

BAR-TAILED GODWIT

Scientific Name: *Limosa lapponica*

Atlas Number: 153

Description:

Bar-tailed Godwits are quite large waders, with females being bigger than males. The Bar-tailed Godwit is mainly mottled brown above and lighter and more uniform buff below. It has dull white underwings, and a long, slightly upturned bill. As the name suggests, the white tail is barred with brown. This is the non-breeding



photo by Charles Dove

plumage of the Bar-tailed Godwit and is the main phase seen in Australia. The breeding plumage is darker and more rufous, with females duller than males. Young birds resemble non-breeding birds.

Similar species:

The Bar-tailed Godwit is often difficult to distinguish from the similar Black-tailed Godwit, *Limosa limosa*. This second species lacks the white underwing and barred rump, and has a longer bill and a white wingbar.

Distribution:

Bar-tailed Godwits arrive in Australia each year in August from breeding grounds in the northern hemisphere. Birds are more numerous in northern Australia.

Habitat:

Bar-tailed Godwits inhabit estuarine mudflats, beaches and mangroves. They are common in coastal areas around Australia. They are social birds and are often seen in large flocks and in the company of other waders.

Seasonal movements:

Tens of thousands of birds land in Australia's north-west and move around the coast of Australia, rather than across the land. While most birds leave Australia in

April and May, to return to their breeding grounds, some birds (mostly young birds) remain all year round.

Feeding:

Bar-tailed Godwits feed on molluscs, worms and aquatic insects. Birds wade through the shallows or over exposed mud and probe their long bills rapidly into the bottom to find food. Feeding parties may number up to 30 or more birds, and include non-breeding migrants and young birds that remain all year round

Breeding:

The Bar-tailed Godwit is a non-breeding migrant in Australia. Breeding take place each year in Scandinavia, northern Asia and Alaska. The nest is a shallow cup in moss, and is either lined with vegetation or is unlined. Both sexes share incubation of the eggs and care for the young.

Bird species cover text courtesy of <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/>

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ILLAWARRA
BIRD
OBSERVERS
CLUB Inc

'ONE GOOD TERN
DESERVES ANOTHER'

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.

ILLAWARRA BIRD OBSERVERS' CLUB INC.

POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 56

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APRIL ACTIVITIES

CLUB MEETING:

Monday 9th at 7.30pm

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

Future Management Strategy for Killalea Nathan Cattell-Manager at Killalea State Park
Nathan Cattell has managed the Killalea State Park since 2013, working for National Parks for over a decade prior, and is passionate about preserving the environment for community use. Nathan will explain the operation of the reserve including all facets of its management whilst also discuss future grant funding opportunities and the partnership that we can develop to get our hides in the reserve.

Please bring a plate of 'goodies' and a mug for supper after the meeting.

MIDWEEK WALK

Wednesday 11th at 9.00am

Leader Rupert Jarvis

Minnamurra Billabong

Meet at 9.00 am on Swamp Road. To reach the meeting point travel south on the Princes Highway and passing Shellharbour take the Riverside Drive exit signed to Kiama Downs Minnamurra and Jamberoo. Turn right onto Swamp Road and drive about 3.6 klms.

Here you will see a cycle way and a Report Illegal Dumping sign on the left where you can park. Bring morning tea.

In the event of inclement weather or queries contact Rupert on 0403 932 635

MONTHLY OUTING

Saturday 14th at 9am

Leader Alan Cousins

Morton National Park, Bundanoon

Proceed to Bundanoon and pass through the village to railway station, road bears left into Gillies Road. Follow Gillies Road into the National Park to Gambells Rest where there is a pay station for those without a NP pass (\$8) park fee. Facilities available here. Proceed straight on along Echo Point Road to Echo Point car park and picnic area, facilities are here also. Bring morning tea and lunch. We will carry morning tea and return to Echo Point picnic area or Gambells Rest for lunch.

NB this is a change of venue as I have been advised that Bents Basin could be very busy due to school holidays. We will return here at a later date, probably May.

