



*"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  
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# 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. 318      September 2008

**ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS** for the Club due 1st January each year: **FAMILY \$30 SINGLE \$25. JUNIOR \$5.** If you are overdue with your subs, please promptly pay Bronwyn



**Spotted Pardalote** Photo Charles Dove – photo taken during the Primbee Dunes walk

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## **FORTHCOMING IBOC EVENTS September 2008**

**CLUB MEETING Monday 8th September 7.30pm Fairy Meadow Community Hall. Chris Chafer will speak on 'Birds & other critters of the Jungles of Belize and Costa Rica.'**

Please remember to bring a plate of goodies to share and your cup for supper.

**MID-WEEK WALK – Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> September– Mt Pleasant Track. Leader Wal Emery. Meet at 9 am at the Parish Ave car park, 200m south of the Rhododendron Park.** The walk is a 3 km loop, 2.5 hours approx. and the grade is moderate in parts with a number of steps. From Parish Ave the track goes up through open acacia scrub, then passes through tall open Peppermint Bluegum forest to some rainforest on the Mt Keira Ring track, before returning via the Mt Pleasant Management Trail, with views over Wollongong. Bring your morning tea.

**MONTHLY OUTING – Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> September 2008- Booderei NP, Jervis Bay Leader Betty Hudson (mobile 0432 892 945)**

Meet at **9.00am at the Carpark at the entry station on Jervis Bay Road.**

Travel south along the Princes Hwy to Nowra, continue south to the Jervis Bay turn off. (You will need to allow additional time for the journey due to extensive roadworks at Oak Flats/ Dunmore & south of Nowra.) Take the left turn to Jervis Bay and continue for several km to a roundabout where you go straight ahead. On reaching the entry station take the lefthand lane into the carpark. Entry fees are payable at a machine, \$10 per vehicle or \$5 for concessions. These passes are valid for 2 days. Bring a carry morning tea, and lunch which I anticipate we will eat, a little late, at the Botanic Gardens. **The walk will finish around 3.00pm.**

**COMMITTEE MEETING.** The next Committee Meeting will be at **7.30pm on Tuesday 16th September** at Tom and Joan Wylie's home, 4 Daphne St, Bellambi. Phone 4284 2051. Club members are always welcome to attend Committee meetings

**October NEWSLETTER** Deadline for articles and reports for the October *IBOC News* is Friday 19th September. Please send items to the editor, [cashman5@bigpond.com](mailto:cashman5@bigpond.com) or mail them to 5 Madden Street, Fernhill 2519

### **Allan Sefton Memorial Lecture 2008**

This lecture will be on Tuesday, 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2008, in UniCentre, Building 11, University of Wollongong at 6.30pm Lecture by Professor Lesley Hughes entitled "Impacts of Climate Change on Australian Terrestrial Biodiversity". RSVP by 18<sup>th</sup> September to Sandra Quinn 4221 4396 or email [sandra@uow.edu.au](mailto:sandra@uow.edu.au) Full information on the club noticeboard at the September meeting.

**Welcome to new members, Brian & Noreen Thompson. Nice to have you join us.**

**AWAKENING by Joan Zealey**

Yodelling magpies alight on the dewy grass  
Lorikeets call as they speed through the pearly skies  
Cockatoos shriek as they spill from the tall gum trees  
Superb wrens trill to the whispering silvereyes  
"Currawong" floats from the top of the turpentine  
"Stock whip" the wattlebird shouts from the bottlebrush  
Neighbour's car coughs as she backs down her steep driveway  
"Time" the alarm shrills "to join in the morning rush."

**Identifying Australian Shorebirds with Martin Cocker. Val Dolan**

One has only to look at the lines of shorebirds' migration on a world map to be in awe of these small creatures. After a short summer in the far northern hemisphere, where their nesting may be hampered by late snow falls, migrating birds head south. Flying non-stop at heights of 3000 to 8000 metres and at air speeds from 30 to 60 kph they can burn one gram of body fat per hour due to the exertion. Bar-tailed Godwits have been recorded making such a journey from Alaska to New Zealand in just nine days. And we humans complain over jet-lag and cramped conditions in economy class!

How do these migrating birds navigate? Studies now show that the position of the sun and stars, earth's magnetic field and landmarks all play a part. It is agreed that both memory and an innate force both contribute. Unfortunately the huge flocks that could once be seen and even heard migrating have been reduced due to human development.

