

## Black Falcon

Scientific Name: *Falco subniger*

Atlas Number: 238

### Description

The Black Falcon is a raptor (bird of prey) and is the largest of the Australian falcons. It is slim and uniformly dark brown to sooty black, with a pale throat. The bill and feet are blueish-white. The feathered legs are short and, when perched, this falcon has squared shoulders. Females are larger than males. In flight, the broad wings taper to a fine point and the long narrow



photo by Charles Dove

tail has a squared tip, with a step at the corners. It glides with slightly drooped wings.

### Similar species:

The Black Falcon is larger than dark phases of the related Brown Falcon, *F. berigora*, and has a plain rather than barred tail. The Brown Falcon flies with slow rowing strokes, while the Black Falcon flies with swift powerful beats. Another similar raptor, the Black Kite, *Milvus migrans*, has fingered wings and a long forked tail.

### Distribution:

The Black Falcon is endemic (only found in Australia) and is sparsely spread in the inland and across northern, eastern, southern and central Australia. It is not found in Tasmania.

### Habitat:

The Black Falcon is found along tree-lined watercourses and in isolated woodlands, mainly in arid and semi-arid areas. It roosts in trees at night and often on power poles by day.

### Seasonal movements:

The Black Falcon may move to coastal areas in the southern part of its range. It has regular seasonal movements, or is nomadic, depending on seasonal conditions and the availability of food.

### Feeding:

Common prey items are birds, small mammals, insects and reptiles and sometimes carrion (dead animals). Black Falcons also steal prey from other raptors. When prey is sighted, the bird swoops down and grasps it in its claws (talons), killing

the prey with a bite to the spine. The powerful bill has specialised 'tomial teeth' and matching notches for this purpose.

### Breeding:

Black Falcons nest along tree-lined creeks and rivers of inland drainage systems. Eggs are laid in the abandoned stick nests of other birds, usually high in a tree. The female mainly incubates, broods and feeds the nestlings, while the male brings food. Both parents may bring food when the nestlings are older.

### Living with us

Black Falcons are generally uncommon, but may be increasing in numbers after clearing and with increases in prey such as galahs, rabbits and starlings. They often gather and soar above fires, shooters or workers, watching for flushed prey.

Text courtesy of

<https://www.birdsinbackyards.net/>

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### 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.

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## **MAY ACTIVITIES**

### **May Meeting on Zoom**

**Monday 10<sup>th</sup> May 7pm for 7.30pm start**

IBOC will be conducting another virtual meeting using Zoom, officially starting at 7:30 pm. Please note that the meeting will once again start at 7:00 pm to allow folks to catch up a bit and join before the business starts.

The presenter for our May meeting is Sophia Lacey from Australian Wildlife Conservancy. Sophia will be catching us up with all they have been doing since we last heard from them. I feel sure it will include the Pilliga and Mallee Cliffs fees, free areas and some of the work they have put in since last years bushfires.

**Note:** to use Zoom, you need a tablet, mobile or laptop/computer and should download the Zoom app and **make sure Ken Brown has your email at [membership@iboc.org.au](mailto:membership@iboc.org.au)** ; If you require any additional assistance in getting set up, feel free to contact Jann Gowans at [info@iboc.org.au](mailto:info@iboc.org.au) or 4285 9070.

***Please RSVP Jann if you would like to join the meeting ASAP.***

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### **MIDWEEK WALK**

**Wednesday 12th May at 8.30 am**

**Wollongong Botanical Garden**

Leaders Bill & Joan Zealey

Meet at **8.30am** at the Wollongong Botanics duck pond. Bring morning tea. Be sure to bring plenty of insect repellent and sunscreen. A well-maintained series of tracks wind through the Gardens with native forest towards the western end of the parklands. A good range of birds can be found including Coot and Moorhen on the pond; Eastern Rosella, Satin Bowerbird, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, Rainbow Lorikeet, Rosellas, King Parrots, Rufous Whistler, and Australian Brush Turkey in the rainforest section.

