

## YELLOW THORNBILL

Scientific Name: *Acanthiza nana*  
Atlas Number: 471

### Description:

The Yellow Thornbill is a small to medium-sized thornbill and is the most yellow of the thornbill group. It is greenish-olive on the back, with white streaking on the cheeks and ears, and has pale to bright yellow underparts. There is a reddish brown tone on the chin and throat. The young birds are similar but duller.



### Similar species:

The Yellow Thornbill is distinguished from the Yellow-rumped Thornbill due to the pale to bright yellow which extends along the belly rather than simply on the rump of the bird.

### Distribution:

The Yellow Thornbill is found along the eastern states of Australia from the bottom half of Queensland, through most of NSW and all of Victoria. Its distribution also extends into South Australia.

### Habitat:

The Yellow Thornbill is found in open forests, woodlands and shrublands which are dominated by Casuarinas, Acacias or paperbarks rather than eucalypts. Often seen in parks and gardens, preferring more established areas.

### Seasonal movements:

Sedentary.

### Feeding:

The Yellow Thornbill feeds mainly on insects, but may sometimes eat seeds. They feed almost exclusively in the foliage of trees, most often Acacias, paperbarks, casuarinas and native pines.

### Breeding:

Breeding pairs of Yellow Thornbills may sometimes have helpers to assist them with feeding the young. Females build a rounded domed nest, with a narrow, hooded entrance near the top, out of grasses, bark and other materials, lining it with feathers, fur or soft plant down. The nest is usually in twigs of upper tree branches. The female incubates the eggs alone, but both parents (and possibly helpers) feed the young.

### Living with us

Researchers found that the Yellow Thornbill was not found in newer urban developments in one study, but was found in more established areas.

Bird species cover text courtesy of <http://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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VICE PRESIDENT	Alan Cousins
SECRETARY:	Betty Hudson
TREASURER & MEMBERSHIP:	Ken Brown
EDITORS:	Charles Dove, Janina Dove
RECORDS OFFICER:	Darryl Goldrick

## **ACTIVITIES**

### **CLUB MEETING:**

Monday 9th September 2019

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

### **Guest :- Nathan Emery**

Cicadas are synonymous with summer in Australia with over 750 species known (however, up to as many as 1,000 species call Australia home). We have the richest diversity of cicadas in the world. Their unique calls form part of the 'soundtrack of summer'. Despite this richness, very little research has been done on the ecological preferences of Australian cicadas. There is uncertainty surrounding cicada distributions, and what effect climate or other environmental factors have on this.

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

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### **MIDWEEK WALK**

Wednesday 11th September 2019

Leader *Rupert Jarvis*

### **Rhododendron Park Balgownie**

Meet at 9 am at the park in Parrish Avenue. Parrish Ave is at the top of New Mt Pleasant Road (reached from either Balgownie or Fairy Meadow) The park is not normally open on a Wednesday but will be open to us so please park inside the park and pay \$5 per car. If the gates are not open wait for me to come as I have a number to call if necessary. Bring morning tea.

*In the event of inclement weather contact Alan or Anne on 0413869534 by 7.30am*

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### **MONTHLY OUTING**

Sunday 15th September 2019

Leaders *Alan & Anne Cousins*

### **Mt Annan Botanical Gardens –**

Meet at 9.00am at the main car park. Bring morning tea and lunch. Hopefully the Spring flowers will be starting to show.

*In the event of inclement weather contact Alan or Anne on 0413 869 534 by 8.00am*

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### **NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING:**

The next committee meeting will be at 2pm on Monday 16th September 2019 at the home of Jann & Ross Gowans, 41 Joseph St, Woonona.

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

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### **NEWSLETTER:**

### **DEADLINE 27<sup>th</sup> September 2019**

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 3/15 Shepherd Street, Mollymook 2539.