How do we identify shorebirds and waders? Usually they have long legs; most often they have long bills and are found near water (not necessarily the shoreline). Martin recommends *Shore Birds of Australia* by

Andrew Geerin, Lindsay Agnew and Sandra Harding to assist us to distinguish between Common Greenshanks, Turnstones, Sanderlings, Hooded Plovers, Eastern Curlews and the other 50 birds that visit or live in Australia. Eighteen species live and breed in Australia while another 36 species migrate. Most of these begin to arrive from next month from the far northern hemisphere but the Double-banded Plover arrives from New Zealand and the Australian Praticole flies to Indonesia. Identification of species and even within species is made difficult because we often have trouble getting close. Another difficulty is the colour within a single species that can vary greatly because of breeding plumage and other conditions. Martin suggests that taking note of leg proportions, shape, colour, bird movement and behaviour can be helpful.

Martin personalised this presentation, which he downloaded from the web, with some of his excellent shots of Sharp-tailed Sandpipers taken off Kanhooka Point, Lake Illawarra. Richard Fackender thanked Martin for his informative presentation on behalf of the 35 club members who braved the chilly conditions to listen and learn.

## Primbee Dunes Wednesday Walk

18 keen birdwatchers gathered at the southern end of Port Kemble Golf Course on a clear, cool and quite windy Wednesday morning. The walk covered areas of dune vegetation and eucalypt woodland. One of the features of the morning was the large amount of bird noises heard combined with the difficulty of spotting the birds making the noises. Heard but not seen were the Fan-tailed Cuckoo, Bar-shouldered Dove and Olive-backed Oriole. New Holland and Yellow-faced Honeyeaters along with Red Wattlebirds were the predominant species, particularly through the dune vegetation. Large numbers of Silvereyes flittered rapidly through the eucalypts while Grey Fantails performed their aerial acrobatics in pursuit of prey. A number of magpies played games

### Bird List Primbee Dunes Wednesday 13th August

Spotted Dove	Yellow Thornbill	Grey Shrike-thrush
Bar-shouldered Dove	Spotted Pardalote	Olive-backed Oriole
Australian Pelican	Eastern Spinebill	Grey Butcherbird
Australian White Ibis	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Australian Magpie
Crested Tern	Little Wattlebird	Grey Fantail
Silver Gull	Red Wattlebird	Australian Raven
Rainbow Lorikeet	Scarlet Honeyeater	Eastern Yellow Robin
Crimson Rosella	New Holland Honeyeater	Silvereye
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	White-naped Honeyeater	Welcome Swallow
Superb Fairy-wren	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	Red-whiskered Bulbul

13th August 2008

Graham Meany

around one of the radio masts much to our amusement. As the walk progressed the wind dropped (or we became more protected) and we were left with a very pleasant morning. The two highlights of the morning were the sighting of a Scarlet Honeyeater and a Spotted Pardalote perched on a fence wire above its nest. It stayed there for several minutes giving us all the opportunity to admire this attractive little bird. Joan and Tom had seen a Nankeen Kestrel and Variegated Fairy-wren on their recce walk but, unfortunately, they were not to be seen on the day.

Overall, 30 species were seen (or heard) and the morning was rated a success. Thanks to Tom and Joan for leading the walk.

## BIRDS and WARFARE

Mike MORPHETT

**This concludes Mike's article. Earlier sections of 'Birds and Warfare' can be found in the July and August copies of the IBOC News**

There have been reports that birds and other wildlife are slowly returning after the extensive damage caused during the Vietnam War, especially through the use of Agent Orange and other toxic herbicides. Surveys have revealed avian species in areas untouched by conflict to outnumber those affected by those chemical agents by a ratio of at least six to one. Warfare has continued in other parts of the world, notably the Middle East, where concerns were raised by ornithologists about its impact on

biodiversity and particularly migratory birds during the months of March and April, as Iraq and the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers are important stopover areas along their route from their African wintering to the breeding grounds of Europe east to Central Asia. Serving in the medical unit with the Connecticut National Guard in the Iraq war zone for a year from March 2004, Sgt Jonathan Trouern-Trend conducted a bird survey in his free time, recording in excess of 100 species. What began as an internet

blog grew into a book: *Birding Babylon: A Soldier's Journal* (Sierra Club Books 2006). According to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology website, birdwatching made life bearable for him as a distraction from the almost daily mortaring and rockets. "There's something comforting in knowing that, even in the midst of this conflict," he states, "I could sit down with some guy and we could chat

about the storks." Often confined to their homes, the Iraqi civilians have also been comforted by their contact with birds. On Friday mornings many have ventured out to the Al-Ghazl Bird Market in central Baghdad, which originally specialised in textiles and garments, to buy exotic birds, mainly parrots from Africa and Brazil.