Contact Alan or Anne on 42833197 or 0413869534 before 7am if the weather is doubtful

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING:

16th April 2018

Next Committee Meeting is on Monday the 16th April 2018 at Ken and Sue's house 12 Meads AVE Tarrawanna.

Any members with anything they wish to raise are welcome to attend the meeting.

NEWSLETTER

DEADLINE 27th April 2018

For all articles & photos in the next IBOC newsletter PLEASE E-mail contributions:
To Charles Dove newsletter@iboc.org.au or post to 3/15 Shepherd Street, Mollymook 2539.

***IBOC GIVES A BIG WELCOME TO ALL THE
NEW MEMBERS TO OUR CLUB***

Illawarra Bird Observers Club Reports

MONTHLY MEETING REPORT

The presenter for the March meeting was Richard Major of the Australian Museum, with a very interesting presentation on the Noisy Miner and the Museum's research into the bird's impact on smaller birds, ie reducing populations. This was not about the Indian Myna (Adani bird) but our own miner which some believe is just as big a pest as the imported model.

The research involved going to a number of areas, setting baseline by doing surveys and returning later to carry out what some would regard as much needed culling of Noisy Miners to try and see what effect this had on the small bird population (note: do NOT try this at home! It is NOT legal to cull noisy miners; special permissions were obtained). All did not go as planned: the numbers of miners did not show reductions on return visits as might have been expected, the smaller bird populations did increase but not in a consistent fashion. All in all, this was some frustrating research project.

But all was not lost, the carcasses of the culled birds had been collected, frozen and returned to the museum, these are now being examined by staff members using dissection and DNA studies. This is to determine age, sex and other factors of the birds to try and determine movement and repopulation patterns for the Noisy Miners.

So, as you can see, it is not only we laymen who can be frustrated by these birds; even the scientist can have big problems trying to understand them and their impacts!

Ross Gowans

MIDWEEK WALK REPORT

Midweek Walk - Audley – RNP 14th March 2018

The day begins with slight rain and a two and half hour drive to Audley Weir in the Royal National park for a walk with combined IBOC and CBOC, which is an annual event.

Heading off in the morning drizzle we found the traffic mounting up in a couple of towns leaving us short of time and arriving at Wattle Forest half an hour late, to the meeting point that morning at Audley RNP; with a few cars in sight but no sign of anybody the first of our walks had already begun. With a quick spray of insect repellent, we headed off and soon caught up with the group, just as the bright sunshine appeared. The birds in the forest seemed to be keeping the group busy. A Bowerbird made an appearance followed by the Superb Lyrebirds with one being very complacent and allowed a number of the group a very close encounter as it continued to feed.

During morning-tea we were entertained by a number of birds including the Sulphur Crested Cockatoo who just looked very sad as it stared you in the eyes, just hoping for a bit to eat.

After morning tea in the Wattle Forest area, we headed off across the bridge to the Lady Carrington Drive for a walk before lunch, a number of species along the track but not as many as we normally expect in this area. The Rufous Fantail kept a few occupied along with a Figtree with a number of Figbird and Satin Bowerbirds, one of the male Saturn Bowerbirds still in transition. After lunch a short walk near the water to view the Azure Kingfisher, Purple Swamphens and others as well as an unexpected visit in a nearby tree of the Sacred Kingfisher.

A few of the group headed off home, and the few stayed on headed off to Reids Flat picnic area for a walk down Riverside Drive hoping to see the White-bellied Sea-Eagle. After a short while the only thing we came across was the Eastern Water Dragon who was only too happy to pose. We continued down the drive and were eventually startled by the WB Sea-Eagle crashing through the trees, fortunately it landed nearby, as we all had a good look we noticed a juvenile still in the stages of fledging and being cared for by the parent. All in all, a great day.

