chicks of the endangered Glossy Black Cockatoo. By felling trees, building dams and planting crops we have encouraged new settlers who in turn have made it tough, if not terminal, for the original inhabitants.

Other new settlers include the Crested Pigeon, another dry country bird that arrived on the South Coast in the late 1980's. You'd be pushed to find a telephone line around Berry now without a Crested Pigeon. Another is the White-headed Pigeon, a forest bird from northern Australia. It has flourished as an introduced tree, the Camphor Laurel, has spread southward either through deliberate plantings or via bird droppings. The winter berries of the tree, along with dog and cat food leftovers, feed the Pied Currawong too. Come spring increasing populations of fattened Currawongs wreak havoc on the nestlings of smaller bush birds to feed their own young.

Silver Gull populations have exploded too, nurtured by rubbish tips and picnic chips. They regularly attack the nests and young of the endangered Little Tern. No wonder the ones we saw at Shoalhaven Heads were so restless. The Gull-billed Tern may have made its way here through natural occurrences. Far more species have made it here through our altering of the landscape.

So Les, you may win a battle but I doubt you'll win the war. There is some good news though. The Powerful Owl, a huge owl that traditionally needed vast tracts of forest to survive, is adapting very well to the urban sprawl by taking a new prey species – the cat!



### **'Young Buck' Bowerbird and Grape-shot Tera Wheway**

Late January our backyard has been visited by a group of bower birds. The grape vine was visited and one by one grapes disappeared, like green marbles in their beaks. The vine was picked clean by the hungry bower birds. I was alerted by a rather strange aggressive and persistent noise so quickly went to investigate. All this activity had encouraged an immature bower bird to try his luck. I found the young male strutting, flapping, hissing, chattering,

dancing, prancing around and through his partially constructed bower. Imagine my delight! Neil was out playing canasta with friends and I waited impatiently for him to

arrive home and show him my find. We did a lot of skulking around the yard every time the appropriate calls were heard during the next 3 days

The internet was checked for further information. Green vegetable matter was needed to paint the walls!!!! Right --- my bird helped himself to all my tender young green bean leaves. Bother! I fixed that and covered them with bird wire frames. Our wily bird just used the wire as a perch and plucked a few more leaves.

He played with a blue bottle top and a yellow feather, but unfortunately for my immature male the grapes had finished and no females were to be seen. He was ever hopeful checking out every passing wattle bird. Then the rain dampened his spirits and he is now only an occasional visitor. What fun I have had to witness it all.

## Monthly Outing: Bomaderry Creek - 17<sup>th</sup> February

Nerida Hudspith

It was an early 8am start for 11 keen members on our first monthly outing for 2007. This earlier start proved to be a wise move to beat the summer heat. As we greeted one another in the car park some Noisy Friarbirds were spotted in the gums.

We started our walk on the Eastern side of the canyon above the weir. As we moved to the lookout over the weir we had some great sightings of Yellow-tufted Honeyeaters and Spotted Pardalotes carrying nesting material, and you could hear Eastern Whipbirds in the distance. Following the rocky track through open Eucalypt forest some members were lucky enough to get a good look at a Rockwarbler hopping over the rocky outcrops. Others saw a flock of Glossy Black-Cockatoos on the wing land in trees in the distance. As we moved along four or five Mistletoe Birds flew into view, with the brilliant red on their breasts facing into the sun. I was very excited with four new birds to add to my list.

It's was so nice to see water lying in pools on the rocks and hear the frogs, after the recent rain we've experienced. I think it was Bill who said, "It's wet enough for the bugs to come out and the birds to follow them". As we descended down the sandstone cliffs into the canyon, it almost had a rainforest feel to it: with water dripping from the sandstone overhangs and trickling down the walls: it also provided us with relief from the heat. The track is being up-graded to make it more accessible: in places you need to be quite agile to navigate it, and it also included some small ladders. Some areas were blocked off for repairs to bridges and track. On two occasions we came upon gorgeous nests, decorated with lichen on the edge of the track, which Peter confirmed to be Eastern Yellow Robins.

We had a lunchtime treat, with a Grey Fantail mimicking a White-throated Treecreeper and following it up trees picking off the leftovers. An Eastern Yellow Robin also dropped by for a visit. As we pressed on after lunch we came across, a juvenile Oriole??? high in the canopy.