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***IBOC GIVES A BIG WELCOME TO ALL THE  
NEW MEMBER TO OUR CLUB IN 2019***

*Sheena McGhee*

# **Illawarra Bird Observers Club Reports**

## **MEETING REPORT**

Monday 12th August 2019

by Ross Gowans

### **Bob Ashford World Traveler**

Bob started his presentation with a brief overview and offered apologies for any lack of quality in his presentation.

As is the case anytime Bob presents, the apology was not required at all.

Starting in the far north of Norway, chasing early spring arrivals in parts of the country most had never heard of, Bob and his band of hearty travellers (both birdwatchers and shoppers) had success finding some of their targets. Both Jann & myself were surprised at the number of those birds we had seen on our recent trip to Alaska (presentation to follow).

The trip headed south to eastern Europe visiting the last Ice age forest left in Europe. Travelling south again to southern Spain to the area around Malaga, they witnessed some of the great European bird migrations. This all proved so good that a house-sitting gig was organised and the stay extended to take in more of the country.

The final leg of the first half of his great adventure (South America sometime later) was Morocco doing exotic bird watching in the Atlas Mountains and desert areas from car and camel back; this too turned up some more good birds and other adventures. On to Marrakech and more unexpected sightings; also, Bob pointed out that the shoppers in the party were also catered for on all these travels.

You will undoubtedly have noticed a lack of specific bird names, due to jet lag the only one I could recall is the nesting Wren bird who was feeding nuts to its young.

Thank you again most whole-heartedly for your presentation, looking forward to hearing of part 2.

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## **MIDWEEK WALK REPORT**

Wednesday 14th August 2019

by Alan Cousins

### **William Beach Park Brownsville**

*What a perfect day for a walk in the park!*

Nine members gathered in the sunshine and chatted away like a flock of Lorikeets in a flowering Grevillea. Ross & Jann led us on a circuit of the top section of the park. We stayed close to the water keeping an eye out for any stray \$50 notes left over from a batch found nearby last week. Alas no notes but even better there were lots of birds! A Dartar dived in the creek and disappeared. A Striated Heron sat out in full view for a short while enabling several members to glimpse it. On cue it flew off along the creek before everyone saw it. A Mallard, Pacific black Ducks and a shy Pelican cruised on the water. A Whipbird ducked out from heavy cover and bounced along the track. Not far away some Satin Bowerbirds busied themselves darting about the undergrowth. I noticed several members intently gazing across the creek so I thought they must have something good. They thought so they were watching the

groundsman mow the green on the golf course where some Dusky Moorhens were grazing. The shy Striated Heron landed on a log across the creek enabling more to see it and marvel at how well it blended in with the background. A team of Little Black Cormorants herded some fish nearby and a pelican was on hand to make the most of their efforts. We gathered in the picnic area for morning tea and comparison of comestibles. Afterwards some members decided to drive the 75 metres to the southern car park to begin the walk east along the creek. Here we saw quite a few birds enjoying the Mistletoe which has begun to flower; Little Wattlebirds, Eastern Spinebills and Eastern Rosellas among them. There followed a pair of Eastern Yellow Robins and a beautifully coloured Superb Fairy-wren, Cattle Egrets and Masked Lapwings in the fenced paddock. We walked along the edge of the creek as far as we could safely go and then returned to the cars.

It was a beautiful morning in a beautiful part of our local area. A tally of 48 species was seen.