Just a short note to finish off as I have been leading this walk for a number of years and during that time have enjoyed it greatly, not just with the birds but the friendly company from both clubs and often meeting up with new enthusiastic birders as well. Since we moved a lot further away and it now takes up to three hours to drive. I am now finding it difficult to do this event and with great regret will no longer be able to lead this walk in the future, a big thank you to all those who managed to come along over the last few years and hopefully someone will continue to lead this joint outing in the future.

All the Best and Happy Birding
Charles Dove

Midweek Walk - Audley – RNP 14 th March 2018		49 species	16 members/ 4 guests attended
Australian Wood Duck	Rainbow Lorikeet	Brown Gerygone	Olive-backed Oriole
Pacific Black Duck	Crimson Rosella	Brown Thornbill	Grey Butcherbird
Australasian Grebe	Eastern Koel	Striated Thornbill	Australian Magpie
Brown Cuckoo-dove	Azure Kingfisher	Spotted Pardalote	Pied Currawong
Little Pied Cormorant	Laughing Kookaburra	Eastern Spinebill	Rufous Fantail
Little Black Cormorant	Sacred Kingfisher	Lewin's Honeyeater	Grey Fantail
White-faced Heron	White-throated Treecreeper	Noisy Miner	Australian Raven
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Green Catbird	New Holland Honeyeater	Magpie-lark
Purple Swamphen	Satin Bowerbird	Eastern Whipbird	Welcome Swallow
Dusky Moorhen	Superb Fairy-wren	White-winged Triller	Red-browed Finch
Eurasian Coot	Variiegated Fairy-wren	Crested Shrike-tit	
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	White-browed Scrubwren	Golden Whistler	
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Large-billed Scrubwren	Australasian Figbird	

A FEW IMAGES FROM THE CBOC & IBOC WALK AT THE ROYAL NATIONAL PARK ON THE 14TH/03/2018

By Charles Dove



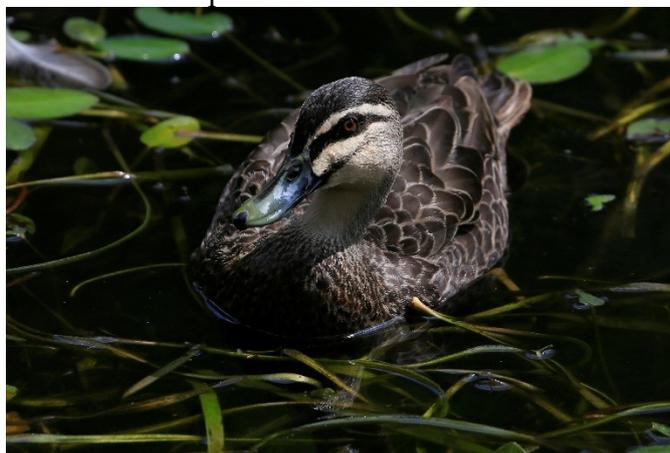
Superb Lyrebird



Sulphur Crested Cockatoo



Sacred Kingfisher



Pacific Black Duck

WEEKEND WALK REPORT

White Sands Walking Track Sunday 19th March 2018

(Greenfield Beach to Plantation Point)

Forecasts of soaring temperatures and strong winds did not deter 16 members from assembling at the Greenfield Beach carpark at 9:00 am on Sunday 19th March. The weather seemed unable to make up its mind on the drive down with our car showing the temperature fluctuating between 17 and 30 degrees. However, when we started it was very pleasant with little wind and not too hot.

There was a good selection of birds in the trees around the carpark, including a White-headed Pigeon. Starting north along the track between Greenfield Beach and Blenheim Beach we soon saw Yellow Robins, Crimson Rosellas, a Golden Whistler and the Rainbow Lorikeets were everywhere and very noisy. As time went on the day warmed up a bit but the breezes out of the gullies took the edge off

it. We had good views of a Sea Eagle gliding over us and tempting views of the beaches with many people already enjoying the sun and water.