As the weir came into view and the track ended, it became evident that we would have to rock hop across the creek. Tom and Brian assisted everyone across without a problem. Perhaps this could have been an impossible task a week ago with rain.

Standing and waiting my turn to cross, I took time to examine the local urban rock artwork. Remembering Sean Dooley's visit here in *The Big Twitch* (page 136) brought a smile to my face. *Tell us more, some time ! Ed.*

All up we saw 42 species of birds, some interesting sightings and a great day out. Many thanks to Betty for organizing this walk, a place I've driven past many times and didn't know existed. Bird List for Bomaderry Creek Walk

Australian Wood Duck	Little Wattlebird	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater
Pacific Black Duck	Noisy Friarbird	White-plumed Honeyeater
Australian Pelican	Lewin's Honeyeater	Eastern Yellow Robin
Australian White Ibis	White-browed Scrubwren	Eastern Whipbird
Spotted Turtle-Dove	Brown Gerygone	Grey Fantail
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Laughing Kookaburra	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	Dollarbird	Olive-backed Oriole
Galah	White-throated Treecreeper	Grey Butcherbird
Rainbow Lorikeet	Spotted Pardalote	Australian Magpie
Australian King-Parrot	Striated Pardalote	Pied Currawong
Crimson Rosella	Rockwarbler	Australian Raven
White-throated Needle-tail	Brown Thornbill	Satin Bowerbird
Azure Kingfisher	Yellow Thornbill	Mistletoebird
Red Wattlebird	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Silvereye

## **February Talk: The Work of Australian Seabird Rescue Society Penny Potter**

The gruesome photo of a Pelican with an arrow through its body at Bermagui, published a few days earlier in the Illawarra Mercury, was a startling reminder of the need for an organisation like Australian Seabird Rescue (ASR). Julie Clarke, leader of the Illawarra branch, gave club members a very unsettling but absorbing talk about her work at the February meeting. Established at Ballina, NSW, in 1992 ASR volunteers are involved in the rescue and rehabilitation of seabirds, shorebirds and marine turtles. Injured Pelicans are a large part of their work.

Of the seven Pelican species in the world the Australian Pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*) is the only species found in Australia, with northern Tasmania being the southernmost extent of their range. As Australia's largest flying bird, they are widespread, inhabiting large bodies of fresh or salt water and with an ability to 'ride the thermals' that can take them up as far as 3,000 metres.

Although they look heavy, Pelicans weigh only about 4-8 kilograms because they have air pockets under the skin to provide buoyancy. Their body length measures 1.5-1.8 metres and their wing span varies from 2.3 to 2.8 metres. Size is the only difference between males and females – females are smaller with a shorter bill:

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Beak Length (Maxilla)</u>
Males:	6-8.2 kgs (13-18 lbs)	42-50 cms (16-19 inches)
Females:	4-6 kgs (9-13 lbs)	35-42 cms (13-16 inches)

The maxilla is the upper half of the beak. The measurement is taken from where the beak meets the feathers, to the curve of the hook at the end (which is no sharper than a fingernail).

Since they forage in the shallows of ocean beaches, along rivers, wetlands and inland lakes, Pelicans are at great risk of becoming accidentally hooked or entangled in fishing tackle and un-attended set lines. This accounts for 92% of potentially fatal injuries (see table below). Discarded line represents a mere 6% of all injuries.

<u>92%</u>	<u>Entanglement with fishing tackle.</u>
<u>4%</u>	<u>Collision with powerlines and boats</u>
<u>2%</u>	<u>Disease</u>
<u>1%</u>	<u>Shooting, vandalism</u>
<u>1%</u>	<u>Swallowing foreign objects/pollution</u>

Julie showed us many disturbing pictures of injured Pelicans, Terns, Cormorants, etc and talked at length about the work of the Illawarra Branch, including at Lake Illawarra where considerable effort has gone into rescuing birds and educating the public. Thankfully the number of injuries there is decreasing but the belief that fishing hooks will eventually rust away on their own in the beak or gut persists. In fact, a common steel hook takes up to 12 months to rust away and during that time the bird will likely suffer major and possibly fatal infection. Julie encouraged members who find injured birds to report them to ASR or a local rescue group. If you find a bird entangled in a hook you should try to gently reel the bird in, but on no account cut the fishing line. A towel or shirt can be placed over the bird's head if it is possible to remove the hook without incurring further injury to the bird, but it is probably best to call ASR for assistance.

