

**YELLOW-NOSED ALBATROSS**

Scientific Name: *Thalassarche carteri*

Featured bird groups: Seabirds

Atlas Number: 89

**DESCRIPTION:**

The Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross (*Thalassarche carteri*) in the albatross family, and is the smallest of the mollymawks. BirdLife International split this species from the Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross; Mollymawks are a type of Albatross that belong to



photo by Charles Dove off Wollongong

Diomedidae family and come from the Procellariiformes order, along with shearwaters, fulmars, storm petrels, and diving petrels. They share certain identifying features. First, they have nasal passages that attach to the upper bill called naricorns. Although the nostrils on the Albatross are on the sides of the bill. The bills of Procellariiformes are also unique in that they are split into between 7 and 9 horny plates. Finally, they produce a stomach oil made up of wax esters and triglycerides that is stored in the proventriculus. This is used against predators as well as an energy rich food source for chicks and for the adults during their long flights. They also have a salt gland that is situated above the nasal passage and helps desalinate their bodies, due to the high amount of ocean water that they imbibe. It excretes a high saline solution from their nose.

**REPRODUCTION**

The Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross weighs 2.55 kg (5.6 lb), is 76 cm (30 in) long and is 2 m (6.6 ft) across the wings. The adult has a pale grey or white head and nape, with a dark grey mantle, upperwing, and tail. Its rump and underparts are white, and its underwing is white with a black tip with a narrow black margin at the leading edge. Its bill is black with a yellow upper ridge and a red tip. The juvenile has a white head and all black bill. It is difficult to distinguish from the closely related

Grey-headed Albatross and Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross, the latter with which it was long considered conspecific and is still considered by some a subspecies of. It can be distinguished from the Atlantic Yellow-nosed by its head, the grey plumage of which is lighter on the Indian Yellow-nosed.

**BREEDING**

Like all albatrosses the Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross is a colonial breeder. It breeds annually and the adults begin breeding at the age of eight years. A mud nest is built in bare rocky areas or in tussock grass or ferns, and a single egg is laid. The nesting season begins in August, with laying occurring around September/October. Incubation lasts around 70 days. After hatching the chick takes around 115 days to fledge. It breeds on Prince Edward Islands, the Crozet Islands, Kerguelen Island, Amsterdam Island (on the Falaises d'Entrecasteaux) and St Paul Islands in the Indian Ocean. When feeding during incubation, birds will forage up to 1,500 km (930 mi) from the colony. At sea it ranges from South Africa to the Pacific Ocean just beyond New Zealand, ranging from 30° S to 50° S.

**FEEDING**

It feeds on fish, crustaceans and cephalopods.

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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.**

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**Club Meeting:****Monday 12<sup>th</sup> August****Joan & Bill Zealey - "Birds and Sea Monsters: Richmond and Beyond"**

Last year we went up north with the Fossil Club of NSW and then swung into the Northern Territory then back home via Alice and the Eyre Peninsular. Birds of course played a major role in our trip and we review some of the highlights in this talk.

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

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

**Midweek Walk:****Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> August****Bellambi Lagoon**

leader Rupert Jarvis

Meet at **9.0 am** in the carpark at the eastern end of Murray Road, East Corrimal. Bring morning tea.

This replaces the programmed Gibson Track walk which on checking proved to be wet and difficult in places with limited possibilities of bird sightings at this time of year.

We'll just keep our fingers crossed for a fine day.

**Contact Rupert on 0403932635**

**Monthly Outing:****Sunday 18<sup>th</sup> August****Mt Annan Botanical Garden**

leader Betty Hudson

Meet in the main car park of Mt Annan Botanic Garden at 10.05am (the gates open at 10.00am). Once everyone is gathered we will be driving on to the wetlands to look for the Latham's Snipe amongst other birds.

The gardens can be reached from Wollongong by travelling along Picton Road to the Southern freeway, where you take the access ramp to Campbelltown & Sydney. Exit via the Campbelltown ramp and turn left towards Narellan. At the next roundabout turn left into Mt Annan Road. Follow the signs to the gardens.