Further on the track emerged from the bush and we strolled along the bike track for the last leg to Plantation Point. Bushes beside the track gave us close views of Thornbills along the way. The picnic area at the point was a bit crowded but we found two sets of tables and chairs separated by a little gully and enjoyed a welcome morning tea in the shade, watched over by a curious Yellow Robin. After morning tea we returned by the same route while the day continued to heat up. Three White-browed Scrubwrens were scratching around a little pool in a creek behind Blenheim Beach as we passed.

Back at Greenfield Beach we collected our lunches from the cars and gathered under the large shelter which gave us good protection from the sun which was now quite hot. It was a good walk with about 36 species seen in the morning which was the best part of the day. Sue and I left the group at lunch and returned home after a diversion past Currarong for a cooling swim.

Thanks Alan and Anne for organising an interesting outing.
Ken & Sue Brown

Weekend Walk – Greenfields Beach 18/03/2018		39 species	20 persons
White-headed Pigeon	Rainbow Lorikeet	Brown Thornbill	Pied Currawong
Spotted Dove	Musk Lorikeet	Spotted Pardalote	Grey Fantail
Pied Cormorant	Australian King-Parrot	Lewin's Honeyeater	Willie Wagtail
White-faced Heron	Crimson Rosella	Noisy Miner	Australian Raven
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Laughing Kookaburra	Little Wattlebird	Maggie-lark
Whistling Kite	Superb Fairy-wren	New holland Honeyeater	Eastern Yellow Robin
Crested Tern	White-browed Scrubwren	Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike	Welcome Swallow
Silver Gull	Brown Gerygone	Golden Whistler	Red-browed Finch
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	Striated Thornbill	Grey Butcherbird	House Sparrow
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Yellow Thornbill	Australian Magpie	



New holland Honeyeater by Charles Dove



Rainbow Lorikeet by Charles Dove

NOTICES & ARTICLES OF INTEREST

MISSING DVD'S FROM LIBRARY

1. Travelling Birds.
2. March of The Penguins
3. Flying Home
4. The Splendour of Australian Birds – 2 Discs – from the Best Australian Archives.

NB: *These were not donated to the club but were purchased by IBOC for the Library. Please check your DVD's if you find one or more can they be returned to the Library for others to enjoy*

eBird



Artwork by Luke Seitz

It's that time of year again! [Global Big Day](#) is less than two months away. Your contributions to the past three Global Big Days have set back-to-back-to-back world records for the most bird species seen in a single day. Thank you.

[Last year's Global Big Day](#) featured more than 20000 people across 162 countries, collectively reporting 6637 species of birds—more than 60% of the world's bird diversity. This May, you can be a part of the fun again. All you have to do is spend a few minutes birding, and eBird what you find.

Here are three quick ways to have the most fun:

1. **"Scout" your birding spots for 5 May.** Finding where the birds are ahead of time makes the big day birding more fun, and also gives you more chances to be out enjoying birds. Perfect. [Learn how to use eBird to find birds.](#)
2. **Use eBird Mobile.** eBird's free data-entry app takes the time out of data entry, with tools like [Quick Entry](#) that mean you have less time with your face in a notebook and more time birding. [Try eBird Mobile.](#)
3. **Get a friend involved.** Perhaps this is a good birding buddy, or someone who has never been birding before. Make it a friendly competition, or join forces as a Global Big Day team, and put your marker on the [global participation map](#). Share on social media using #GlobalBigDay. Check out the [Facebook event](#).

No matter what you do, have a great time, enjoy the birds around you, and let us know what you find! We're excited to see what we can achieve together on Global Big Day.

Bush Stone-curlews popping up in suburbs as bird once extinct in ACT makes a comeback



[ABC Radio Canberra](#) By [Penny Travers](#)

Photo: [Curlews are known for their eerie, high-pitched call and peculiar appearance. \(Supplied: Julie Clark\)](#)

Related Story: [Bush stone-curlew reintroduced in ACT woodlands](#)

Bush Stone-curlews are turning up in Canberra's suburbs, a sign that the bird once extinct in the ACT is making a comeback.