In the preface to his book, Hugh Gladstone conceded that "my work is but an imperfect sketch of the finished picture...its publication is premature [prior to the declaration of peace] until the whole subject can be studied internationally". Likewise, I acknowledge that "much is lacking" in this monograph. As there is most unlikely to be a finished picture with war still being waged somewhere in our world, whether civil or between countries, it seems to me that close monitoring of the ongoing impact on birdlife by human warfare is vital; although some

may consider that the demands of our increasing population constitute an equal, if not greater, threat. Just as importantly, we should acknowledge the many forms of benefit that birds, whether rare or common, wild or domesticated' free or captive, can give to us humans, especially when we are confronted by extreme stress, particularly in time of war, be we perpetrators or victims. Those of us who are bird enthusiasts have a duty to press home this point to those less cognisant of their value.

### Lake Illawarra Map (Memory and Place) Film Project

**Val Dolan**

Adrianna, a worker for this project, spoke to us briefly about this interesting idea. Although the official launch is to be held on the 24th August, before you receive this newsletter, the group are keen to contact people with stories about Lake Illawarra, and this includes bird life. If you wish to be involved contact [phil-crawford@optusnet.com.au](mailto:phil-crawford@optusnet.com.au), Louise McBryde 42213384, or Ali Smith [scwc@learth](mailto:scwc@learth) for more information. Some pages of information will be available at the library next meeting should you wish to find out more.

**The Bird-Bath Study** *Danie Ondinea noticed this study and thought some members may like to participate. Below is an edited letter from Dr Darryl Jones, the study co-ordinator.*

‘I am interested in hearing about the use of bird-baths in any setting – suburban, backyard, farm, inner-city apartment. As described in the *Wildlife Australia* article (2008 45(2)), in the context of the prolonged drought that much of eastern Australia has been experiencing, it is likely that the birdbaths provided by people in their house

yards are of great importance for the survival to many species. Remarkably, almost nothing is known about this potentially significant activity. This project aims to start the long process of understanding faunal use of bird-baths, as well as the motivations of the people involved. There are three ways to be involved.

### **First level: Starting simply**

Even the most straight-forward observations can be important. For example, a simple list of the species that are known to have visited your bird bath/s will be useful. Even better would be information on when and how often – there are often specific times of the day or the year when birds come. A simple note describing these things would be very helpful to us.

### **Second level: A bird-bath diary**

For people with more time and interest, we invite you to keep a slightly more detailed diary of bird-bath visits. While most people can’t watch their birdbath throughout the day, it may be possible to keep a note-book handy and jot down the species, how many individuals came, the time of day and other relevant notes. For example, your diary entries might look like this:

*12/7/08 7.35am Noisy Miner 3 Chased away the Crested Pigeons*

*12/7/08 8.05am Crested Pigeon 2*

*12/7/08 4.45pm Silvereye 4 Bathing vigorously*

### **Third level: Timed observations**

For those able to watch their bird-bath/s regularly or for extended periods of time – say an hour or so. These observations aim to record more detail about the visit, such as how long the birds stayed and whether there were any interactions with other species – especially displacements.

### **Why do you have a bird bath?**

Finally, we are inviting everyone to write a simple explanation of why you have bothered to buy and maintain a bird-bath at your place. There is no ‘correct answer’ to this; we genuinely would like to know why you like to provide water for wildlife.

Please send all information, queries and questions to:

Darryl Jones

Griffith School of the Environment

Griffith University Nathan Qld 4111 [or [D.Jones@griffith.edu.au](mailto:D.Jones@griffith.edu.au)]

## **OCTOBER CAMP Regatta Point Holiday Park**

The October Camp this year will be at the Regatta Point Holiday Park, Wallaga Lake near Bermagui.