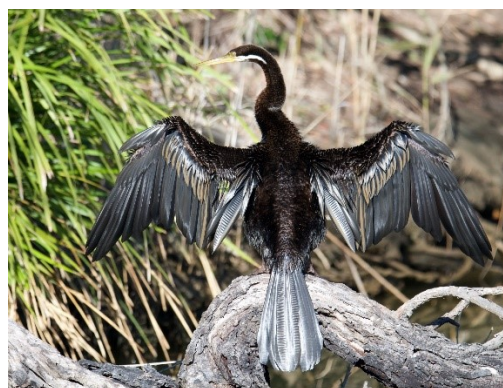


## Bird List for

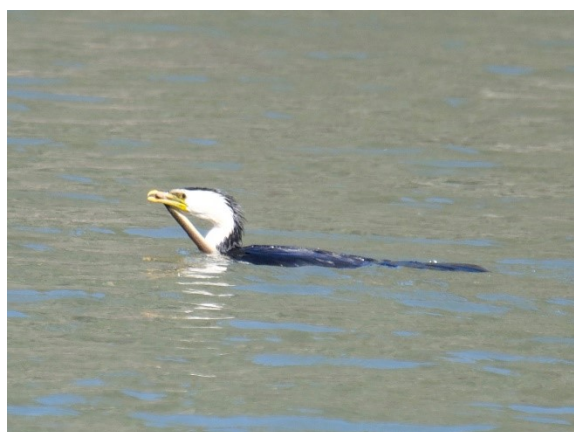
William Beach Park	14 <sup>th</sup> August 2019	9 Members	48 Species
Australian Wood Duck	Cattle Egret	Eastern Rosella	Grey Butcherbird
Chestnut Teal	Striated Heron	Azure Kingfisher	Australian Magpie
Northern Mallard	White-faced Heron	Satin Bowerbird	Grey Fantail
Pacific Black Duck	Straw-necked Ibis	Superb Fairy-wren	Willie Wagtail
Spotted Dove	Purple Swampphen	White-browed Scrubwren	Australian Raven
Crested Pigeon	Dusky Moorhen	Yellow Thornbill	Magpie-lark
Australasian Darter	Masked Lapwing	Spotted Pardalote	Eastern Yellow Robin
Little Pied Cormorant	Galah	Eastern Spinebill	Welcome Swallow
Great Cormorant	Long-billed Corella	Lewin's Honeyeater	Red-whiskered Bulbul
Little Black Cormorant	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Noisy Miner	Common Starling
Australian Pelican	Rainbow Lorikeet	Little Wattlebird	Red-browed Finch
Eastern Great Egret	Australian King-parrot	Eastern Whipbird	European Goldfinch



Striated Heron



Australasian Darter



Little Black Cormorant



White-headed Stilt



Spotted Pardalote



Little Black Cormorant



Great Egret

All the great photos supplied courtesy of Pam Hazelwood

**WEEKEND WALK REPORT**Saturday 17<sup>th</sup> July 2019

by Alan Cousins

**Berrima River Walk and Reserve**

A beautiful day for a walk in the Southern Highlands at the lovely village of Berrima which was attended by 12 members including Ken Gymer, it was great to catch up with him again.

The walk took us along the banks of the Wingecarribee River which has photographs on interpretative signs at 17 locations of interest along the pathway which follows the river downstream from Berrima camping ground. The signs highlight the location of the German internee's construction during their enforced stay during WW1.

The birds were as usual easier to hear than to see but the list did start to climb as we made our way along the 1.8km track. Australian Wood Duck high up on a tree branch, Pacific Black Duck, Australasian Grebe, Pied Currawong, Yellow-faced Honeyeater etc.

The lovely setting took us slowly bird watching and admiring the scenery through bush land alongside the river to the end of the marked track where we had morning tea seated in the sunshine on a nice grassy patch adjacent to the river. This is a return walk so after a good morning tea break and a good look around the area (Ross spotted and photographed a White-tailed Rat on the waters edge) we retraced our route back to the car park and picnic area, having recorded 27 species. We were joined for lunch by Barbara and Brian Hales. After lunch we explored the surrounding area and listed a further 6 species making it a creditable total of 33 species.

Thanks to Tom Wylie for again carrying out the listing duties, thanks to all who attended to make this such a pleasant day.