**Access is via Murphys Rd., Keiraville.**

When travelling from the north or south take the M1 Princes Motorway, take the Keiraville exit and follow the signs to the Wollongong Botanic Garden.

*In the event of inclement weather Phone Bill on 0414747644.*

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### **MONTHLY OUTING**

**Sunday 16th May at 9am**

Leaders Alan & Anne Cousins

**Barren Grounds Nature Reserve**

From the Princes Highway at Yallah take the Illawarra Highway towards Albion Park. At the traffic lights (Tongarra Road) keep straight on along Terry Street towards Jamberoo. Turn right towards Minnamurra Falls and Robertson and proceed up Jamberoo Mountain Road towards Robertson. The entrance to the nature reserve is on the left a good way up the road, follow the track to the car park at the top.

**Bring and carry morning tea. Lunch will be at the picnic area.**

In the event of inclement weather contact Alan or Anne On 0413869534 by 7.30a

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### **NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING**

**Next Committee Meeting Monday 17th May 2021 at 7.00pm will be via Zoom.**

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### **NEWSLETTER**

**DEADLINE 20<sup>th</sup> May 2021**

For all articles & photos in the next IBOC newsletter PLEASE E-mail contributions: To Charles Dove [newsletter@iboc.org.au](mailto:newsletter@iboc.org.au) or post to 1/13 Horrocks Crescent, Kearney's Spring, Toowoomba QLD 4350.

# Illawarra Bird Observers Club Reports

## Monday April 5th Zoom Meeting report

by Ross Gowans

### 2010 CAPE YORK IBOC "the return leg"

Taking my eye off the ball led to a to a lack of a presenter for this meeting, so I put up my hand to give it a whirl myself.

Jann offered up a presentation she had presented in the US, it was ready to go.

The trip was the 2010 Cape York IBOC outing, namely the return leg, from Thursday Island and Cairns. Meeting the group at Cairns airport for a quick flight to Horn Island, there was a boat trip to Thursday Island, with Ross at the helm, a tour of the island and another boat to Seisia. At this time, we meet our bus crew and learn the camp routine; the camp is pleasant during the day. Night falls and the locals turn up to test their stereotypes to the limit, add in Bush Stone Curlews and ship loading activities and you soon forget how pleasant it seemed.

Not wanting to go into too much detail I will get this trip moving, first a visit to the tip of the cape and then south to Cairns.

I will draw some comparisons with the north-bound group who encountered enough rain to create treacherous roads, cause slight delays due to high rivers and require alternate camp sites due the wet conditions. We had nicer weather, so enjoyed a convenient camp site in the Iron Ranges that allowed us great access to the jungle and birds; some folks even had a Magnificent Rifle bird as a neighbor at Cooks Camp.

After all of the travel and intense bird observation there was only a few birds difference in the two bird counts between the trip up the cape and ours down the cape! I will not go into the "bird guide" who accompanied the entire journey, except to say he didn't have a lot of input.

Feedback I have had indicates people enjoyed the memories of the trip, so I hope from that, it was successful.