Travel to camp is via the Princes Hwy to Narooma, continue south approx 19km to approx 1km past the 2<sup>nd</sup> right turn to Tilba Tilba. Take the left turn to Bermagui & Wallaga Lake. Continue along here, over the bridge and causeway over Wallaga Lake Entrance. After approx 2km there is a right turn (Regatta Pt Rd)

## **25<sup>th</sup> October to 1<sup>st</sup> November 2008**

with a large sign for Ocean View Park and Regatta Point Park. The Park is at the end of the road.

If you have not already added your name to the list of members attending the camp, please let Betty Hudson know on 02 4236 0307 or email [elizabethhudson@bigpond.com](mailto:elizabethhudson@bigpond.com) if you intend coming to the camp, and book your accommodation with the park. EFTPOS facilities are available at the park.

The nearest supplies and petrol are in Bermagui 3km away

A possible Montague Island Trip **has been cancelled** due to the high cost -\$130 per adult for a 4 hr trip. If you still wish to go while at camp, please make your own

### **Bangadilly NP Walk 17 August 2008**

**(am)** Although sparkingly sunny, the air was very nippy as 20 IBOC members left their cars to climb Mt Penang in Bangadilly National Park. Perhaps because of the cold, there were not many birds about, although we all got excellent views of White-eared Honeyeaters, and a Wedge-tailed Eagle and the morning was enlivened by a mixed flock of Golden Whistlers, Spotted Pardalotes and honeyeaters. There were splashes of bright yellow wattle, and on the hill slope, purple boronias. We admired superb views from the summit of Mt Penang of the surrounding dissected sandstone valleys. Then Nerida called out as a pair of Peregrine Falcons soared into view. Betty's map was not quite accurate, and we returned to the road around the bend from our cars, and had to work out which way to go. We looked for robins along the fenceline but failed to spot any. A pleasant walk, but perhaps more bird friendly in warmer weather.

**(pm)** After a late lunch we drove back east along the road finding the unmarked gate to the track leading to another section of the park. With the NP sign more than 1 km from

arrangements and bookings with Narooma Visitors Centre on 02 4476 2881. Tours leave at 9.30am or 3pm to 4pm for the trip to watch the Little Penguins return to land. Camp is approx 40mins from Narooma.

**(am) Joan Zealy, (pm) Betty Hudson** the road the forest is well hidden unless you know where to find the gate.

With the weather still warm we set off along the faint track through the forest which here has a different mix of white barked gums, woollybutt type eucalypts and casuarinas with a more open understorey. As expected there were some different bird species from the morning area. We spend some time chasing White-eared Honeyeaters and Brown-headed honeyeaters through the canopy to get a positive identification. Finding the even fainter return track we wended our way back to the main track suddenly realising that our hands were getting cold as the afternoon progressed and birds became scarce. On the main track the paddocks the other side gave several new species of birds boosting the total for the walk to 30. A good result considering that bird numbers seemed to be very few and far between. Returning to the cars we realised that it was 4pm! A late finish to a great days birding and bush walking.

### **Bird List Bangadilly NP Walk 17 August 2008**

Australian Wood Duck	Laughing Kookaburra	Noisy Miner
Pacific Black Duck	White-throated Treecreeper	Red Wattlebird
Australasian Grebe	Superb Fairy-wren	Varied Sittella
Crested Pigeon	Yellow Thornbill	Golden Whistler
Wedge-tailed Eagle	Brown Thornbill	Grey Shrike-thrush
Peregrine Falcon	Spotted Pardalote	Australian Magpie
Gang-gang Cockatoo	Striated Pardalote	Pied Currawong
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Eastern Spinebill	Willie Wagtail
Crimson Rosella	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Australian Raven
Eastern Rosella	White-eared Honeyeater	Welcome Swallow

**Regent Honeyeaters Paper by Tiffany Mason who spoke at the July IBOC meeting**  
**Here is an edited, brief account of the Regent Honeyeater project in the Capertee Valley.**  
**Tiffany, the Recovery Project officer, first prepared this article for the Canberra BOC**

The Regent Honeyeater is known as a “rich patch” specialist and has been disproportionately affected by habitat loss, particularly of high volume nectar-producing eucalypts on fertile soils, those soils most valued for agriculture (not for the trees they support). Consequently, it is now listed as a nationally endangered species, with a current estimated population of 1,000 individuals. It may come as some surprise that, in living memory, the species was seen forming roosting flocks of thousands of birds...remember the sorry history of the Passenger Pigeon?