The Bush Stone-curlew was lost to the ACT for more than 40 years [before being reintroduced into Mulligans Flat Woodland Sanctuary](#) in 2014.

Over the past few weeks residents in the neighbouring suburbs of Forde and Throsby have been regularly spotting the birds.

"The birds are really intelligent," sanctuary ecologist Kate Garrock said.

"At night they're flying out into the suburbs where the street lights attract insects and they munch up all the insects.

"They then go back into the sanctuary to roost during the day."

More than 14 Curlews currently call the sanctuary home and some of them have successfully bred over the past three years.

"We hear the birds regularly and we see the birds regularly in the sanctuary," Dr Garrock said.

"We feel like we have a healthy population and we're really excited to see them coming and going from the sanctuary."

The ground-dwelling bird was obliterated by foxes and cats in the ACT before being declared extinct there in 1970.

Dr Garrock said predator-proof areas like the sanctuary were essential to protect the endangered bird, which was once common across the region.

"They have a role to play," she said.

"They love their insects so they play a role in terms of keeping insects down and eating some small reptiles and small mammals."

As the curlews continue to venture outside the safety of the sanctuary, Dr Garrock said it was important local residents heeded cat containment rules.

Dogs should be kept on leashes while out walking and drivers should slow down around the sanctuary.

Residents are also encouraged to [send through any photos and reports](#) of sightings.

"Every sighting is information for us that we really treasure," Dr Garrock said.

[Media releases](#) » [2018](#) » [03](#) » [Court finds NSW Government land-clearing laws invalid](#)

9 March 2018

The Land and Environment Court today ruled the NSW Government's land-clearing laws invalid because they were made unlawfully.

"The government has bungled the introduction of one of its signature pieces of legislation, and in the process demonstrates its careless disregard for nature in NSW," Nature Conservation Council CEO Kate Smolski said.

"Today's ruling is an embarrassing admission of failure by the Berejiklian government and a great victory for the rule of law and the thousands of people who have supported us in taking this action."

The Nature Conservation Council, represented by public interest environmental lawyers EDO NSW, launched legal challenge against the government's land-clearing codes last November.

NCC had argued through its barristers Jeremy Kirk SC and David Hume the codes were invalid because the Primary Industries Minister failed to obtain concurrence of the Environment Minister before making the codes, as is required by law. The government today has conceded this was indeed the case.

"It is deeply troubling that the government disregarded the important oversight role of the Environment Minister when making environmental laws, but we are even more concerned about the harmful content of the laws themselves," Ms Smolski said.

"By the government's own assessment, they will lead to a spike in clearing of up to 45% and expose threaten wildlife habitat to destruction, including 99% of identified koala habitat on private land.

"These laws were made against the advice of the scientific community and against the wishes of the vast majority of the many thousands of people who made submissions.

"It would be completely cynical for the government to immediately remake these laws without first correcting their many flaws and including environmental protections the community wants and the science says we need.

"Premier Berejiklian must act now to prevent further plundering of our forests, woodlands and water supplies by scrapping these laws and making new ones that actually protect the environment."

Ms Smolski pledged to continue the campaign to overturn weak land-clearing laws.

"As the state's peak environment organization, we will do everything we can to expose the damage of land clearing and will not stop until we have laws that protect nature," she said.

"These laws are a matter of life or death for wildlife. More than 1000 plant and animal species are at risk of extinction in this state, including the koala and 60 per cent of all our native mammals.

"Land clearing is the main threat to many of these animals, and the laws this government introduced unlawfully are pushing them closer to the brink.

"It is regrettable that we had to take the government to court to make it abide by its own laws, but it demonstrates the critical role organisations like ours play in our democracy."

MEDIA CONTACT:

James Tremain | 0419 272 254

In Fond Memory of Norma Joan Almond 1921 – 2018

Norma was a Founding Member of IBOC having enrolled in the Bird Watching WEA Course in 1977 from which the club was formed. She and Ron enjoyed all the activities of the club and held positions of responsibilities within it. Their children Stuart, Lorraine, Bronwyn, Ian and Pauline all enjoyed the IBOC camps and outdoor activities along with the other families.