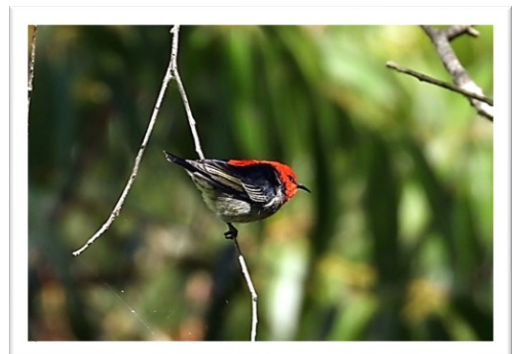
## MIDWEEK OUTING REPORT

### Primbee Sand Dunes

Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> April 2021

Five IBOC members assembled to walk Primbee dunes, on a fine overcast April morning. White blossom trees close to where we parked had attracted flocks of honeyeaters including Scarlet, Yellow-faced and a solitary White-naped, as well as Musk and Rainbow lorikeets. We listed fifteen species before moving away from the cars. The bitou bush and lantana have grown since we last visited, but there were more blossom trees, and the area was busy with more honeyeaters, as well as Wrens, Red-browed Finches, and a male Golden Whistler. As we returned to the car park for morning tea, we had an excellent view of two Brown Goshawks. We had already gone north, so after morning tea we walked in the other direction, and added more birds to our list including a Fan-tailed Cuckoo, and an immature Sea-Eagle. Altogether, including a glimpse of Swampheens on the golf course, and overflying Cormorants and Pelicans, we saw thirty-eight species.

By Joan Zealey



Bird List for Primbee Dunes		14 <sup>th</sup> April 2021	5 Members	38 Species
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	Variegated Fairywren	White-naped Honeyeater	Willie Wagtail	
Australasian Swamphean	Superb Fairywren	Spotted Pardalote	Grey Fantail	
Little Pied Cormorant	Eastern Spinebill	White-browed Scrubwren	Australian Raven	
Great Cormorant	Lewin's Honeyeater	Yellow Thornbill	Eastern Yellow Robin	
Australian Pelican	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Eastern Whipbird	Welcome Swallow	
Grey Goshawk	Little Wattlebird	Grey Shrike-thrush	Red-whiskered Bulbul	
Brown Goshawk	Red Wattlebird	Golden Whistler	Silvereye	
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	White-plumed Honeyeater	Grey Butcherbird	Common Blackbird	
Musk Lorikeet	Scarlet Honeyeater	Australian Magpie	Red-browed Finch	
Rainbow Lorikeet	New Holland Honeyeater			

**Q** = What is the collective noun for a group of owls?



## **NOTICES & ARTICLES OF INTEREST**

### **2021 SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW DUE**

Annual subscriptions are due from January each year, so subscriptions for 2021 are now overdue. If you have not already paid, please arrange to pay as soon as possible, particularly if you are coming to the Tumut camp so that you are covered by our public liability insurance. Subscription amounts are the same as last year - \$40 for single or \$50 for family. Email to [membership@iboc.org.au](mailto:membership@iboc.org.au) if you have any queries.

Payment options are:

- **Transfer to our bank account**

Account name	Illawarra Bird Observers Club
BSB	641-800
Account number	200613494
Reference	Your name

- **Cheque posted to**

Illawarra Bird Observers Club  
PO Box 56  
Fairy Meadow NSW 2519

- **Cash** to Ken Brown at one of our activities

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**If considering going to Toowoomba on the 16<sup>th</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> October for the bird camp**

Please email and let Andy and Anna know to get an idea of numbers

[knowlsons@bigpond.com](mailto:knowlsons@bigpond.com) Full details in June Newsletter



## MICROBATS IN MARCH...again

Mike Morphett

The sight of mouse-like scat on the bonnet of one's vehicle would generally be considered unappealing and unwanted. For me it was a welcome and tell-tale sign of the return to my Thirroul home of nocturnal mouse-like creatures: microbats. They made a brief stay twelve months ago, beginning on March 9<sup>th</sup> in exactly the same location, the carport, which, I guess serves as a safe and replica cave, offering shelter, especially from the continual rainfall of late, and from predators.



Bat scat



Daytime huddlers

The covered area is generally dark, as two sides are partially closed off and the third is part of the east wall of the house. The carport came about when Carol and I had a split-level extension built in 1989, providing us with a third bedroom with an ensuite on the southern side. The supporting beams were placed some 30-odd centimetres apart, but along the division between bedroom and ensuite the two beams are separated by only seven centimetres. Amazingly, after all this time since the construction, this narrow crevice-like gap has been discovered by a group of microbats, numbering at least a dozen. From the literature I've come across, their appearance suggests to me they are Eastern freetail bats. It's their pinhead eyes and huddling together that appeal to me; but they leave me with questions. How did they return to this particular spot? Was it a collective memory or is there a decision-making leader? Why seek this roost in early Autumn in consecutive years? The more I know about nature, the more I know I don't know.