Once in the gardens follow the signs to the car park which is adjacent to the cafeteria shop and facilities. There is no entry fee for the gardens. We will have morning tea in the area near the wetland, before walking around the immediate area. Lunch will be near the cars, at some other point in the gardens.

This is a very diverse area for birds, as it has birds which prefer the drier more open habitats available there rather than those on the coast.

Note: The shop closes at 4.30pm and the gates close at 5.00pm.

**Contact Betty Hudson on 4236 0307 or (on the morning) mobile 0432 892 945**

**Committee Meeting -****Monday 19<sup>th</sup> August**

The next IBOC Committee Meeting at 7.30pm at Sylvia & David Garlick's home, 6A Lynne Street Oak Flats. Ph 42579750.

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

**Newsletter -**

Deadline for Articles and Photos in the next IBOC newsletter is **23<sup>rd</sup> August 2013**.

Email contributions to Charles Dove [newsletter@iboc.org.au](mailto:newsletter@iboc.org.au) or post to 2/39 Purry Burry Avenue, Primbee 2502. Ph: 0417 422 302.

**IBOC has pleasure in welcoming all our New Members**



## Club Report - Monday 8th July

*Alan Cousins*

Our presenter for July was Phil Straw - Vice Chairman of the Australasian Wader Studies Group. His presentation was based on research over many years from one end of the flyways to the other. These included early studies by direct observation and 30 years of monitoring and tagging birds.

- 1) Numbered bands - recovered by hunters or re-trapping
- 2) Colour flag sightings
- 3) US/NZ/Japan/Australian satellite and geolocator tracking
- 4) Survey of Yellow Sea coastline (especially Barter/Rieger/Melville)
- 5) Analysis of coastal development and habitat loss.

Migrating birds spend 5-7 months in Australia, 2 months migrating and at staging sites and 3 months in the Arctic. The Bar-tailed Godwit flies an amazing 34,000km round trip with 11,000kms in one non-stop flight. The data recovered from banding and sightings over 35 years of the Curlew Sandpiper are very impressive as is the miniaturisation of the tracking tags. In 2007 NZ scientists fitted 16 Bar-tailed Godwits with satellite transmitters. The birds flew non-stop to the Yellow Sea, then non-stop to Alaska, one Godwit flew non-stop 11,600kms from Alaska to NZ in 9 days, a total round trip of 30,000kms! In February 2008 15 Godwits fitted with satellite transmitters flew non-stop to the Yellow Sea, spent 6 weeks there, then departed for Alaska and Siberia and returned to Broome later that year. In 2009 the use of geolocators commenced on Ruddy Turnstones and was extended in 2010 to Greater sand Plovers, Eastern Curlew and Sanderling.

### **The question** 'Why do migrating shorebirds migrate to the Tundra'

- 1) It is the ideal place for breeding in the Northern Summer.
- 2) Long days mean high productivity.
- 3) Clouds of insects - they don't even have to move to feed
- 4) Long views - predators don't sneak up easily.
- 5) Camouflage essential - birds easily seen unless hiding.

The shorebirds arrive for the breeding season usually when the snow disappears late May/ early June with courtship and pair formation beginning on arrival. Most shorebirds nest on the ground and lay 5-8 eggs after arrival. The chick hatching timed to correspond with peak insect abundance as parents brood but do not feed chicks. Predation by Arctic Foxes, Ravens etc is much lower in a good breeding 'Lemming year' small rodents, resulting in a higher survival rate for chicks. The threats to shorebirds during migration are hunting, aquaculture, tidal flat destruction through reclamation and competition for food with humans. The worlds largest reclamation is at Saemanquem and is 400sq.kms in size. The closure of the sea wall caused shellfish to die off which was especially problematic for the Great Knot which are specialised to eat bio-valves.