Norma led a full, happy and healthy life till her death on 8 March 2018 after a short illness. At her Thanksgiving Service 6 IBOC Founding Members were present along with other members of the club.

Norma loved watching the birds in her lovely garden at Keiraville and later at Farmborough Grove Village at Unanderra and would grow plants to attract them. She enjoyed being outside and regretted when the sun went down that she had to go indoors. She was well known for her delightful floral arrangements and beautiful little posies she would regularly give as gifts.

Her other love was hospitality and cooking and at her Thanksgiving Service many of her special recipes were used and enjoyed by those present. Her home always overflowed with happy gatherings of family and friends and many IBOC members will remember the Film Nights and other functions at the Almond home.

Norma was a busy volunteer in many community groups and was a devoted Church member. The large attendance at her Thanks giving Service paying tribute to her and her service to the community and Church in so many areas.



Norma was a loyal and dear friend and will be sadly missed.

A long Life Well Lived.

Fae & Kevin McGregor

SECOND NIGHT PARROT DISAPPEARS

The following is the transcript of my story in *The Weekend Australian* of 10-11 March, 2018.

A second critically endangered night parrot disappeared after its mate vanished when it was caught and fitted with a radio transmitter by a team of experts charged with saving the birds from extinction.

The revelation prompted calls for the federal government to sack the Night Parrot recovery team and appoint a senior public servant to oversee the conservation program.

The Night Parrot is one of the rarest birds in the world. It had scarcely been reported for more than a century before naturalist John Young photographed one in western Queensland in 2013.

A pair of Night Parrots were discovered in the East Murchison area of Western Australia in March 2017. *The Weekend Australian* reported [two weeks ago](#) that recovery team chief Allan Burbidge led an expedition to the site five months later. The team caught one of the parrots in a net and fitted it with a transmitter, but no trace of the bird was found subsequently.

Recovery team sources said for the next three nights, a second Night Parrot called frequently at the site during the night as it tried to find its missing mate. The second bird then evidently vanished.

Dr Burbidge says the transmitter failed, and there is no evidence the bird fled the area because it was traumatised or fell victim to a predator because it was injured or encumbered by the device.



Night Parrot - Pic by John Young

But one of Dr Burbidge's team, Tasmanian zoologist Mark Holdsworth, said it was possible the parrot perished. "That couldn't be ruled out," he said.

Dr Burbidge agreed a second Night Parrot was calling at the site when the bird was caught. "Steps were taken to specifically avoid flushing or catching this bird," he said. "The signal from the transmitter was lost on the first night but... one bird was roosting at the capture site for at least two nights after the capture. It later appeared to roost elsewhere."

Zoologists Mark Carter and Chris Watson recorded the calls of what was believed to be a night parrot in the Northern Territory in January 2017. Night Parrot recovery team guidelines warn birds should not be flushed from daytime roosts: "Doing so will expose them to diurnal predators and potential heat stress."

But Mr Carter said the team urged him to flush birds to photograph them. He was told this was standard practice on Pullen Pullen, the Queensland reserve where Mr Young photographed his birds. Referring to the WA capture, Mr Carter said: "Now we learn... the "experts" undertook extremely risky interventions." Mr Carter said the team should be replaced by a senior statutory officer.

COMPARING SEABIRDS, SHOREBIRDS, AND WADING BIRDS

Here is a general overview of 10 characteristics of seabirds (birds that spend most of their life out at sea), shorebirds (migratory birds that scurry along the shore looking for food), and wading birds (taller birds that wade in wetlands for their food).