Val Dolan gave the vote of thanks for what proved to be an interesting and thought provoking talk. (Thanks to ASR, the Pelican pierced by an arrow made a full recovery!)

(Information also taken from <http://www.seabirdrescue.org/>)

## **Report on the Berkeley Boat Harbour Walk - 7<sup>th</sup> February 2007 Betty Hudson**

On an afternoon when thunderstorms threatened and heavy showers had occurred, 13 members met at the carpark in Holborn Ave, Berkeley. After a debate as to which way to go first, the Boat Harbour or the mud flats, we headed off along the grassy foreshore towards the Boat Harbour Wetlands. Here we were rewarded with a wide variety of water & marsh birds

and the unusual sight of 5 Latham's Snipe walking and feeding along the edge of the water on the central island. Everyone got a good look despite the brooding weather. We continued round the wetlands adding to our list, but commenting on the lack of small birds. As we reached the last few yards of the wetland the rain which started as large spots rapidly got very heavy. Everyone hurried to the nearest picnic shelter. Though very heavy the shower was short lived and we were able to have our picnic tea in the dry before heading home after a convivial evening if little disappointing bird wise.

**Bird Sightings.** A total of 31 species was recorded

Muscovy (Domestic )Duck	Purple Swamphen	New Holland Honeyeater
Mallard	Dusky Moorhen	Magpie-lark
Black Swan	Eurasian Coot	Willie Wagtail
Pacific Black Duck	Latham's Snipe	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Grey Teal	Masked Lapwing	Australian Magpie
Chestnut Teal	Silver Gull	Clamorous Reed –Warbler
Little Pied Cormorant	Spotted Turtle-Dove	Silvereye
Australian Pelican	Crested Pigeon	Common Starling
Great Egret	Rainbow Lorikeet	Common Myna
Australian White Ibis	Red Wattlebird	
Royal Spoonbill	Little Wattlebird	

### **Tallawarra protocols**

**Chris Brandis**

With construction underway on the site by Alstom on the TRUenergy power generating plant there have been some changes in the conditions of entering. To meet the TRUenergy, Tallawarra, aim that “Nobody gets hurt,” it would be preferable that people are safety inducted. This is not always practical unless you are leading a group, so we are confined to the Ash Pond 3 area while construction trucks use the area around the asbestos disposal areas. If you wish to be inducted, ring Michael Knez on 4231 8408 or 0418 373 170 to make an appointment to watch a video, pass a small test, and then sign the form.

If you wish to visit the area for bird observing, then let Michael or Lloyd Townsend, 0423 840 410, know that you will be on site and park in the small cleared area opposite the entry track. Only Darryl Goldrick and I have keys to the lock but it is easy to climb over the gate, hinge side, and the other gate only has chain over wire. If you can not contact Michael or Lloyd then go to the security office near the construction site and let them know you will be on site.

Please keep to the tracks and watch for snakes in the warmer months and report any suspicious activities to Alstom Site Security on 0437 897 462 or Environmental Security on 1800 004 998. It is advisable if you go alone to take a mobile phone in case of a mishap.

### **BIRDING ABROAD**

**David Winterbottom**

A vignette from a voyage to Northern India that David and Elizabeth made in January 2006.

The Sultanpur Lake is a wetland close to Delhi which literally teems with birds. The huge colony of Painted Storks was alive with nearly fledged young chicks, if you can call such large ugly birds “chicks”. Duck were mostly migrant Teal and Shoveller but we also saw four or five other species including the Indian Spot-billed Duck. Many Cormorants, Herons, Egrets and other waterfowl were in evidence. The raptors were good too, including Shikras, Eurasian Sparrowhawks, a vagrant Northern Goshawk, a Great Spotted Eagle and Oriental Honey-buzzards.