Bird List for

Berrima River Walk 17 <sup>th</sup> August 2019		12 Members	33 Species
Australian Wood Duck	Eastern Rosella	Yellow Thornbill	Grey Butcherbird
Pacific Black Duck	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	Brown Thornbill	Australian Magpie
Australasian Grebe	Laughing Kookaburra	Spotted Pardalote	Pied Currawong
Crested Pigeon	White-throated Treecreeper	Striated Pardalote	Willie Wagtail
Little Pied Cormorant	Satin Bowerbird	Eastern Spinebill	Australian Raven
Dusky Moorhen	Superb Fairy-wren	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Magpie-lark
Galah	White-browed Scrubwren	Noisy Miner	Common Starling
Australian King-parrot	Striated Thornbill	Eastern Whipbird	Common Myna
Crimson Rosella			

**NOTICES & ARTICLES OF INTEREST**

Apology for bird list – this is a replacement bird list for last months Gibson Track

The Gibson Walking Track - 10th July 2019		12 members	21 Species
Rainbow Lorikeet	White-browed Scrubwren	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Grey Shrike-thrush
Australian King-parrot	Brown Gerygone	Little Wattlebird	Australian Magpie
Crimson Rosella	Spotted Pardalote	Red Wattlebird	Pied Currawong
Superb Lyrebird	Eastern Spinebill	Eastern Whipbird	Eastern Yellow Robin
White-throated Treecreeper	Lewin's Honeyeater	Golden Whistler	Silvereeye
Satin Bowerbird			

PS the updated August Newsletter can be downloaded from the IBOC website

<https://www.iboc.com.au/past-and-recent-newsletters.html>

## Illawarra Escarpment Mountain Bike Draft Strategy Update

Darryl Goldrick

The Minister for Energy and Environment has finally approved the release of the Submissions Report + Recommendations. His press release will be shortly forthcoming which will include information on how people can access it on the NSW Dept of Environment website.

National Parks and Wildlife have advised me that as soon as it is released, they will be contacting key selective community groups to be representatives on a newly formed consultative committee and that I will be contacted as the IBOC representative on that committee. I envisage that the spokesperson for the Illawarra Escarpment Alliance group that I advised you on in the last newsletter, will also be a representative on that committee.

Keep a lookout in the local papers and tv new's channels

### Reminder for the September meeting.

The Canberra Ornithologists Group advises they will be hosting BIGnet on 14 & 15 September 2019 in Canberra. The venue will be the Yarramundi Cultural Centre on Lady Denman Drive, a parkland setting in central Canberra, between Lake Burley Griffin and the Canberra Arboretum (south of the Botanic Gardens). We will provide more information as the time nears.

We have yet to discuss possible topics or theme for the presentation's session on the Sat afternoon. Any suggestions for the theme are welcome.

Regards  
Jenny Bounds  
Conservation Officer  
Canberra Ornithologists Group  
[jbbounds@optusnet.com.au](mailto:jbbounds@optusnet.com.au)

## SQUAWKZILLA

Researchers have unearthed the first fossilised evidence of giant parrots, estimated at 1m tall and weighing about 7kg.

Naturally, the giant NZ bird has been nicknamed 'Squawkzilla'.

The new parrot was found in fossils up to 19 million years old from near St Bathans in Central Otago, NZ, in an area well known for a rich assemblage of fossil birds from the Miocene period.



## PROTECTED SPECIES

Native animals are protected by the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.

All native birds, reptiles, amphibians and mammals (except the dingo) are protected in New South Wales by the [Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016](#) (BC Act). Hundreds of these species are listed as [threatened](#). The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) works to protect these species and their habitats.

*Exceptions or limits to the protection of native animals.*

### Some native birds in certain areas

Some native birds are not protected in certain parts of New South Wales because they are either agricultural or pastoral pests:

Sulphur-crested Cockatoos and galahs have been declared 'locally unprotected' in the Western, North West, Central West, Riverina and Murray Local Land Services regions (excluding national parks and conservation areas), because of the damage they do to grain and oilseed crops. Crows and Ravens (corvids) are protected only in Greater Sydney Local Land Services region (and national parks and conservation areas) because they are blamed for the deaths of lambs in other areas. The Purple Swamphen is not protected in 10 irrigation districts and areas in the Riverina and Murray Local Land Services regions (excluding national parks and conservation areas), where the species causes considerable damage to irrigated crops such as rice.