10 characteristics of seabirds (*Examples include Albatross, Auk, Booby, Frigatebird, Fulmar, Gannet, Murre, Penguin, Petrel, Puffin, Shearwater, and Tropicbirds*)

1. Seabirds are pelagic, spending most of their lives far out at sea.
2. Seabirds move toward coastal areas to breed or raise young for a minimal amount of time.
3. Seabirds are light on their undersides and dark on top (an adaptation known as countershading).
4. Seabirds have more feathers than other types of birds for more insulation and waterproofing.
5. Seabirds have flexible webbed feet to help gain traction as they take off for flight from the sea.
6. Some seabirds have unusually sharp claws used to help grasp fish under the water.
7. Some larger seabirds (e.g., albatross) have long, slim wings allowing them to soar for long distances without getting tired.
8. Some smaller seabirds have short wings for maneuvering at the surface of the water.
9. Seabirds have specialized glands to be able to drink the saltwater and excrete salts.
10. Some seabirds (e.g., gannets) have head shape is usually tapered more efficiency in plunge diving.

10 characteristics of shorebirds (*Examples include Avocets, Black skimmer, Oystercatchers, Plover, Sandpiper, and Stilt*)

1. Shorebirds have long legs, pointed beaks, and long pointed wings.
2. Most shorebirds are migratory (Impressively some shorebirds fly non-stop for 3-4 days, equivalent to a human running continuous 4-minute miles for 60 hours).
3. Shorebirds wade close to the shore and poke their bills into the ground in search of food.
4. Shorebirds are small to medium size wading birds.
5. Shorebirds tend to frequent wetlands and marshes and are biological indicators of these environmentally sensitive lands.
6. Shore birds are of the order Charadriiformes.
7. Shorebirds are very well camouflaged for their environment and their appearance may vary from place to place as plumage (feather colors) are gained or lost during breeding.
8. Shorebirds typically range in size from 0.06 to 4.4 pounds.
9. Oystercatchers have a unique triangular bill that is a cross between a knife and a chisel.
10. The black skimmer is the only native bird in North America with its lower mandible larger than the upper mandible, which helps the bird gather fish as it skims the ocean surface.

10 characteristics of wading birds (*Examples include Crane, Egret, Flamingo, Herons, Ibis, Rail, Spoonbill, and Stork*)

1. Wading birds are found in freshwater or saltwater on every continent except Antarctica.
2. Wading birds have long, skinny legs and toes which help them keep their balance in wet areas where water currents may be present or muddy ground is unstable. Also, longer legs make it easier for them to search for food (forage) in deeper waters.
3. Wading birds have long bills with pointed or rounded tips (depending on what is more efficient for the types of food the bird consumes).
4. Wading birds have long, flexible necks that can change shape drastically in seconds, an adaptation for proficient hunting.
5. Herons have sophisticated and beautiful plumes during the breeding season, while smaller waders such as rails are much more camouflaged.
6. Wading birds may stand motionless for long periods of time waiting for prey to come within reach.
7. When moving, their steps may be slow and deliberate to not scare prey, and freeze postures are common when these birds feel threatened.
8. Adult wading birds are quiet as an essential tool for hunting. Wading birds may be vocal while nesting or while in flocks together.
9. Many wading birds form communal roosts and breeding rookeries, even mixing flocks of different species of wading birds or waterfowl.
10. Wading birds fully extend their legs to the rear when flying. The neck may be extended or not while in flight, depending on the species