Unlike the birds, most of the tigers have now been poached out of India. Those that remain can only be seen as part of a viewing frenzy by tourists (like us), from which they keep their

distance. We also saw a leopard, a jackal and a hyaena, but that was pure luck. With predators gone the deer and antelope populations have exploded.

On the way to the Undiana Lake, scanning the fences and telephone lines was rewarded with Indian Rollers, Bay-backed, Long-tailed and Southern Grey Shrikes, Brahminy and Asian Pied Starlings, Common and Bank Mynas, House and Jungle Crows, all of which were outdone by the many Black Drongos. At the lake an Osprey ruled the roost, but does not offend the Red-wattled Lapwings nor the Marsh, Green, Wood, Curlew or Common Sandpipers, Ruff, Stilts, Stints or even the Common Snipe.

In the dry scrub a White-naped Woodpecker was at its oval nest-hole. A pair of misnamed Jungle Prinias were quite at home. Two pairs of Painted Grouse fed on seeds and, later, many more flew in to drink at a small pool. Savanna Nightjars hawked over the water.

At Bharatpur there are wetlands created by a Maharaja to attract wild birds as a private shoot. And attract and shoot them he did. The party of his Excellency the Governor General bagged over 4,000 birds in one day! Fortunately those days have gone and, apart from the duck and herons, we saw White and Dalmatian Pelicans, Woolly-necked and Black-necked Storks, Eurasian Spoonbills, Black-headed and Glossy Ibis, as well as a pair of Sarus Cranes bugling evocatively.

Not far away is the Taj Mahal (a stunningly beautiful building) with Egyptian Vultures flying about looking a rather dirty white against the white marble. A final bonus was a pair of Dusky Eagle Owls nesting in a tall Silk Cotton tree in the grounds.

### **...and Pieces**

\* **Cockatoos:** When the cockies spread their wings and float from one branch to another they hang for a moment, like they're caught in an eddy of air. Then they choose their landing pad and settle, with a squawk and a shrug of their shoulders. They go for a strut along the branch, their yellow crests flaring. If they had hands they'd beat their chests. They're pretty smug. You can chase them off a fruit tree or a barley crop or the back of a wheat truck but you never defeat them: they're the birds of defiance.

Against an overcast sky it's shocking to see how white they are. They're the whitest things in the world, not that there's ever been a World Cup for whiteness. Not as far as I know.

*From the opening chapter of John Marsden's book 'Incurable' – 'The Ellie Chronicles'.*

\* **BIGnet meeting at Merimbula** The next meeting of the Bird Interest Group of NSW and the ACT will be hosted by the Far South Coast Birdwatchers on the 17 and 18th of March and is open to any one wanting to represent IBOC. See Chris Brandis for more information

### **Autumn 2007 Camp Wellington Caves 14-21<sup>st</sup> April 2007**

For information on booking and accommodation available please see last month's newsletter.

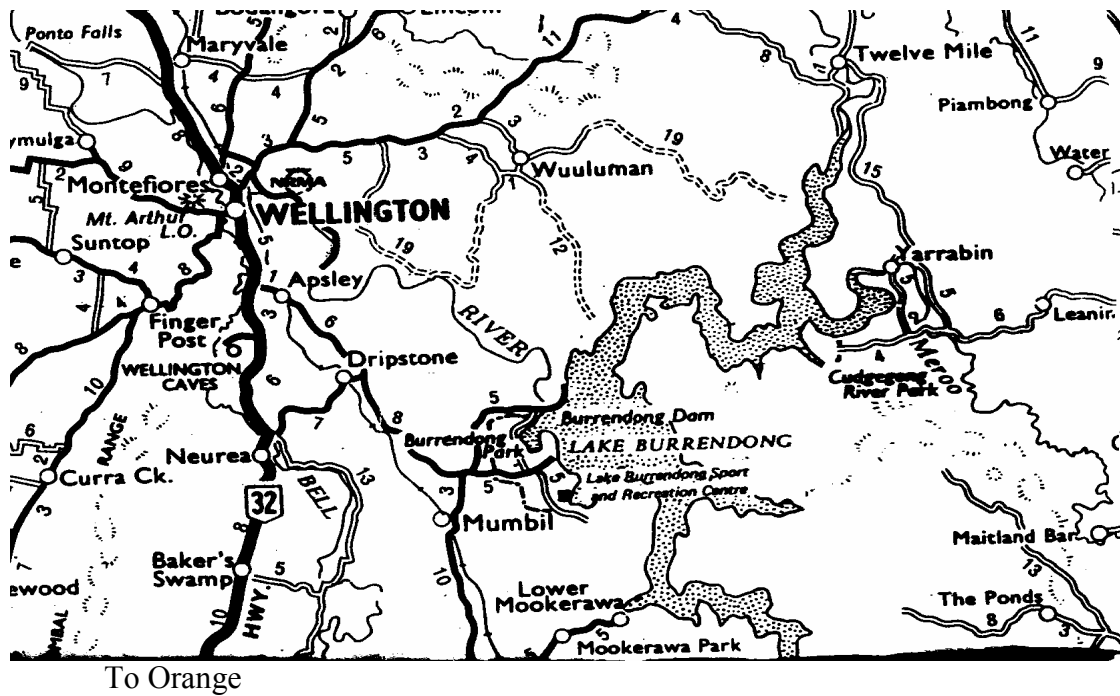
So far 17 members and friends have booked accommodation for the camp.