Waning numbers of Regent Honeyeaters were first noted in print by D.E. Peters in the Australian Bird Watcher, although it was some time before serious studies on the species' ecology were prompted by this warning. The observation that the population was dwindling did not convince all ornithologists at the time..

Before the publication of the first Regent Honeyeater Recovery Plan in 1994, a group of concerned individuals was already taking action: they took the radical step of establishing woodland habitat, by planting locally grown seedlings, on private land. Members of the Capertee Valley Landcare Group and Birds Australia formed a committee, and applied for a “Save the Bush” grant to help pay for seedlings and tree guards. Planting commenced in 1994. Through the efforts of the Landcare Group's James Blackshaw (then co-owner & manager of “Huntingdale”, one of the valley's largest properties) suitable sites and willing landholders were found and the long and successful partnering of the project with

local nursery-folk, Sue & Mike Pridmore, was established.

The Pridmores, who ran a native nursery in a beautiful and secluded valley north of Rylstone, had many years experience in seed collection and propagation, and were willing to take on the challenge of producing seedlings for the project. They grew the seedlings in used 1 litre milk cartons, rather than the traditional tube-stock, giving each seedling a larger root-ball and a better chance at quick establishment and long-term survival. Although the Pridmores handed over the propagation to Kerry Cooke & Dominic Della Libera (Capertee Valley residents) in 2005, they still collect and supply seed of the best provenance plants for the project. Kerry & Dominic continue to use the milk cartons, so please save all your empties and bring them out to the valley next time you visit.

Over the years, funding for the project has been granted from a number of different agencies, including Save the Bush Fund, NSW Environmental Trusts, NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service, Natural Heritage Trust and the Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Authority. It is part of the Operations Group's responsibility to apply for funding on an annual basis to guarantee the continuity of the project. In 14 years of operation, only 1995 missed a planting event due to lack of funding.

You can see evidence of the success of some of the Recovery Group's earliest plantings at the corner of Glen Davis & Crown Station Roads (1994) and on the Glen Alice Road (1996), where signs have been erected to

inform locals and visitors about the purpose of these plantings.

The first Saturday night dinner, which has become a tradition, was put on by Caroline Lus in the Lus' shed near Glen Davis. In the first year of plantings, volunteers were so highly prized that even lunch was hand-delivered to each worker on site! There have been rumblings at recent plantings that a Cappuccino Cart with attendant muffins would be most welcome at around 10:30am...now, which grant application would that be?

In the Summer of 2000/2001, I first became involved in the National Recovery Program,

### **MEMBER'S SIGHTINGS-JULY 2008**

Many thanks for all your records. It has been very cold recently, as if you need reminding, but it is an interesting time for birding as there is an overlap of our winter visitors and spring migrants. The first Latham's Snipe of the season was reported from the Hawkesbury on the 19 August so keep your eyes peeled for this elusive bird in swamps and marshes and look out for the first Sharp Tailed Sandpipers. Now is the time to be recording the first date seen for our summer migrants so I would welcome records of these and also breeding activity for our commoner birds.

Birds Australia is looking for people to participate in their Australian National Waterhole Count on 11 October. All you need is a pair of binoculars, a place where birds come to drink whether it is a leaky tap in your back yard or a water trough on the Canning Stock Route. More details can be obtained from Birds Australia on [www.birdsaustralia.com.au](http://www.birdsaustralia.com.au).

The ABC will televise the Twitchathon based film "Chasing Birds" on Thursday the 23<sup>rd</sup>

joining David Geering and Carol Proberts radio-tracking nine Regent Honeyeaters in the Capertee Valley. These birds revealed some previously unknown facts about their ecology as we raced frantically around the valley after them, such as a predilection for sitting very still in the Grey Gum (*Eucalyptus punctata*) canopy, watching the trackers stagger up steep scree slopes (one hand clutching for balance on the rocks, the other held high, swinging the receiving antenna back and forth, trying to hone in on the transmitter's "bleeps") in 40<sup>o</sup> heat, and then flying down to the Casuarinas on the river just before we pin-pointed their position...these birds have a well-developed sense of humour. *To be continued*

### **Compiled by Martin Cocker**

October. This film traces the experiences of three teams in the 2003 Twitchathon and will be a must see for all birders. No time slot has been announced as yet but keep a look out for the advertised time.