Before the birds depart for the North there is a decrease in feeding organs, flight muscles increase, heart grows to supply oxygen, blood thickens, non-essential leg muscles decrease, complete moult of all flight feathers, males moult into breeding plumage and females store extra calcium for egg laying on arrival. After chicks are born parents stay for 3 weeks, then leave for Southern Hemisphere, leaving young behind. At 6 weeks old the young must leave or freeze (snow starts to fall). The young fly unaided all the way to the Southern Hemisphere. The adults arrive in Australia September/October and juveniles from November onwards. The birds migrate by stars, sun, compass (they thought to be able to sense magnetic directions), memory and instinct. They fly at around 2-3kms altitude at 30-60kms/hr. in a V formation and use wind to assist, changing direction to take advantage of prevailing winds.

This fascinating presentation of facts and figures was concluded with photos of the Northern Hemisphere and the amazing shorebirds on their breeding grounds.

A report of this nature cannot begin to itemise all the facts presented and I apologise for any relevant omissions.

**Anyone who would to see David Williamson's play "Don's Party" at the Roo Theatre, Shellharbour on Friday 9th August. We hope to go, and have a quick meal at the Club first. They can book online or tell me [cashman5@bigpond.com](mailto:cashman5@bigpond.com) and we can do a group booking. Thanks, Robyn Cashman**

**July Midweek Walk - Wednesday, 10<sup>th</sup> July**

Bill Zealey

**Korrongulla Wetlands and Primbee Dunes**

Wednesday dawned cold and damp, the forecast was showers, but it wasn't actually raining. The IBOC stalwarts, ably led by Rupert, gathered at the entrance to the wetlands well before the start time. The reedbeds on the wetlands had grown considerably since we were last there and the recent rains had raised the water-levels considerably. Several flowering trees were populated by Rainbow Lorikeets, Wattle Birds and New Holland Honeyeaters. The highlight of this part of the walk was the sighting of a snipe...that on closer inspection turned out to be an oddly lit Hardhead.

Onwards to our coffee break at Primbee Dunes. While most of us had our trusty collapsible seats, Richard pulled a settee and coffee table out of his car and proceeded to settle in for the day. Once again the flowering trees lining the road were populated by Wattle Birds and New Holland. There were also great views of Spotted Pardalotes in breeding plumage and Spinebills. As we started the second part of our morning the rain showers cleared and we began to warm up. The Banksias had flowered and the New Holland dominated the birdlife along with numerous Scrub Wrens. We spent some time identifying a Black Shouldered Kite, that by virtue of the cold weather had plumped itself up to seem like a more exotic raptor. The group strung out along the track, sighting a creditable number of birds before returning to their cars, and lunch.



Bird List for Korrongulla Swamp 10.07.13		32 Species recorded	21 members attended
Pacific Black Duck	White-faced Heron	Little Wattlebird	Magpie-lark
Hardhead	Eurasian Coot	Red Wattlebird	Eastern Yellow Robin
Australasian Grebe	Silver Gull	New Holland Honeyeater	Silvereye
Hoary-headed Grebe	Rainbow Lorikeet	Australian Magpie	Red-whiskered Bulbul
Spotted Dove	Musk Lorikeet	Pied Currawong	Red-browed Finch
Crested Pigeon	Superb Fairy-wren	Grey Fantail	European Goldfinch
Little Pied Cormorant	White-browed Scrubwren	Willie Wagtail	
Great Cormorant	Yellow Thornbill	Australian Raven	

Bird List for Primbee Dunes Walk 10.07.13		27 Species recorded	
Australian Wood Duck	White-throated Treecreeper	New Holland Honeyeater	Eastern Yellow Robin
Bar-shouldered Dove	Superb Fairy-wren	Eastern Whipbird	Silvereye
Straw-neck Ibis	Yellow Thornbill	Golden Whistler	Welcome Swallow
Black-shouldered Kite	Spotted Pardalote	Grey Shrike-thrush	Red-whiskered Bulbul
Purple Swamphen	Eastern Spinebill	Grey Butcherbird	Red-browed Finch
Rainbow Lorikeets	Little Wattlebird	Grey Fantail	European Goldfinch
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	Red Wattlebird	Australian Raven	