Directions: From Bathurst take the Mitchell Hwy to Orange, through Molong, towards Dubbo. Approx 53 km from Molong you will pass through the small settlement of Neurea, then pass a turning on the right to Dripstone & Lake Burrendong. After a further 6 km the turning to Wellington Caves is on your left. The Wellington Caves Holiday Park is 1 km along this road. The UBD Bathurst, Dubbo, Orange Map (from Newsagents) is a good general one of the region

Wellington Caves is about 9km south of Wellington where supplies and fuel is available. We will be going through Wellington every other day, on our outings.



One day during our stay we will visit Western Plains Zoo, Dubbo. From reports in the papers Dubbo does not have water restrictions, promising good bird watching.



**Good Grief! Has it come down to this ?**

A man went swimming on Galveston Island, he left his watch with his clothes on the beach. A bird ate his watch and scampered away. He saw the culprit and chased it into a large flock of birds. Grabbing a rock, he started towards the flock. When a cop stopped him, he stated "One of those birds ate my watch, I'm leaving no tern unstoned until I find it".

**Unusual Records for January 2007**

**Chris J. Chafer**

Send your records to: email [cchafer@speedlink.com.au](mailto:cchafer@speedlink.com.au)

Species	#	Date	Location	Habitat	Observer
Brown Quail	1	7-Jan	Killalea State Park	grassland	GB
Musk duck	7	5-Jan	Bamerang Dam	lake	BA
Black Swan	4,000+	4-Jan	Lake Wollumboola	wetland	BA
Hardhead	400+	4-Jan	Archgate nursery dam, Culburra	wetland	BA
Great Crested Grebe	1	5-Jan	Bamerang Dam	lake	BA
White-headed Petrel	1	8-Jan	off Wollongong	pelagic	CB
Westland Petrel	1	8-Jan	off Wollongong (released by Taronga zoo staff)		CB
Black Petrel	4	8-Jan	off Wollongong	pelagic	CB
Glossy Ibis	24	6-Jan	Tallawarra	wetland	DG
Osprey	1	6-Jan	Tallawarra	overhead	DG
Osprey	1	18-Jan	Koona Bay (Lake Illawarra)	overhead	BBH
Pacific Baza	1	4-Jan	Kangaroo Valley	overhead	NJ
Square-tailed Kite	1	4-Jan	Bomaderry Creek Reserve	overhead	BA
Square-tailed Kite	1	5-Jan	Huskisson	overhead	MZ
Square-tailed Kite	2	27-Jan	Nowra	overhead	BA
Whistling Kite	2	6-Jan	Tallawarra	overhead	DG
Swamp Harrier	1	7-Jan	Killalea State Park	overhead	GB