Find information about [Local Land Services regions](#).

### Protection of species in parks and reserves

All native animals living in NSW national parks and reserves are legally protected under the [Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016](#).

Wildlife licences. Although most species of native mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians are protected throughout the state, DPIE can license people and organisations to control, hold and trade in protected species. For example, people can be licensed to: [trade and keep captive-bred native animals as pets](#) [control protected animals where they are damaging crops or livelihoods](#). More information about [wildlife licences](#).



# LITTLE PENGUINS IN NEED OF MORE REHABILITATION JUMPERS IN CASE OF OIL SPILL

[ABC Gippsland](#) By [Eden Hynninen](#) and [Sarah Maunder](#)

As delighted visitors watch Phillip Island's penguins waddle ashore, few would be aware that they have more than just sea eagles threatening their safety on the oceans each day.

## Key points:

The Penguin Foundation at Phillip Island has received thousands of knitted jumpers, but not all are suitable

A further 1,400 penguin rehabilitation jumpers are needed

People wanting to make the knitted penguin rehabilitation jumpers must follow the pattern

Penguin Foundation Officer Lauren Barker said the famously adorable little penguin was also highly susceptible to oil pollution. "The last oil spill happened here in 2001 and it affected 438 little penguins," Ms Barker said. "Thankfully 96 per cent of them were successfully released and penguin rehabilitation jumpers played quite a big part in that."

## Oil can be fatal

The Penguin Parade Visitors Centre on Victoria's Phillip Island has recently reopened after a \$58 million upgrade and is calling on the public to help protect the much-loved little penguin. When a little penguin is exposed to oil, it will stick to its feathers and the birds will try to preen and clean the oil off. In doing so, they can swallow the substance and that can be fatal. "So little penguin jumpers act as a rehabilitation tool. They are temporarily placed on the penguin and it stops them cleaning it off," Ms Barker said. When they are rescued off the beach, they come here to the Phillip Island Wildlife Clinic where experts will put on a little-penguin jumper. They will wear that temporarily until they can be washed, cleaned and then will recuperate at the clinic. In 2014, an ABC News story on the Knits for Nature program was posted online and in response, the program received tens of thousands of little knitted jumpers. Despite good intentions, many jumpers were the wrong size, shape, or had embellishments which were unsafe for penguins.

Although Phillip Island's penguins could not wear most jumpers, they were still put to good use by putting them on penguin plush toys to raise funds for penguin conservation, over the past five years more than \$185,000 has been raised. Phillip Island Nature Parks Wildlife Rehabilitation Officer Jodi Bellett said staff were thankful for the contributions.

"Tens of thousands were sent in from around the world and we were really grateful, but unfortunately most weren't suitable for penguin rehabilitation," Ms Bellett said.

**Photo:** [Woollen jumpers received by the Penguin Foundation on Phillip Island that are unsuitable for real penguins are instead sold in the gift shop. \(ABC Gippsland: Eden Hynninen\)](#)

## 1,400 knitted jumpers needed

"The Phillip Island Nature Park has recently added a further 6.7 hectares of little penguin habitat that could house a further 1,400 penguins, so we're asking knitters to match that number with rehabilitation jumpers in case another oil spill occurs," Ms Bellett said.

"There's been lots of patterns and amazing creativity that has come out of these donations. Some of them have been exuberant.

"We've had capes, neck ties and all sorts of things which are wonderful and really do well in the sales department, but not so much for our little penguins that are oiled."

Avid knitter Lyn Blom has been making rehabilitation jumpers for years and said she never wanted to see penguins wearing them again.