Several of you have provided me with sightings and equally important non-sightings of logrunners in suitable habitat. The most sightings have been provided by Bob Ashford at Lothlorien and Black Ash Reserves. Obviously a good place to start to hone our ID skills on this bird for a planned census later in the year.

Jann and Ross Gowans have sent me a record of a Barn Owl at Bellambi Dunes. Their sightings were of a bird perched close to the path, a good view of a bird in flight and the immediate sighting of a freshly dead individual. I hope that there was one survivor. It is not uncommon to see Barn Owls hunting in daylight hours, however, these sightings may be the result of extreme food shortages when the birds are desperate for food which could have decided the fate of the dead individual found by Jann.

Below are the unusual and interesting sightings for the month, other records have been provided by: Ian McKinley, Alan Cousins, Mike Morphett, David Bourke, Jean Clarke, and Tom Wylie

Note that our webmaster Chris Cartledge, places these records on our web page so don't forget that this resource is available at [www.iboc.org.au](http://www.iboc.org.au)

SPECIES	NO.	DATE	LOCATION	HABITAT	OBSERVER
Eastern Osprey	1	August	Corrimal Beach	Seashore	Jack Baker
Collared Sparrowhawk	1 F	23-Jul-08	Bellawongarah	Forest	Bob Ashford
Swamp Harrier	1	13-Jul-08	Dunmore	Reedbeds	Martin and Penny Potter
Swamp Harrier	1	12-Aug-08	Gerroa	Reedbeds	Martin Cocker
Wedge-tailed Eagle	1	30/07/08 & 17/08/08	Bellawongarah	Forest	Bob Ashford
Peregrine Falcon	1	20-Jul-08	Foxground	Overhead	Martin, Penny Potter
Peregrine Falcon	1	12-Aug-08	Foxground	Overhead	Martin Cocker
White-fronted Tern	4	August	Off Wollongong	Pelagic	Chris Brandis
Musk Lorikeet	21	04-Aug-08	Ben's Walk Nowra	Riverside	Martin, Penny Potter
Superb Parrot	1	August	Wollongong Botanic Gardens	Garden	Jann and Ross Gowans
Eastern Barn Owl	1	18-Aug-08	Bellambi Dunes	Dunes	Jann Gowans
Eastern Barn Owl	1	19-Aug-08	Berry North Street	Rural/Urban	Bob Ashford
Rockwarbler	2	04-Aug-08	Ben's Walk Nowra	Riverside	Martin , Penny Potte
Crescent Honeyeater	Several	August	Bellawongarah	Forest	Bob Ashford
			Last record in 2003 in this location		
Logrunner	5	07-Aug-08	Bellawongarah & Black Ash Reserve	Forest	Bob Ashford
Logrunner	1	July	Bellawongarah & Black Ash Reserve	Forest	Bob Ashford
Logrunner	1	June	Bellawongarah & Black Ash Reserve	Forest	Bob Ashford
Varied Sittella	2	17-Aug-08	Pioneer Park Kangaroo Valley	Rural	Bob Ashford
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	1	August	Thirroul	Garden	Jann and Ross Gowans
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	1	10-Aug-08	Thirroul	Garden	Ian McKinley
Figbird	1 M	16-Aug-08	Mount Warrigal	Garden	Norma Burke
Rose Robin	2 Pair	18-Aug-08	Pioneer Park Kangaroo Valley	Rural	Bob Ashford
Bassian Thrush	1	23-Jul-08	Wollongong Botanic Gardens	Parkland	Martin and Penny Potter
Bassian Thrush	1	28-Jul-08	Carrington Falls	Picnic Ground	Jill Molan
Bassian Thrush	2	August	Austinmer	Bush	Joan Wylie
Common Blackbird	1	07-Aug-08	Thirroul	Garden	Mike Morphett
Common Blackbird	1	14-Aug-08	Kanahooka Point	Garden	Martin Cocker