

Pacific Baza

Scientific Name: *Aviceda subcristata*
 Atlas Number: 234

Description:

The Pacific Baza is a medium-sized, long-tailed hawk with a prominent crest. It is slim-bodied, with a narrow head and neck. The wings are paddle-shaped, well-rounded and deeply 'fingered'. The head, neck and breast are grey and the underparts are white with bold dark banding. The legs are short with weak toes. The eyes are golden-yellow and domed,



photo by Charles Dove

placed well on the side of the head, giving a slightly 'pop-eyed' look. The female is heavier and browner on the crown than the male. It is also known as the Crested Hawk or Baza, or the Pacific Cuckoo-Falcon.

Similar species:

The Pacific Baza's crest and boldly barred abdomen make this bird of prey distinctive. The breast is much more finely barred than on the Collared Sparrowhawk, *Accipiter cirrhocephalus*, or the Brown Goshawk, *A. fasciatus*.

Distribution:

The Pacific Baza is found in tropical and subtropical forest and woodland in northern and eastern Australia, but rarely south of Sydney. It is also found in the Indo-Malayan peninsula, most of mainland New Guinea and nearby islands and the Solomon Islands.

Habitat:

Pacific Bazas are found in tropical and subtropical woodlands and forest and sometimes grasslands, farmlands and urban areas. They prefer well-watered areas.

Seasonal movements:

Little is known of their movements; they are considered sedentary in some regions and dispersive or migratory in others.

Feeding:

The Pacific Baza's favourite prey is large insects, particularly stick insects and mantids, and frogs. They sometimes eat fruit as well. Bazas will move through the canopy, or perch and watch, then make short dives, with feet extended, to snatch prey from the foliage or from the air.

Breeding:

The Pacific Baza builds a flimsy flat nest of sticks, which is placed high in the upper leafy branches of a tree. Often the nest blows down. They are very secretive when breeding and the parent sits quietly on the nest, with its long tail sticking out over the rim. Both parents brood and feed the chicks. Bazas have a spectacular tumbling display-flight during courtship.

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

CONTENTS:

Club Activities	Page	2
Club Reports	Pages	3
Notices and Articles of Interest	Pages	4-8
Feather Tales	Pages	8-9
Monthly Bird Sightings	Page	10
Member Renewal Form	Page	11
Important Form to complete	Page	13



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 FAIRY MEADOW, N.S.W. 2519
www.iboc.com.au

Club Contacts:

Address All Email Correspondence to
info@iboc.org.au

PRESIDENT:	Ross Gowans
VICE PRESIDENT	Alan Cousins
SECRETARY:	Betty Hudson
TREASURER & MEMBERSHIP:	Ken Brown
EDITORS:	Charles Dove, Janina Dove
RECORDS OFFICER:	Darryl Goldrick

ACTIVITIES

CLUB MEETING:

Fairy Meadow Community Hall, Cnr. of Cambridge Avenue & Princes H'way Fairy Meadow.
Monday 13th May 2019 at 7.30pm

No guest speaker

We will start with a vote on accepting the new constitution (It would be nice is as many members as possible attended for this important vote). The evening will then continue with a film night.

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

MIDWEEK WALK

Wednesday 15th May 2019

leader *Rupert Jarvis*

Killalea State Park Meet at 9 am.

To reach Killalea drive south from Albion Park Rail on the Princes Highway. After about 4 km is an exit from the highway signed to Killalea State Park. Follow the signage through the housing estate to reach the park entrance. About 200 mtrs beyond the boom gate is a kiosk ... this is the meeting point. Bring morning tea.

If weather is doubtful contact Rupert on 0403 932 635

MONTHLY OUTING

Sunday 19th May 2019.

Leaders *Alan & Anne Cousins*

Tallawarra Ash Ponds -Yallah Bay Road at 9am

Travelling south leave the freeway at Fowlers Road exit (the second Dapto exit) turn right onto Fowlers Road, proceed to the Princes Highway, turn left and follow until passing under the freeway then second turn left into Yallah Bay Road (marked private road in street maps). Coming north leave the freeway at the Dapto slip turn right onto Princes Highway continue and pass under freeway then turn left as above. Park in the carpark opposite gate 37. Carry morning tea and return to cars to travel along Yallah Bay Road to picnic area for lunch.