Eastern freetail bat (from All About Bats website)

I had hoped that during their stay, these insectivores would rid our garden of the many mosquitoes, which have been in abundance during the recent damp and humid months. But, as before, they moved on within a week. So, I continue the daily check of the five bird-baths, and even the small aviary containers inside the wire mesh, tipping out the water with wriggling larvae and the advanced pupae with their seahorse motions. At least the birds are guaranteed a regular supply of fresh rainwater.

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## DNA ANALYSIS REVEALS *butterfly and moth evolutionary relationship*

by Bob Yirka , Phys.org Morpho didius – Museum specimen. Credit: Wikipedia

A pair of researchers with the Florida Museum of Natural History at the University of Florida has conducted a thorough genetic analysis of butterflies and moths and in the process has revealed some of their evolutionary history. In their paper published in *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, Akito Kawahara and Jesse Breinholt describe the DNA analysis they undertook of the insects and the results they found in doing so.

Butterflies and moths are among the most cherished of insects, the researchers note, due to their beauty and relationship to equally lovely flowers. All told there are approximately 160,000 known species of the insect, though many more have not been identified—some

scientists suggest there could be half a million. Despite their widespread popularity, the evolutionary relationship between the two (moths and [butterflies](#)) has been difficult to estimate—very few fossils exist due to their extremely fragile body and wing structures and the lack of thorough DNA studies. In this new effort, the team in Florida set out to more firmly establish the evolutionary tree of the wispy creatures.

The two researchers sequenced almost 3000 genes creating in the process a dataset that included 46 taxa that combined 33 new transcriptomes with 13 genomes, expressed sequence tags and transcriptomes. They used a technique known as HaMStR (a next-generation sequencing approach) to identify 2,696 genes for inclusion into their phylogenomic analysis. Their study showed that butterflies all share a single common ancestor and give credence to the theory that butterflies are more closely related to very small (micro) moths, rather than those of larger species, contradicting previous studies that had found the opposite to be true. More specifically, they found evidence that suggests plume and geometrid moths are likely the first relatives of butterflies. Also, the research showed that insects known as hedyliids, commonly known as butterfly-moths are in fact true butterflies, not moths at all.

The overall result of the work was what the duo describe as the "first robust, transcriptome-based tree of Lepidoptera"—one that strongly contradicts the placement of butterflies in the historical context. It also provides an evolutionary framework, they note, for future research efforts—be they developmental, genomic, or ecological—for both butterflies and [moths](#).

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## 'INVASIVE' MYNA BIRDS SET OFF ALARM BELLS IN DARWIN

[ABC Radio Darwin](#) By [Conor Byrne](#), [Josh Begbie](#), and [Liz Trevaskis](#)

It is believed the mynas arrived in Darwin in plane or ship containers. Darwin Airport was dealing with COVID-19 risks, mercy flights, constantly changing rules and [grappling with masks](#) when Linus Ninham spotted a new threat outside his office.

Common Myna birds have been sighted in Darwin for the first time. They are an introduced pest on the east coast where they bully other birds and destroy habitats. Darwin Airport is monitoring the risk and looking at ways to remove the birds, with shooting as a last resort. It was a common or Indian myna bird, something not seen in the city before. "Alarm bells started ringing," the airport worker said. "Eventually, I saw a pair of them, and I became very worried. "I think this would become a very serious problem if they breed."