MONTHLY SIGHTINGS: -February/March 2018 compiled by Darryl Goldrick

SPECIES	Nº	DATE	LOCATION	HABITAT	OBSERVER
Helmeted Guineafowl	2	8/03/2018	Dalton Park/ Pioneer Rd	Dry Creekbed	Ken/Ursula Guymer
Brown Quail	3	2/03/2018	Comerong Island	Ground	Charles Dove
Eurasian Coot	40+	25/03/2018	Bellambi Lagoon	Estuarine	Mike Morphett
Australian Pied Oystercatcher	27	2/03/2018	Shoalhaven Heads	Beach	Charles Dove
Topknot Pigeon	1	2/03/2018	Nth Wollongong	Fig Tree	Terry Edwell
Pacific Golden Plover	45	2/03/2018	Shoalhaven Heads	Beach	Charles Dove
Eastern Great Egret	1	25/03/2018	Bellambi Lagoon	Estuarine	Mike Morphett
Intermediate Egret	1	27-Mar-18	Lake Illawarra South	Mudflats	Darryl Goldrick
Double-banded Plover	11	2/03/2018	Shoalhaven Heads	Beach	Charles Dove
Black-fronted Dotterel	1	25/03/2018	Bellambi Lagoon	Estuarine	Mike Morphett
White-faced Heron	2	25/03/2018	Bellambi Lagoon	Estuarine	Mike Morphett
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	3	11/03/2018	Flat Rock - Nowra	Casuarina	Charles Dove
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	3	10/03/2018	Mt Bushwalker Trk, Budawang	Heath	Ken/Sue Brown
Eastern Reef Egret	1	14/03/2018	Dolphin Point	Tidal Rock	Charles Dove
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	40+	2/03/2018	Kanahooka freeway Turnoff	o'head	Alan/Anne Cousins
Australian White Ibis	125	12/03/2018	Swamp Rd, Dunmore	Drainage Channel	David Eddington
Royal Spoonbill	2	25/03/2018	Bellambi Lagoon	Estuarine	Mike Morphett
Eastern Osprey	1	26/02/2018	Burrill Lake	Power Pole	Charles Dove
Black-shouldered Kite	1	2/03/2018	Milton	Power Pole	Charles Dove
Whistling Kite	1	3/03/2018	Balgownie	O'head	Pam Hazelwood
Grey Goshawk	1	15/03/2018	Ulladulla	Gum Tree	Charles Dove
Red-necked Stint	15	2/03/2018	Shoalhaven Heads	Beach	Charles Dove
Nankeen Kestrel	1	2/03/2018	Milton	Power Pole	Charles Dove
Australian Hobby	1	5/03/2018	Bellambi Dunes	O'head	Tom/Joan Wylie
Australian Hobby	1	3/03/2018	Al Pk Rail	O'head	Peter Fackender
Bar-tailed Godwit	1	14/03/2018	Dolphin Point	Tidal Rock	Charles Dove
Eastern Curlew	150	2/04/2018	Shoalhaven Heads	Beach	Charles Dove
Little Corella	50+	10/03/2018	Illawarra Yacht Club	Lawn	Neil McKinlay
Little Lorikeet	5	4/03/2018	Granite Falls	Gumtree	Charles Dove
Crimson Rosella	1	27-Mar-18	Albion Park Rail	Road Reserve	Darryl Goldrick
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	1	2/03/2018	Comerong Island	Tree	Charles Dove
Powerful Owl	1	17/03/2018	Excelsior Mine Site	Rainforest	Mike Morphett
Southern Boobook	1	17/03/2018	Excelsior Mine Site	Rainforest	Mike Morphett
Rockwarbler	3	4/03/2018	George Boyd Lookout	Pathway	Charles Dove
Eastern Whipbird	2ad+2 Imm	16/03/2018	Thirroul	Backyard	Mike Morphett
Rufous Fantail	1	13/03/2018	Thirroul	Front garden	Mike Morphett
Rufous Fantail	1	4/03/2018	Thirroul	Birdbath	Mike Morphett
Eastern Yellow Robin	1	4/03/2018	Thirroul	Birdbath	Mike Morphett
Golden-headed Cisticola	4	2/03/2018	Milton	Fence	Charles Dove
Common Blackbird	1	12/03/2018	Bellambi	Back yard	Tom/Joan Wylie
Red-browed Finch	6	4/03/2018	Thirroul	Birdbath	Mike Morphett
Beautiful Firetail	3	28/02/2018	Porters Creek Rd	Pathway	Charles Dove

Please remember to forward all your sighting that you think would be appropriate and not necessarily a rare sighting to Darryl Goldrick.



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