In the event of inclement weather contact Alan or Anne on 0413869534 by 8am

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING:

Monday 20th May 2019 at 2pm

Jamberoo

Will be held at the home of Betty Hudson, 1 Drualla Road, Jamberoo

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

NEWSLETTER:

DEADLINE 26th June 2019

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

MIDWEEK WALK REPORT

10th April 2019

by *Rupert Jarvis*

Mangerton Bush

We were favoured with a bright sunny autumn morning when the six of us gathered at the entrance to Mangerton Bush. Whilst initially very quiet we soon found a spot with Grey Fantails, Red-browed Finch and Gerygones and a Green Catbird caught in the sunlight to show the brilliant green.

Soon after we ran into a group of bushcare volunteers who informed us that the Powerful Owl hadn't been seen that morning. We pressed on to the play area where we found benches for morning tea. Shortly afterwards we saw a Spotted Pardalote and then a small bird flitting quickly around mainly high in the trees. From its behaviour we thought Robin and after several minutes of observation concluded that it was a female Rose Robin. We then made our way back using a slightly different route concluding a very pleasant morning excursion.

Mangerton Park 10 th April 2019		6 Members	30 Species
Spotted Dove	Superb Fairy-wren	New Holland Honeyeater	Australian Raven
Galah	White-browed Scrubwren	Eastern Whipbird	Magpie-lark
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Brown Gerygone	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	Rose Robin
Rainbow Lorikeet	Yellow Thornbill	Grey Butcherbird	Eastern Yellow Robin
Crimson Rosella	Spotted Pardalote	Australian Magpie	Red-whiskered Bulbul
Laughing Kookaburra	Eastern Spinebill	Pied Currawong	Common Blackbird
Green Catbird	Lewin's Honeyeater	Grey Fantail	Red-browed Finch
Satin Bowerbird	Noisy Miner		

WEEKEND WALK REPORT

Lake Alexandra, Mittagong, Saturday 13th April 2019

by *Alan Cousins*

Due to quite a few regular members still being away following Easter camp there were 9 members attending on a beautiful autumn day.

The walk started from the car park along the circular pathway around the lake where we spotted a number of water birds. After about 100 metres we turned off down some stone steps that led to a pathway through the bush. The bush birds were apparently still asleep as they seemed a little sparse. The path brought us out to the lake circuit again where we found adequate fallen tree trunks on which to sit for morning tea. After morning tea we walked further around the lake pathway to another bush path to a fire trail spotting a good number of birds including Wonga Pigeon, Azure Kingfisher, Golden Whistler etc. returning to the lake to walk the full circuit prior to lunch. Lunch was taken in the picnic area after which most of us decamped to a lovely coffee shop in Mittagong.

It was a really lovely day which culminated in a bird count of 36 species

Many thanks to those who attended

Bird List for Lake Alexandra 13 th April 2019		9 Members	36 Species
Australian Wood Duck	Dusky Moorhen	Laughing Kookaburra	Yellow-faced Honeyeater
Northern Mallard	Eurasian Coot	White-throated Treecreeper	Red Wattlebird
Pacific Black Duck	Masked Lapwing	Satin Bowerbird	Golden Whistler
Hardhead	Long-billed Corella	White-browed Scrubwren	Grey Butcherbird
Australasian Grebe	Little Corella	Yellow Thornbill	Australian Magpie
Wonga Pigeon	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Brown Thornbill	Pied Currawong
Little Pied Cormorant	Australian King-Parrot	Spotted Pardalote	Grey Fantail
Little Black Cormorant	Crimson Rosella	Eastern Spinebill	Australian Raven
White-faced Heron	Azure Kingfisher	Lewin's Honeyeater	Magpie-lark

NOTICES & ARTICLES OF INTEREST

Global Big Day Is May 4

There's no better way to celebrate our planet's bounty of birds. On May 4, some 30,000 bird watchers will search the world's fields, forests, mountains, coasts, and everywhere in between. Last year we found nearly 3 out of every 4 bird species in the entire world—in a single day. *Click on this link* > [Here's how to be part of Global Big Day](#)

Spring 2019 Camp COWRA Cowra Holiday Park Caravan Park 12th October to 19th October 2019

The IBOC Spring 2019 Camp will be held in Cowra in Mid-Western NSW at Cowra Holiday Park from **Saturday 12th October to Saturday 19th October 2019**.