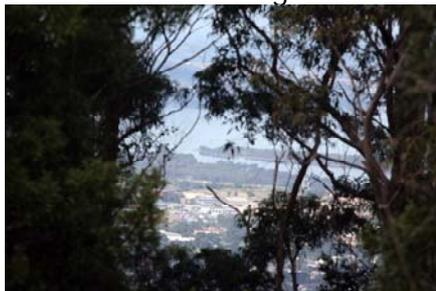
**Monthly Outing – Saturday, 13<sup>th</sup> July**

Joan Zealey

Fourteen members assembled on a cool winter's morning to walk along Stafford Farm Track. We walked along an easy, gently undulating track, ably led by Wal who could remember when the Staffords still farmed the area. Stone walls and building foundations, and cleared areas attested to their efforts to win a living from this part of the escarpment. Near the beginning of the walk, we caught glimpses of a Lyre Bird and a male Satin Bowerbird before both disappeared into the luxuriant undergrowth. And that was the problem. We could hear plenty birds, we caught occasional glimpses of White-browed Scrubwrens amongst the ferns, Brown Gerygones in the



Brown Gerygone



view from Stafford Farm



Yellow Robin

pics by Charles dove

creeper festooned trees, and Topknot Pigeons hurtling overhead, but no sooner did you lift your binoculars than the birds would vanish into the dense vegetation. We did however have an excellent view of a Bassian Thrush hopping across the path with a worm clasped in its beak, and a Yellow-throated Scrubwren which paused for a while on a thick vine. Lunch at Robertson's Lookout brought

perhaps the best sighting of the day. Forty or so Topknots flew into a tree directly below the viewpoint and sat there, like curious grey fruit in its almost leafless upper branches.

Bird list for Staffords Farm track 13/07/2013		29 Species recorded	16 members attended
Wonga Pigeon	Superb Lyrebird	Spotted Pardalote	Australian Raven
Topknot Pigeon	Green Catbird	Eastern Spinebill	Eastern Yellow Robin
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	Satin Bowerbird	Lewin's Honeyeater	Silvereeye
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Superb Fairy-wren	Eastern Whipbird	Bassian Thrush
Rainbow Lorikeet	Yellow-throated Scrubwren	Golden Whistler	Red-browed Finch
Australian King Parrot	White-browed Scrubwren	Grey Shrike-thrush	
Crimson Rosella	Brown Gerygone	Pied Currawong	
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	Brown Thornbill	Grey Fantail	
Bird List for Robertson Lookout and track		11 Species recorded	
Topknot Pigeon	White-browed Scrubwren	Eastern Spinebill	Pied Currawong
Superb Lyrebird	Brown Gerygone	Red Wattlebird	Eastern Yellow Robin
White-throated Treecreeper	Brown Thornbill	Eastern Whipbird	

**Report on Pelagic Trip 5<sup>th</sup> July 2013**

*Betty Hudson*

15 members and two visitors from England gathered on the wharf at Wollongong on a fine but cold morning to be greeted by an immature White-bellied Sea-Eagle flying overhead. Everyone was relieved that the high winds and large seas had abated promising an interesting trip. With the Silver Gulls as constant companions we headed out to sea past the Five Islands and the large ships anchored off shore. Once past these we started leaving the gulls behind and seeing some Albatrosses coming nearer. The downside was that the swell was increasing as was the wind. Both Fairy Prions and Fluttering Shearwaters were seen at a distance but did not approach the boat until much later. The Black-browed Albatrosses came close to the boat once we started tossing the fat over the back. What squabbling over their trophies took place with the Gulls Albatrosses and new arrivals, Brown Skuas all disputing possession. Among the Albatrosses we were able to identify the pale eyed Campbell Island Form of the Black-browed Albatross. Several Yellow-nosed Albatrosses also came in close to the boat looking for their share. We counted at least 25 Black-browed Albatrosses circling around hoping for a free feed.



It was a great morning enjoyed by all who came. I.B.O.C. thanks Lindsay Smith and SOSSA for arranging the trip for us. Also to Josh for his great effort in feeding the burley and fat to the birds without letting too much blow back onboard. The species list was small but we felt lucky to have been able to get out to sea at all. Our two visitors enjoyed the experience, as did Kathryn who took her Quells this time!