Common mynas (*Acridotheres tristis*) were introduced to Australia in 1862 to control pests but have had a significant impact on native birds, agriculture and gardens. Populations have established in eastern and south-eastern Australia. Fortunately, Mr Ninham has a degree in applied science and natural resource management and was able to identify the bird, which had made a home under the hustle and bustle of one of the aerobridges. The sighting in November was confirmed by NT Parks and Wildlife. There have since been a total of six sightings of two birds, with an outside chance of three birds. It is believed they arrived in a plane or ship container. BirdLife Australia editor Sean Dooley said there were many reasons for the species' unpopularity. "They're one of the most invasive species of birds in the world," he said. "They are very aggressive species, and they're hollow nesting."

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## INTERESTING LINKS TO VIEW

Shared from [ABC app and others](#)

Thousands of budgies transform the Red Centre into a sea of green and gold. After the wettest summer in a decade, Australia's iconic green and gold budgerigars have flocked to waterholes in Central Australia. And the predators aren't far behind. [Read the full story](#)

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**Assessing multiple threats to seabird populations using flesh-footed shearwaters *Ardenna carneipes* on Lord Howe Island, Australia as case study | Scientific Reports**

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-021-86702-4>

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**Lyrebirds: Repeat after me**

<https://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/offtrack/lyrebird-one-repeat/13274764>

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**New study finds birds give people as much happiness as money | TheHill**

<https://thehill.com/changing-america/well-being/mental-health/544722-new-study-finds-birds-give-people-as-much-happiness>

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**'Wanted, preferably alive': the \$10,000 search for New Zealand's 'ghost' bird | New Zealand | The Guardian**

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/mar/26/the-search-for-new-zealand-ghost-bird>  
[aoe?CMP=Share\\_iOSApp\\_Other](#)



## A TIME TO BREED AND A TIME TO SUCCEED

Mike Morphett

Over the past seven years I have chalked up three breeding records for the White-browed Scrubwren at my Thirroul home. Two nests were built in hanging baskets, one with a plastic plant on the back verandah, and the other in the carport in an offshoot of an unnamed flowering plant I bought at the Bulli Markets years ago; despite the human activity, all the chicks fledged. The latest came as a surprise: again, with three eggs, in a nest neatly tucked between the leaves of a clump of bromeliads on the western side of the house. It was initially through the male bird's movements with nesting material that gave the game away when I happened to look through the window. But this behaviour was well past the breeding period ending in December, sometimes January, for this species. Since then, I've observed only the female in the nest and then doing food deliveries. Easter has come and gone and so too, it seems, have the parent bird and one fledgling. Two eggs lie abandoned inside the soft cosy chamber.



Verandah nest



Carport nest

Of these three breeding locations, I would have thought the bromeliads with surrounding quietness to be the ideal and most likely to succeed; but I guess the time for procreation wasn't right, and the role of an apparently sole parent too burdensome. Certainly there has been no food shortage of insects after all the 291mm rainfall in March. Could the pair have been too young in the first place? I've now finished reading English ornithologist Dominic Couzens's excellent and detailed book, *Songs of Love and War: The Dark Heart of Bird Behaviour* (2017). For me, the focus on British and European birds is still relevant for the Australian passerines. In the chapter titled 'The Breeding Cycle' he states, "A breeding attempt has absolutely no chance of succeeding unless the birds work together and know what to do and when to do it...Whether it be singing, nest building, incubation or feeding the young, there are many pitfalls, and if either individual of a pair falls short, the whole breeding attempt is in jeopardy." As a long-serving apprentice of bird study, I'm inclined to add a line to Chapter three of the Book of Ecclesiastes: A time to breed and a time to succeed.



Bromeliads nest



Female white-browed scrubwren after food drop

Among a number of alternative common names for the White-browed Scrubwren is cartwheel-bird, alluding to its song which reportedly sounds like a revolving, squeaking cart wheel in need of a generous application of grease, which my ears haven't yet picked up. For the same

reason, that name has also been given to the Rufous Bristlebird, twice the Scrubwrens size, but occupying only a very limited range on Australia's southern coastline. A further contrast between these two avians is their taxonomic genus names: *Sericornis* for the Scrubwren means silken bird, denoting its soft plumage, whilst the meaning of *Dasyornis* is hairy or shaggy bird, referring to the other's rictal bristles. And finally, if you scan the Net for cartwheel-bird, you'll also come across several advertisements for toys designed to stimulate (and, no doubt, relieve symptoms of boredom) for birds in captivity, like members of the parrot family.