Cowra Holiday Park,
10256 Great Western Highway, Cowra 2794. Ph 02 6342 2666
Web site www.cowraholidaypark.com.au

Please phone the caravan park for bookings as this will ensure that you get our discounts. Members wishing to book cabins are urged to book ASAP the 1st weekend is the Bathurst 1000 and they are already getting bookings for then.

Accommodation

There are several different types of cabins available, all are old style and most open plan, but well fitted out. (note photos on website are out of date)

Charges range from \$90 to \$75 including 7 nights for the price of 6 and an additional 10% discount.

All cabins are air-conditioned. Linen is supplied on all beds

All charges are for 2 persons per cabin.

Powered sites: No en-suite \$33 per night, with en-suite \$44 per night for 2

When booking, remember to tell them that you are with the Illawarra Bird Observers Club

Once you have booked please let Betty know as usual, on 4236 0307, by text on mobile 0432 892 945 or by email elizabethjudson@bigpond.com

FLORIDA MAN KILLED BY CASSOWARY HE KEPT ON HIS FARM

By Kayla Epstein SMH 15 April 2019

A Florida man was killed on Friday, Florida time, by a Cassowary – the enormous, flightless bird native to Queensland. He raised the animal on his farm, along with other exotic birds, authorities said. The man, who police identified as Marvin Hajos, 75, owned the farm where the Cassowary was located and the altercation took place. Emergency medical workers responded to a call about 10am on Friday at a farm near Alachua, Florida, according to Josh Crews of the Alachua County Sheriff's Office. Hajos fell, they said, and the bird attacked him, injuring him severely. He was transported to the hospital, where he died.

A woman who identified herself as Hajos' fiancé told The Gainesville Sun "he was doing what he loved". The bird has been secured, authorities said. The Sheriff's Office said they may coordinate with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission as the investigation moves forward. The FWC identifies

Cassowaries as "Class II Wildlife", which can "pose a danger to people". The commission requires a permit for the sale, public exhibition, or possession of these animals.

Cassowaries, of which there are three species, are native to the tropics of Queensland, and New Guinea. They are a relative of Ostriches, Emus and Rheas. Thick black feathers cover their bodies, from which a blue-and-red neck protrudes, leading to a head adorned with a keratin crest called a casque (which is itself shrouded in mystery).

What makes them dangerous are their feet. Three toes have pointed nails, the most dangerous of which is the middle, which ends in a veritable dagger several inches long.

"If you were kicked by a Cassowary with that nail, it would do a lot of damage to you," said Eric Slovak, assistant curator of birds at the National Zoo in Washington. "You would wind up in the hospital for sure."

Cassowaries, while dangerous, tend to be reclusive, Slovak said. In the wild, they hide deep in the rainforests, but they occasionally encounter humans when they come across a road or a neighbourhood.

"It's just kind of a big, 200-pound, 6-foot bird roaming around eating fruit all day," Slovak said.

"At no time, ever, do we ever go in with the Cassowary," he said. "Not because they're mean, but because we know how dangerous they could be if they got spooked for any reason."

"I would not understand why anyone would want to keep a Cassowary as a pet," Slovak added.

There have been a handful of frightful encounters with the birds, mostly in Australia, though the last known death happened in 1926, according to Smithsonian Magazine. In a 1999 study, Christopher Kofron of the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service tallied 221 cassowary attacks in the state, and 150 were on humans.

New Format In Reporting Sightings

Members will now notice a change in the format when reporting sightings to me through the Club website. For security purposes, the former sightings link has been removed and a new link created.

Consequently, the old email page style format has been replaced with a logoed reporting page showing, in a vertical format, the following entry headings : Species- Number-Date-Location-Habitat-Observer.