10 Species Recorded plus the Cambell Island form of the Black-browed Albatross			
Black-browed Albatross	Fairy Prion	Australian Pelican	Crested Tern
Black-browed Albatross Campbell Island Form	Fluttering Shearwater	White-bellied Sea-Eagle (Imm)	Silver Gull
Yellow-nosed Albatross	Australasian Gannet	Brown Skua	

Just a few more Pics from the SOSSA outing



Top row - Black-browed Albatross  
Bottom row- Brown Skua -

Fluttering Shearwater  
Kelp Gull juvenile

Australasian Gannet  
Yellow-nosed Albatross

Photos by Charles Dove



# THE BIRDS IN MY BACKYARD

By ?

for your story of your own backyard garden and the birds that might visit you  
PLEASE even a few paragraphs is OK Be Inspired

## ARTICLES OF INTEREST

### Conservationists discover new bird species in Cambodia

Posted Thu Jun 27, 2013 6:30am AEST

**Photo:** A Cambodian tailorbird, or orthotomus chaktomuk, was a surprise find in Phnom Penh. (AFP: Ashish John)

**Related Story:** 'Red List' introduced to protect at risk ecosystems

**Map:** Cambodia

Conservationists say a new species of bird with a distinctive orange-red coloured tuft of feathers on its head has been found in Cambodia's populous capital city.

The remarkable discovery of the Cambodian tailorbird, or orthotomus chaktomuk, in Phnom Penh - and several other locations including a construction site just outside of the city of 1.5 million people - has astounded conservationists.

"The modern discovery of an undescribed bird species within the limits of a large populous city ... is extraordinary," Simon Mahood of the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) said.

The small bird, which has a black-feathered throat and is the size of the more common wren, lives in thick, lowland scrub in Phnom Penh and other sites in the nearby floodplain, which the WCS said had kept it concealed for so long.

Known for its distinct plumage and a loud call, the bird was discovered by scientists from conservation groups, including WCS and BirdLife International.

The bird was named after a Phnom Penh riverfront area "chaktomuk" - the conjunction of three rivers - where it was found, WCS said in a statement.

"The discovery indicates that new species of birds may still be found in familiar and unexpected locations," Mr Mahood said.

"The new bird teaches us that conservation of birds and other wildlife begins at home and that we can all play a part in protecting Cambodia's wildlife."

Mr Mahood said scientists started the research on the bird in June last year explaining it is currently not a threatened species despite its habitat in the city of 1.5 million people.

But WCS recommended that the species is classified as "near threatened" under the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature because the bird's "habitat is declining" due to agricultural and urban expansion.

Hong Chamnan, a Cambodian forestry official who has worked with the team, said the discovery brought great "pride" to the country.

"I believe that we may have this new bird in other areas in the country," he said.

WCS coordinator of bird conservation, Steve Zack, said more study was needed to understand "the distribution and ecology of this exciting newly described species to determine its conservation needs".



### Science News

... from universities, journals, and other research organizations

#### Birds Outpace Climate Change to Avoid Extinction

July 10, 2013 — A new study has shed light on the potential of birds to survive in the face of climate change. In the analysis, based on more than fifty years' detailed study of a population of great tits near Oxford, UK, a team of scientists were able to make predictions about how the birds could cope with a changing climate in the future. They found that for small, short-lived birds like the great tit, evolution can work fast enough for genetic adaptation to keep pace with a changing environment. However, even for such fast-evolving species, evolution on its own is not enough.



By studying individual birds over multiple years, the team were able to show that individual birds have a built-in flexibility that enables them to adjust their behaviour rapidly in response to short-term changes in the environment. This flexibility -- known as phenotypic plasticity -- greatly increases the chances that a population can survive in spite of short-term changes, but that possibility depends on how closely they can track the key aspects of their environment, such as the availability of food. As species become longer-lived, and thus slower to reproduce, evolutionary adaptation is far slower and can't on its own save such species from climate change-induced extinction.

The new study, conducted by scientists from the University of Oxford and published July 9 in the open access

journal *PLOS Biology*, uses the birds as a model system for understanding responses to climate change, since they rely on a spring peak in caterpillar numbers to feed their young. The team combined their intensive study of the birds with data on how this key caterpillar food source has changed over time, allowing them to predict how well the birds can track the change in the environment through its effects on the caterpillar population. The data were measured from the same study site over decades of fieldwork.