"It is very sad to see them wearing a knitted jumper that I'd made because it meant that the penguin was uncomfortable, sick and needed our help," Ms Blom said.

## Read the instructions

*Penguin rehabilitation jumper designs and patterns can be found at [penguinfoundation.org.au](http://penguinfoundation.org.au)*



## IT TAKES THIS DRAGONFLY 3 GENERATIONS TO COMPLETE ITS ANNUAL, 1,000-MILE MIGRATION

January 9, 2019 Jaymi Heimbuch



Photo: Paul Reeves Photography/Shutterstock

When it comes to the world's [greatest animal migrations](#), the movement of millions of wildebeest over vast swaths of savannah probably comes to mind. Or perhaps it's the thousands of miles flown every year by Arctic terns as they move from pole to pole. Or maybe an image of a breaching humpback surfaces in your imagination, as the whales swim from feeding grounds to calving grounds along coastlines.

But what you likely don't think about is the magnificent multi-generation annual migration of a brilliantly colored dragonfly species. Covering thousands of miles on three-inch wings, the common green darner dragonfly completes a multi-generation journey every year.

A recent paper published in [Biology Letters](#) reveals for the first time the migration of the species, which provides insight into a bigger issue affecting insect migration.

The researchers showed that darners "undertake complex long-distance annual migrations governed largely by temperature that involve at least three generations."

The first generation begins the journey in spring, moving north where the darners lay eggs and die. Those eggs hatch and the second generation of darners moves south in the fall, where they lay eggs and die. Finally, a third generation hatches to return north the following spring, completing the loop.

This darner species is common, which makes studying it now so important.

"Since migration timing and nymph development are highly dependent on temperature, continued climate change could lead to fundamental changes in the biology for this and similar migratory insects," state the study authors.

Now that there's a handle on how this species migrates, any changes in that process will be much more noticeable.

"With climate change we could see dragonflies migrating north earlier and staying later in the fall, which could alter their entire biology and life history," Michael Hallworth, postdoctoral fellow at the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center and first author on the paper, told [UMBCNews](#). "Climate change is a threat to all kinds of migration systems, and this could be one of them."

In addition to utilizing museum wing samples and wild specimens, the researchers looked toward citizen science data to analyze migration habits. This data was instrumental in showing that temperature triggers their travel cycle. It's a wonderful example of how helpful public engagement in natural history can be for scientific understanding. Curious about becoming an active citizen scientist? Here are [a few ways to get started](#)!

## 'Human-sized penguin' lived in New Zealand

14 August 2019 *The enormous penguin, as reconstructed by Canterbury Museum*

The remains of a giant penguin the size of a human have been discovered in New Zealand. The fossilised bones are of an animal thought to have been about 1.6m (5ft 3in) tall, weighing up to 80kg (176lb). It lived in the Paleocene Epoch, between 66 and 56 million years ago. The animal, dubbed "monster penguin" by Canterbury Museum, adds to the list of now-extinct gigantic New Zealand fauna. Parrots, eagles, burrowing bats and the moa, a 3.6m-tall bird, also feature.

### Why was the penguin gigantic?

"This is one of the largest penguin species ever found," Paul Scofield, the museum's senior curator, told the BBC. It was specific to the waters of the Southern Hemisphere, he added. Penguins are thought to have become this big because large marine reptiles disappeared from the oceans, around the same time that dinosaurs disappeared.

"Then, for 30 million years, it was the time of the giant penguins," Mr Scofield said.

[Ancient parrot was 1m tall and possibly carnivorous](#)

[Ruffled feathers over fossil bird find](#)

[Baby bird fossil is 'rarest of the rare'](#)

Today's largest species, the Emperor Penguin, grows to about 1.2m tall.

"We think that at the time, animals were evolving very rapidly," Mr Scofield explained. "Water temperatures around New Zealand were ideal back then, around 25C (77F) compared to the 8C we have now."