You will be only able to record **one (1) species – one (1) location on each sheet/page.**

After entering your name, you then click on ***Submit.***

The screen will then ask you if you wish to make another report. Click on this if you have a different bird species to report.

Remember, you must fill out a separate page for each species. Simply type in your initials on subsequent pages to save typing your whole name.

Note: If you have in the past, posted sightings via email to me with the club web site link in your email address book, you must delete it and enter the new link address, otherwise your posting will bounce back to you without me receiving it.

Please be patient with this new format – I'm sure you will quickly adjust to the change. Any comments/suggestions are always welcome. **Darryl Goldrick – Sightings Recording officer**

Mornington Peninsula orchardist fined \$15k for shooting protected native birds

A man has been fined more than \$15,000 and had his gun licence cancelled for shooting Rainbow Lorikeets at Red Hill, on Victoria's Mornington Peninsula.

Key points: The farmer owns several orchards on the Mornington Peninsula. He shot the birds because they were destroying his crop, then verbally abused wildlife officers. It is illegal to kill wildlife without a permit in Victoria.



The orchardist was found with 19 of the birds dead in the back of his ute after a tip-off to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP).

Environment officers received information a man was shooting protected native birds on his Red Hill property in April last year.

On arrival the DELWP officers found the pile of dead birds in the tray of his ute. The man owns several orchards and claimed the birds were destroying his crops. He was charged with a range of offences including destroying protected wildlife, using a gun for purpose of taking wildlife and verbally abusing authorised officers. He was convicted and fined more than \$15,000 in the Dromana Magistrates' Court last week. DELWP wildlife officer Haley Mason said the fine sent a strong message to the public that killing native species, without the relevant permissions, would not be tolerated. "This is a great result and highlights to the public that killing native wildlife is a serious offence," she said. "At the time of shooting the man did not hold an Authority to Control Wildlife, making his actions illegal and as a result his gun licence has been cancelled." In Victoria it is illegal to destroy or interfere with wildlife, which is protected under the Wildlife Act 1975.

The maximum penalty for hunting, taking or destroying wildlife ranges from \$8,059 to \$38,685 and/or six to 24 months' imprisonment.

If people want to trap or destroy wildlife, they have to apply to DELWP and prove that damage to crops or property is occurring, and that all non-lethal options have been exhausted.

Estimating site occupancy and detectability of the threatened Partridge Pigeon (*Geophaps smithii*) using camera traps

First published: 03 April 2019

<https://doi.org/10.1111/aec.12755>

Since European settlement, many granivorous birds of northern Australia's savanna landscapes have declined. One such example, the Partridge Pigeon (*Geophaps smithii*), has suffered a significant range contraction, disappearing from at least half of its pre-European range. Multiple factors have been implicated in this decline, including the loss of traditional Aboriginal burning practices, grazing by large exotic herbivores and predation by Feral Cats (*Felis catus*). While populations of partridge pigeon on the Tiwi Islands may be particularly important for the long-term persistence of this species, they too may be at risk of decline. However, as a reliable method to detect this species has not yet been developed and tested, we lack the ability to identify, at an early stage, the species' decline in a given location or region. This severely limits our capacity to make informed management decisions. Here, we demonstrate that the standard camera trapping approach for native mammal monitoring in northern Australia attained an overall probability of detecting Partridge Pigeon greater than 0.98. We thus provide a robust estimate of partridge pigeon site occupancy (0.30) on Melville Island, the larger of the two main Tiwi Islands. The information presented here for the Partridge Pigeon represents a critical first step towards the development of optimal monitoring programmes with which to gauge population trajectories, as well as the response to remedial management actions. In the face of ongoing biodiversity loss, such baseline information is vital for management agencies to make informed decisions and should therefore be sought for as many species as possible.

New Zealand aims to save the 'strangest parrot on Earth'

SMH – 30 March 2019

It's as plump as a Goose, has the face of an Owl and waddles like a Duck. It sleeps in the day and is active at night. And it can climb just about anything but can't fly anywhere.

No wonder people call the Kakapo the strangest parrot on Earth.