The scientists looked at when the birds lay their eggs relative to spring temperatures, and how they have tracked the shifts in peak caterpillar numbers caused by the changes in temperature. They found that the birds are now laying their eggs an average of two weeks earlier than they did 50 years ago, primarily as a result of this phenotypic plasticity. The authors' predictions show that this mechanism could allow the birds to survive warming of 0.5°C per year, easily outpacing the current worst-case scenario of 0.03°C from climate models. In the absence of plasticity, however, there's a 60% chance that they would become extinct.

"The key to this study was long-term field work," said lead author Ben Sheldon. "Individuals were identified and tracked over their whole lives, which enabled direct measurement of natural selection, inheritance and phenotypic plasticity."

Previous work on the effects of climate change has overlooked the way that populations can change to match changing environments. "The main reason for this has been the lack of very detailed data to predict how the populations can respond to such circumstances," said Prof. Sheldon.

"Our results show us under what conditions we can expect species to be able to cope with a changing environment, and under what conditions we should be more pessimistic," he said. "We should be particularly concerned about slow-reproducing species, for which the need to show just the right response to the environment is particularly crucial. A key area for future work is to understand why some species respond by the right amount, and others show the wrong response."

## NIGHT PARROT

Yes for those who have not yet heard, the Night Parrot has been finally photographed and filmed alive by John Young in the wild at South West QLD at an undisclosed location. This is an authenticated sighting of a living night parrot, the holy grail of ornithology in Australia?

Fewer than 250 of the plump, greenish and black-feathered birds are thought to survive and evidence of their existence is, well, as rare as parrot's teeth. After spending 17,000 hrs and travelling 325,000km in the desert for several years to finally track it down this was certainly a great effort on Johns part. A debate is now emerging about what should be done to seize the opportunity to help protect this critically endangered species with only around 250 Night Parrots believed to exist.



## Helium balloons:

When the party's over

(Article originally published on North Coast Voices Blog)

The use of helium balloons has become common at festive occasions and promotional events. The balloons are colourful, fun and carry messages. Unfortunately, these balloons that rise so gracefully into the sky come back down as litter. What is very scary is where these balloons come down, and the problems they pose for wildlife. Large numbers of balloons are being found on our local beaches on a regular basis. The balloons in this photo were collected from one beach, in just one hour. Some balloons printed with advertising logos have been found to have originated several hundred kilometres away. Some people think that the balloons burst into tiny pieces when they rise high into the atmosphere. This is not the case. These balloons that are washing up on our beaches are not tiny pieces – some are still partially inflated. Most have their ribbons still attached. Helium balloons drift long distances with the prevailing wind. When they fall into the sea they travel on the current.



Marine wildlife feed on items that float in the sea. Sadly that can include plastic rubbish that cannot be digested. Dead turtles, shorebirds and dolphins have been found with plastic in their gut. We need to be more aware of the rubbish that is ending up in the ocean, and take steps to prevent it. It is so very easy to prevent helium balloons littering the ocean and washing up on our beaches: Use balloons filled with air, not helium. Air-filled balloons do not escape so readily. If you must use helium balloons make sure they are anchored very securely so they don't fly away. After you have finished with the balloons throw them in the rubbish bin. Think of other ways to display your message. Helium balloons may carry a death sentence for some of our native animals – and that is not a good message.

# Longevity of Australian birds

A question that is often asked **How long do Australian birds live.** This has been extracted from the Australian Bird Study Association website - <http://www.absa.asn.au/>  
 Details of the longest distance travelled from point of banding and not the distant travelled during the birds' life.

It is important not to confuse longevity of these **banded birds** with average lifespan. These are very different things. Just as some humans can live long past the average life expectancy so can some birds. Australian birds tend to live much longer than comparable northern hemisphere birds. One notes the importance of reporting banded birds without this data one cannot obtain any conspicuous changes in the species lifestyle in general.