Grey Goshawk	1	1-Jan	Berrara	overhead	KM
Grey Goshawk	1	4-Jan	Berry	overhead	BA
Grey Goshawk (white phase)	1	6-Jan	Tallawarra	overhead	DG
Little Eagle	1	3-Jan	Balgownie	overhead	RT
Little Eagle	1	6-Jan	Tallawarra	overhead	DG
Brown Falcon	1	6-Jan	Tallawarra	overhead	DG
Australian Hobby	1	4-Jan	Bomaderry Creek Reserve	overhead	BA
Peregrine Falcon	1	4-Jan	Pyree	overhead	BA
Peregrine Falcon	1	9-Jan	Bomaderry Creek Reserve	woodland	DF
Buff-banded Rail	1a4j	2-Jan	Bellawongarah	creek	BA
Buff-banded Rail	1	4-Jan	Flat Rock Dam, Nowra	wetland	BA
Buff-banded Rail	2a,2j	18-Jan	Albion Park Rail	garden	BBH
Latham's Snipe	3	27-Jan	Bolong	wetland	BA
Marsh Sandpiper	5	4-Jan	Shoalhaven Heads	mudflats	BA
Marsh Sandpiper	3	6-Jan	Tallawarra	wetland	DG
Grey-tailed Tattler	1	3-Jan	Bellambi Lagoon	wetland	NH
Sooty Oystercatcher	8	1-Jan	Berarra	beach	KM
Black-winged Stilt	62	1-Jan	Lake Wollumboola	lake edge	KM
Long-tailed Jaeger	1	26-Jan	off Black Head, Gerroa	inshore	BA
Kelp Gull	1	17-Jan	Myamba wetland, Shelharbour	wetland	KM
Little Tern	1	1-Jan	Berrara	beach	KM
Sooty Tern	3	8-Jan	off Wollongong	pelagic	CB
Common Noddy	1	8-Jan	off Wollongong	pelagic	CB
Crested Pigeon	13	30-Jan	Jamberoo	golf course	KM
Bar-shouldered Dove	2	10-Jan	Kangaroo Valley	garden	NJ
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	5	5-Jan	Booderee NP	overhead	MZ
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	2	13-Jan	Vincentia	woodland	NJ
Ground Parrot	1	4-Jan	near Hyams Beach, Jervis Bay	heath	MZ
Powerful Owl	1	19-Jan	Mt Kembla hotel	roadside tree	JM, TN
Powerful Owl	1	21-Jan	West Cambewarra	forest	GD
Sooty Owl	1	9-Jan	Clover Hill Rd., Macquarie Pass	rainforest	DF
Sooty Owl	1	21-Jan	West Cambewarra	rainforest	GD
Tawny Frogmouth	1	7-Jan	Figtree	garden	DF
Australian Owlet-Nightjar	1	9-Jan	Bomaderry Creek Reserve	woodland	DF
Fork-tailed Swift	10	15-Jan	Kangaroo Valley	overhead	NJ
Southern Emu-wren	2	7-Jan	Killalea State Park	grassland	GB
Eastern Bristlebird	4	4-Jan	near Hyams Beach, Jervis Bay	heath	MZ
Eastern Bristlebird	8+	14-Jan	Barren Grounds NR	woodland	JM
Pilotbird	2	14-Jan	Barren Grounds NR	woodland	JM
Striped Honeyeater	1	23-Jan	Kangaroo Valley	garden	CJ
Crested Shrike-tit	4	11-Jan	Excelsior Reserve, Thirroul	forest	MM
Satin Flycatcher	2	29-Jan	Kangaroo Valley	forest	BA
Skylark	1	4-Jan	Archgate nursery dam, Culburra	grassland	BA

**Contributors:** BA - Bob Ashford; GB - Graham Barwell; CB - Chris Brandis; GD – Gary Daly; DF - Damien Farine; DG - Darryl Goldrick; BBH – Brian & Barbara Hales; NH – Nerida Hudspith; CJ – Carla Jacket; NJ - Nigel Jacket; KM – Kevin Mills; JM - Jill Molan; MM - Mike Morphett; MZ - Marnix Zwankhuizen

**Comment:** The Striped Honeyeater which came to the Jacket's bird bath for two days and was photographed is a new bird for the region, the 425<sup>th</sup> species recorded from the region since the 1840s. The Westland Petrel had been rehabilitated at Taronga Zoo was released at sea off Wollongong by zoo staff. The Common Noddy sighting is the 10<sup>th</sup> regional record for this species.