Once found in large numbers all over New Zealand, Kakapo (pronounced caw-caw-poe) have been perched on the edge of disappearing for more than a century. What humans started, by reducing the birds' habitat and food supply, predators such as cats, rats and weasel-like stoats nearly finished.

As of 1977, trackers counted just 18 Kakapo left in the entire country - all of them males. The end seemed in sight.

Then something amazing happened. A previously unknown Kakapo population was found. It included the first females seen in more than 60 years. This exciting discovery stirred government-led efforts to help the parrots by moving them to three small, predator-free islands.

"As the largest parrot on Earth, (they are) quite the sight in person," said Wes Sechrest of Global Wildlife Conservation, which is helping the Kakapo recovery program. "They have a teddy-bear quality to them with their soft feathers, wide eyes and owl-like expressions."

Today the recovery program counts 147 adult birds, nearly triple the number since its start in 1995. And that number will soon grow, as the current breeding season is expected to set a record and add 30 to 50 healthy chicks.

Kakapo breed when rimu and other trees bear lots of fruit to eat. Some years that doesn't happen, which means no breeding. But when conditions are right, male kakapo dig and sit in shallow bowls, puff out their chests and boom like bullfrogs. The din can be heard three miles away. Curious females come to watch the males boom, strut and dance in a courting ritual called a lek.

Females lay one to four eggs per season, and chicks hatch in about 30 days. Males play no role in raising them.

To improve Kakapo breeding, recovery team members watch and track the parrots using nest cameras, infrared beams, microchips and radio transmitters in small "backpacks" fitted snugly under the birds' wings.

Individual feeding stations supply extra pellet food and clean water. The stations have electronic scales to check weight and are programmed to open only for the target bird, automatically locking if a parrot wearing the "wrong" transmitter tries to poach from another parrot's station.

Recovery team caretakers are very dedicated. They hike the forest all day with equipment and supplies weighing nearly 30 kilograms, then curl up at night in tents near the birds. Like new parents, they awake several times each night to tend to their assigned nest.

Every new chick is celebrated. A few years ago, when a female accidentally crushed her egg, team members patched it with tape and glue. Days later, they watched excitedly as the first Kakapo chick in three years hatched. Success!



<https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2019/mar/27/australian-bird-on-track-for-extinction-found-outside-previously-known-habitat>

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

**MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL IS FROM JANUARY EACH YEAR -
FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO MIGHT HAVE FORGOTTEN
NOW WOULD BE A GOOD TIME TO RENEW YOUR
IBOC MEMBERSHIP PLEASE - FORM ATTACHED TO NEWSLETTER**

SAVE ENDANGERED SPECIES BY CULLING INVASIVE ANIMALS

Scientists says that the eradication of invasive animals on islands would help slow global rate of extinction.

By [Lewis White](#) April 2, 2019 at 4:58 pm

A new study suggests that removing [invasive species](#), such as mice, goats, cats, dogs and pigs, from islands around the world would benefit over nine per cent of the most endangered species.

The introduction of invasive species, usually by humans, has been responsible for hundreds of extinctions, with the majority of these being on islands.

Researchers have found that the removal of these invasive species from just 169 islands would be beneficial for some of the Earth's most endangered species.

“Eradicating invasive mammals from islands is a powerful way to remove a key threat to island species and prevent extinctions and conserve biodiversity,” says Dr Nick Holmes, lead author on the study from Island Conservation.



The Hispaniolan rhinoceros iguana is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. © Tommy Hall

The study ranks the islands in order of restoration priority and British overseas territory, Gough Island, is third on the list. Currently there is a planned programme to remove the invasive mice from the island, which are responsible for the deaths of seabird chicks and have put two species at risk of extinction, the Tristan albatross and Gough bunting. Overall, there are 20 UK overseas territories on the list with seven of these in the top 100.