Magpie Goose	24.10 yrs	450km
Black Swan	24.8 yrs	966km
Cape Barron Goose	18.0 yrs	290km
Aust. Shelduck	13.1yrs	940km
Pacific Black Duck	15.5yrs	1424 km
Grey Teal	31.8yrs	3170km
Short-tailed Shearwater	37.9yrs	12713km
Wandering Albatross	39.1yrs	12398km
Little Eagle	25.11yrs	580km
Brown Falcon	18.0yrs	2047km
Red-necked Stint	18.1yrs	12491km
Curlew Sandpiper	18.1yrs	11812km
Red-capped Plover	20.11yrs	837km
Silver Gull	28.8yrs	2186km
Crested Tern	30.2yrs	1935km
Bar-shouldered Dove	13.11yrs	38km
Galah	20.4yrs	476km
Rainbow Lorikeet	20.6yrs	63km
White-throated Tree-creeper	15.11 yrs	
Brown Tree-creeper	13.11yrs	
Superb Fairy-wren	10.5yrs	56km
White-browed Scrub-wren	16.2yrs	30km
Large-billed Scrub-wren	15.3yrs	
Brown Thornbill	17.5yrs	4.8km
Striated Thornbill	14.7yrs	1.6km
Little Wattlebird	14.4yrs	37km
Regent Honeyeater	9.11yrs	269km
Lewins Honeyeater	13.0yrs	108km
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	12.1yrs	756km
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	15.3yrs	21km
Fuscous Honeyeater	14.1km	12km
New Holland Honeyeater	14.5yrs	170km
Scarlet Robin	10.1yrs	
Eastern Yellow Robin	12.2yrs	
White-browed Babbler	14.5yrs	
Eastern Shrike-tit	13.9yrs	3km
Golden Whistler	15.2yrs	201km
Grey Shrike-thrush	12.6yrs	23km
Figbird	16.8yrs	103km
Grey Butcherbird	18.9yrs	10km
Australian Magpie	23.9yrs	16km
Regent Bowerbird	17.2yrs	7km
<i>Regent Bowerbird was in full male plumage when banded</i>		
Satin Bowerbird	12.5yrs	55km
European Goldfinch	7.0yrs	232km
Red-browed Finch	8.6yrs	42km
Silvereye	10.7yrs	1601km

## A Parrots Average Life Span Recorded from Pet Birds

Macaws	50 - 100
Cockatoos	40 - 60
Amazons	50 - 70
African Grays	50 - 60
Eclectus	65 - 85
Conure	12 - 30
Lorikeets	13 - 25
Caique	30
Senegal	50
Cockatiel	12 - 20
Parakeets	7 - 18
Canaries	10 - 15
Finches	5 - 10



## Migrating Birds that Come to the Fount and Food Basket Near My Window

by: August Wilhelm Wern

Welcome, sweet and lovely rangers,  
 Though to me you are most strangers,  
 But secure and fear no danger,  
 Your banquet is prepared,  
 Your bedding sweetly aired,  
 For all your comfort cared.

Your plumage of a rare design  
 Is not from in our own confine,  
 But all are welcome whate'er kind,  
 To drink from out the fount,  
 And banquet like a count.  
 Let naught your pleasure daunt.

When all your wants are well supplied,  
 Your caroling in turn replied,  
 Pray, tell me who's your journey's guide,  
 Whose chariots are they  
 That bring you all the way,  
 From distant land and sea.

Have you a chart that shows the way,  
 And points your course through night and day  
 Or is it the divine Convey,  
 That dwells within us all?  
 Is't nature's madrigal  
 That oft our souls enthral?

I have myself a rover been;  
 Perchance in foreign land I've seen,  
 And heard you sing in forests green,  
 Your songs of joy and love,  
 From flowery arched alcove,  
 Your happiness to prove.

You are the blithesome tourists, free  
 To rove o'er mountain, vale and sea  
 And join with nature's melody,  
 Your songs and caroling,  
 That with deep pathos ring,  
 More joy than sorrow bring.