# eBird

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Birding's biggest day is back! [Global Big Day](#) is just a month away. By eBirding on a past big day, you've helped to set new world records for the most bird species, greatest number of birders, and most information on biodiversity gathered in a single day. Thank you.

[Last year's Global Big Day](#) showed what birdwatchers around the world can accomplish together. More than 50,000 people across 175 countries collectively reported an astounding 120,000 eBird checklists. Will you help us beat those numbers this year? All you have to do is spend a few minutes birding on 8 May and eBird what you find.

Here are three easy ways to make the most out of your Global Big Day:

**Brush up on local birds.** Knowing what birds you could spot makes finding them on the big day more fun. Download the free [Merlin Bird ID](#) app and start exploring species in your area today. Merlin can also help you to identify birds on Global Big Day!

**Use eBird Mobile.** eBird's free app has features such as Mobile Explore and [Quick Entry](#) that make it easier to find and share the birds around you. [Try eBird Mobile](#).

**Make birding's biggest team even bigger.** Do you have a friend or loved one with a growing interest in birds? Encourage them to join the Global Big Day fun. Share your stories on social media using #GlobalBigDay.

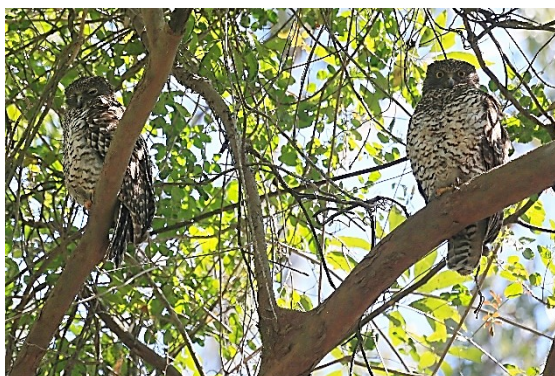
However you choose to participate, please continue to put safety first and follow local guidelines.

[More Global Big Day tips and resources](#).

We hope you'll be a part of Global Big Day again this year. We're excited to see what we can achieve together.

Happy birding, Team eBird

**A** = Parliament







## **WMBD 2021 Theme : Sing, Fly, Soar – Like a Bird!**

**World Migratory Bird Day 2021:  
Join the global celebration of birds and nature on 8 May 2021!**

**“Sing, Fly, Soar – Like a Bird!”**

Is the theme of this year’s World Migratory Bird Day, an annual global campaign dedicated to raising awareness of migratory birds and the need for international cooperation to conserve them.

<https://www.worldmigratorybirdday.org/>



**Introducing...**

**Feed the Birds**

**A habitat restoration and revegetation project**

*Feed the Birds* is a new Saving our Species project working with *Glossies in the Mist* to restore foraging and nesting habitat for Glossy black-cockatoos in the remaining wildlife corridor linking the Southern Blue Mountains and Morton National Park.

Traversing from Bullio and Bungonia, this important landscape connection is called the Great Western Wildlife Corridor (GWWC). Glossy black-cockatoos require corridors of native vegetation with nesting and feeding habitat to survive and move through the landscape. Due to the large areas of Glossy habitat being effected by wildfire, it is now more important than ever to strengthen the connectivity of the GWWC by protecting and enhancing key Glossy black-cockatoo habitat.

Across NSW Glossy black-cockatoos are vulnerable due to the reduction of suitable feeding habitat and the loss of large hollow bearing trees for breeding habitat. Glossies feed almost entirely on the seeds of she-oaks, in the GWWC this is restricted to two species of allocasuarina; Black she-oak *A. littoralis* and Drooping she-oak *A. verticillata*.