The De Filippi's petrel is endemic to Chile, and nests in the Juan Fernández Islands and Desventuradas Islands. It is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. © Nick Holmes

“This study shows how important it is to remove invasive mammals from islands to prevent further extinctions,” says Jonathan Hall, RSPB’s head of UK overseas territories



A few images from Peter Salvair who managed to capture some great pics from the Coonabarabran Camp



Ground Cuckoo-shrikes



Dusky Woodswallows



Golden Whistler



Red-capped Robin



Turquoise Parrot

A bit of a sugar mix by the Blue-faced Honeyeaters showing how easy some elusive birds can soon come to terms with suburbia. This particular bird was very aggressive with its call until the owner of the café placed the sugar container on the table. He also mentioned to me that it is very particular about the sugar and would only accept the natural sugar.

By Charles Dove at Nelson Bay



PLEASE COMPLETE THE VOTING FORM FOR THE UPDATE TO OUR CONSTITUTION INCLUDED IN THIS NEWSLETTER

MONTHLY SIGHTINGS: -March/April 2019

compiled by Darryl Goldrick

SPECIES	Nº	DATE	LOCATION	HABITAT	OBSERVER
Magpie Goose	1pr	20/03/2019	Forest Grove	Nesting	Brian/Barb Hales
Black-winged Stilt	45	19/04/2019	Lake Wollumboola	Lake	Charles Dove
Grey Teal	> 500	19/04/2019	Lake Wollumboola	Lake	Charles Dove
Chestnut Teal	6	31/03/2019	Werri Lagoon	Backwater section	Mike Morphet
Chestnut Teal	> 300	19/04/2019	Lake Wollumboola	Lake	Charles Dove
Northern Mallard		13/04/2019	Mittagong	Lake Alexandra	IBOC
Australasian Grebe		13/04/2019	Mittagong	Lake Alexandra	IBOC
Red-necked Avocet	27	19/04/2019	Lake Wollumboola	Lake	Charles Dove
Wonga Pigeon	1	22/03/2019	Thirroul	Upper Escarpment Rainforest	Ian McKinlay
Double-banded Plover	30	19/04/2019	Lake Wollumboola	Lake	Charles Dove
White-faced Heron	2	30/03/2019	Gerringong	O'head	Mike Morphet
Black-shouldered Kites	2ad 2 juv	26/03/2019	Bellambi	Bott Park communication tower	Ian McKinlay
Whistling Kite	1	19/04/2019	Lake Wollumboola	Lake	Charles Dove
Grey Goshawk (white)	2.	22/03/2019	Thirroul	Upper Escarpment Rainforest	Ian McKinlay
Wedge-tailed Eagle	2	15/04/2019	Balgownie	O'head-mobbed by ravens	Joan Zealey
Galah	31	30/03/2019	Gerringong	Powerlines, Sharwood Place	Mike Morphet
Red-necked Stint	> 25	19/04/2019	Lake Wollumboola	Lake	Charles Dove
Nankeen Kestrel	3	19/04/2019	Lake Wollumboola	Lake	Charles Dove
Australian Hobby	2	19/04/2019	Lake Wollumboola	Lake	Charles Dove
Peregrine Falcon	1	18/03/2019	East Thirroul	Norfolk Isl. Pine	Ian McKinlay
Grey-tailed Tattler	1	19/04/2019	Currarong	Tidal Rocks	Charles Dove
Long-billed Corella		13/04/2019	Mittagong	Lake Alexandra	IBOC
Little Corella		13/04/2019	Mittagong	Lake Alexandra	IBOC
Australian King-Parrot		13/04/2019	Mittagong	Lake Alexandra	IBOC
Azure Kingfisher		13/04/2019	Mittagong	Lake Alexandra	IBOC
White-throated Treecreeper		13/04/2019	Mittagong	Lake Alexandra	IBOC
Green Catbird		10/04/2019	Mangerton Park	Forest	IBOC
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	1	12/04/2019	Ulludulla	Heath	Charles Dove
Yellow-faced Honeyeater		13/04/2019	Mittagong	Lake Alexandra	IBOC
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	> 100	19/04/2019	Lake Wollumboola	Lake	Charles Dove
White-eared Honeyeater	1	12/04/2019	Meroo Head	Forest	Charles Dove
Noisy Miner	several	20/03/2019	Russel Vale Golf Course	Harassing a blue-white Budgerigar	Ian McKinlay
Golden Whistler	3	12/04/2019	Meroo Head	Forest	Charles Dove
Golden Whistler	4	18/04/2019	Dolphin Point	Forest	Charles Dove
Grey Butcherbird	1	10/04/2019	Mangerton Park	Forest	IBOC
Rose Robin	1	10/04/2019	Mangerton Park	Forest	IBOC
Eastern Yellow Robin	1	29/03/2019	Thirroul	Backyard	Mike Morphet

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



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

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

Copyright 2017 All rights reserved.