You're often robed in bright array,  
 Red, blue and green, white, gold and grey.  
 All, a la mode, each blessed day,  
 You wing through space like lords,  
 Possess royal beds and board,  
 By all you are adored.

My life like yours shall ever be  
 In tune with nature blithe and free,  
 And join in song and jubilee.  
 Seek the best everywhere,  
 To which we're all co-heir,  
 Debonnair, free from care.

With yours my love and songs shall blend,  
 Our friendship never, never end,  
 Our happiness and joy transcend.  
 Farewell where'er you fly,  
 On wings of liberty,  
 Your life may vivify.

Articles of interest that you find interesting and it is possible to share please forward or send to the IBOC newsletter

[newsletter@iboc.org.au](mailto:newsletter@iboc.org.au)



A very obliging bird - let me take a number of photos before taking off with a flash of gold.



Newholland Honeyeater

Mike Morphet



Interesting day at Botanical gardens with this Satin Bowerbird deciding to build a second bower, he must be going into real estate.  
Terry Edwell

With all the interest in the Magpie Geese & Avocets local sightings just a few pictures including Musk Duck from Primbee



Magpie Geese Last month at Fogg Dam near Darwin ,  
Judy Baker



Female Musk Duck by Charles Dove



Red-necked Avocet  
Kooing-Burry Bay Berkeley  
charles dove 08/08/13

Red-necked Avocets recently at Kooing-Burry Bay Berkeley

By Charles Dove



Red-necked Avocet  
Kooing-Burry Bay Berkeley  
charles dove 08/08/13

**MONTHLY SIGHTINGS: June - July 2013**

compiled by Darryl Goldrick

*I would encourage members to avail themselves of the Club's web site to log their sightings as this is the main medium that I have at my disposal to be able to produce the back page of the newsletter- to date there is only a 'handful' of members using this facility. Spring is not far off and bird activity will be on the increase - I look forward to your postings.*

Darryl Goldrick

Musk Duck	1f	21/06/2013	Korrongulla Wetland	Large Pond	Charles Dove
White-headed Pigeon	1	8/07/2013	Thirroul	Garden	Richard Miller
Tawny Frogmouth	2	6/07/2013	Tarrawanna	Garden	Neil McKinlay
Eastern Great Egret	1	14/07/2013	Jamberoo	Ephemeral Wetland	Betty Hudson
Striated Heron	1	8/07/2013	Bellambi	Lagoon/Scrub line	Tom Wylie
Nankeen Night-Heron	1	8/07/2013	Bellambi	Lagoon/Scrub line	Tom Wylie
Royal Spoonbill	1	26/06/2013	Blue Divers Bridge	Towradgi Creek	Mike Morphett
Royal Spoonbill	1	6/07/2013	Warilla Beach	O'head	Walter Boles
Grey Goshawk	1	6/07/2013	Corrimal	O'head	S&K Brown
Grey Goshawk	1	8/07/2013	Primbee	Casuarina	Charles Dove
Sooty Oystercatcher	1	30/06/2013	Barrack Point	Rock Platform	Mike Morphett
Sooty Oystercatcher	1	5/07/2013	Wollongong	Rock Platform	A&A Cousins
Black-winged Stilt	40+	4/07/2013	Hooka Point	Shallow water	Charles Dove
Bar-tailed Godwit	30+	4/07/2013	Hooka Point	Shallow water	Charles Dove
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	1	8/07/2013	Puckeys Estate	Bushland	A&A Cousins
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	1	21/06/2013	Primbee	Casuarina	Charles Dove
Powerful Owl	1-heard	3/07/2013	Excelsior	Forest	Mike Morphett
Azure Kingfisher	1	20/06/2013	Duck Creek	Over Creek	Charles Dove
Brown Gerygone	2	8/07/2013	Primbee	Casuarina	Charles Dove
Brown Thornbill	3	8/07/2013	Primbee	Casuarina	Charles Dove
Golden Whistler	1	15/07/2013	Primbee	Yard	Charles Dove
Grey Fantail	1	3/07/2013	Tarrawanna	Garden Bird Bath	A&A Cousins
Red-browed Finch	10	16/07/2013	Thirroul	Garden	Mike Morphett

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