*Feed the Birds* aims to increase Glossy black-cockatoo habitat within the GWWC by extending, connecting and enhancing existing native habitat areas. We will be planting a mix of species including Allocasuarinas for feeding and Eucalypt trees for future nesting hollows.

Click this link to - [\*\*Register as a tree planting volunteer here\*\*](#)

If you would like to order some Black she-oak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*) for your property, head to the [tree order form](#).

We have also put together a planting fact sheet for those who would like some information on planting feed trees on their property

**MONTHLY SIGHTINGS March/April '21**

compiled by Darryl Goldrick

SPECIES	NUMBER	DATE	LOCATION	HABITAT	OBSERVER
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	1	10-Apr-21	Tarrawanna	Trees along creek line	Sue & Ken Brown
Topknot Pigeon	9	26-Mar-21	Near Figtree Oval	Trees	Joan Whyllie and Terry Edwell
Striated Heron	1	14-Apr-21	Lake Illawarra F'shore, Warilla	near Reddall Reserve fish-cleaning station	Mike Morphett
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	2	27-Mar-21	Tarrawanna	Overhead	Alan and Anne Cousins
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	2	13-Apr-21	Dharawal NR Trail 10Z	overhead	Mike Morphett
Kelp Gull	1	23-Mar-21	west of Bellambi Boat Ramp	rock platform	Mike Morphett
Gang-gang Cockatoo	16	13-Mar-21	Balgownie	Overhead	Terry Edwell
Wedge-tailed Eagle	1	7-Mar-21	Tarrawanna	In sky above	Alan Cousins
Sooty Oystercatcher	2	14-Apr-21	Lake Illawarra F'shore, Warilla	waterline inside breakwater inlet	Mike Morphett
Southern Boobook	1 heard	31-Mar-21	Tarrawanna	Escarpment	Alan Cousins
Southern Boobook	1 calling 9.45pm	2-Apr-21	Thirroul	Excelsior southern edge	Mike Morphett
Superb Fairy-wren	4	13-Apr-21	Dharawal NP 10Z Trail	understorey beside raised pathway to falls	Mike Morphett
Brown Thornbill	1	8-Apr-21	Thirroul	front & back yards feeding	Mike Morphett
Spotted Pardalote	1	21-Mar-21	Tarrawanna	Bushland	Anne Cousins
Eastern Spinebill	1	10-Apr-21	Tarrawanna	Trees along creek line	Sue & Ken Brown
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	10+	13-Apr-21	Dharawal NP & Nature Reserve	eucalypt canopies bordering Trails 10 & 10Z	Mike Morphett
Scarlet Honeyeater	1	8-Apr-21	Bellambi Lagoon	Bush	Joan Whyllie and Terry Edwell
Eastern Whipbird	2 m+f	6-Apr-21	Tarrawanna	Creek line behind back fence	Sue & Ken Brown
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	1	24-Mar-21	Thirroul	residential tree-tops	Mike Morphett
Rufous Fantail	1	8-Apr-21	Thirroul	front & back yards feeding	Mike Morphett
Eastern Yellow Robin	1	13-Apr-21	Dharawal NP 10Z Trail	burnt area after last Sept fire hazard reduction program	Mike Morphett
Eastern Yellow Robin	1	13-Apr-21	Dharawal N R, 10Z Trail	gate	Mike Morphett

**Thank you to all those who took the time to submit the sightings**

'footer' note: ' There has been some worrying reportings in the press over the past week of unexplained dead Rainbow Lorikeets (regrettably not Indian Miners!!) down in the Sussex Inlet area. I also had an anonymous posting from Culburra of dead Rosellas found in a backyard under a Eucalypt - haven't heard of any explanations as yet.'

Darryl Goldrick

**Visit IBOC websight to email your sightings**

<https://www.iboc.com.au/contact.html>



<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Illawarra-Bird-Observers-Club-NSW-Australia/223624561002229>