While all due care has been taken to ensure that the content of this newsletter is accurate and current, there may be errors or omissions in this newsletter and no legal responsibility is accepted for the information in this newsletter.



Illawarra Bird Observers Club Inc.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL

Post together with your cheque or Money Order to:

I.B.O.C. P.O. Box 56 FAIRY MEADOW NSW 2519

New Application ✓

Membership Renewal ✓

Title	Applicant's Family Name	Applicant's Other Name

For family memberships please include all names to be included in the membership.

Please NOTE: Family Membership carries an entitlement to one (1) vote each by up to two (2) members of the family over the age of eighteen (18) years and recorded in the membership register.

Street Address	Suburb or Town	Postcode
Telephone Number	E-mail Address	

I would like my I.B.O.C. Newsletter delivered by E-mail ✓

I hereby apply to become an ordinary family, single or junior member of the above named incorporated Association (circle applicable membership category). In the event of my admission as a member, I agree to be bound by the rules of the association.

Annual membership fees are due 1st January each year and from 1st January 2015 are as follows:

Family \$50 and Single \$40

Signature of Applicant	Date

For new members only: How did you hear about the Club?

Payment Options:

Amount: \$50 Family ✓ \$40 Single ✓

Method: Cash ✓ Cheque ✓ Money Order ✓ EFT ✓ See below

EFT Details: BSB: 012878 Account No: 202659313 Account Name: Illawarra Bird Observers Club
Payment Reference: Your name or a code number if not able to enter name

Please send an email advising EFT payment details to membership@iboc.org.au

please read carefully then detach and complete this form and post as per details below

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A General Meeting of IBOC will be held Monday 13 May 2019 commencing at 7:30pm at the Fairy Meadow Community Hall, Cambridge Avenue & Princes Highway Fairy Meadow.

The normal Club monthly meeting will follow the 'General Meeting'.

Item of Business - Special Resolution

"That the Illawarra Bird Observers Club Incorporated rescind the current 'Objectives & Rules' (6th September 1994) and adopt the '*Constitution of the Illawarra Bird Observers Club Inc- Ver 3c, 2018 (Under the Associations Incorporation Act 2009)*'".

Explanatory Notes

At NSW Fair Trading's encouragement many not-for-profit organisations have updated their constitution to become compliant with the current legislation (Associations Incorporation Act 2009). During 2018, using the Fair Trading model constitution the IBOC Committee developed this new constitution which complies with the Act.

You may download a draft copy of the proposed Constitution from the [IBOC website](#) or ask the IBOC Secretary to view a copy. Copies will also be available at the meeting.

Voting Information

1. A special resolution must be passed by a majority which comprises not less than three quarters of the financial members of the Club.
2. Only members who are financial for 2019 will be eligible to vote.
3. Each member shall be entitled to appoint another member as proxy by notice given to the secretary no later than 24 hours before the time of the meeting.
4. No member shall hold more than 2 proxies.

Proxies

Because many members may not be able to attend the meeting, to reach the 75% approval required it's imperative we use proxies to meet the approval requirement.

If you are unable to attend please use the proxy form below or send an email to elizabethjudson@bigpond.com

with the same information as the form (no signature required for the email). Proxies must be with the Secretary 24 hours before the meeting.

✂ -----

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY

I.....being a financial member of IBOC Inc. appoint financial member
PRINT FULL NAME

..... as my proxy for the General meeting to be held 13 May 2019.
PRINT FULL NAME

..... Dated:
SIGNATURE

Post to: Secretary IBOC,
PO Box 56 Fairy Meadow 2519