Image copyright Canterbury museum Image caption It's a small bit of bone - but a sizeable discovery. During the time of the giant penguin, New Zealand was still joined with Australia, which in turn is thought to have been connected to Antarctica.

The new species, *crossvallia waiparensis*, resembles another prehistoric giant penguin, *crossvallia unienwillia*, which was found at a site in Antarctica. According to the researchers, the *crossvallia* penguin's feet probably played a bigger role in swimming than those of modern penguins. It likely shared the waters around New Zealand with "giant turtles, corals and strange-looking sharks," Mr Scofield says.

### Why isn't it around anymore?



Image copyright Canterbury Museum Image caption



It's not entirely clear why the giant penguins disappeared from the waters of the Southern Hemisphere. The most commonly held theory is that it's simply due to growing competition with marine mammals. "At the time giant penguins evolved, the large marine reptiles just had become extinct," Gerald Mayr, another author of the new study, told the BBC.

"In Antarctica and New Zealand, there were no large marine competitors until the arrival of toothed whales and pinnipeds (seals) many million years later."

The extinction of the giant penguins seems to correlate with the rise of these competitors, but the exact reasons for the disappearance of giant penguins are still being discussed, Mr Mayr cautions.

#### **Where was it found?**

The leg bones of the new species were discovered at a site in North Canterbury last year and have since been analysed by an international team. "This site is pretty much unique," Mr Scofield said. "It's a river bed cutting into a cliff."

The place has been the site of fossil finds since the 1980s, and many of the discoveries - like this latest one - are made by dedicated amateur palaeontologists.

## **Trip down the Murray**

On the 18<sup>th</sup> August Peter & Mavis, Robyn & John and Sue & Ken started off on a 3 week trip down the Murray, planning to move on into South Australia and then back through north western Victoria. Peter & Judy will be joining them at Waikerie. Betty had done an enormous amount of planning and organising for the trip but unfortunately had to pull out when she broke her leg.

At the time of writing (25<sup>th</sup> August) we have had stays at Wagga Wagga, Echuca, Swan Hill and Gol Gol (Mildura). Betty's choice of caravan parks has been excellent and our accommodation has been very comfortable so far. The weather has been cool as expected. A bit breezy at times, but quite a warm day yesterday. No rain to worry us, though recent rains in the area have left the countryside looking green and a reasonable amount of water in the rivers and wetlands.

We are building up a good list of birds with visits to some great birding sites. The local communities have developed some excellent wetlands, particularly Marrambidya at Wagga Wagga and Etiwanda at Mildura. We are looking forward to moving on to Waikerie tomorrow and 4 nights there to explore that region.



The Crew



Crimson Rosella – (yellow form)



Great Egret

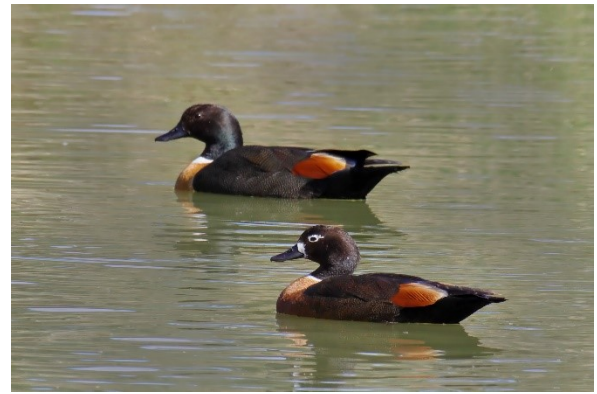


Long-billed Corella





Striated Pardalote



Australian Shelduck



Noisy Miner



Australasian Darter



Australian Wood Duck

Images by Peter Fackender and Ken Brown – Life on the Trip down The Murray





Red-capped Plover



Double-banded Plover

A bit of time out at Windang Island – by Pam Hazelwood



Marsh and Curlew Sandpiper  
wetlands Wilford Lane Milton NSW charles dove 08/2019

Marsh and Curlew Sandpiper



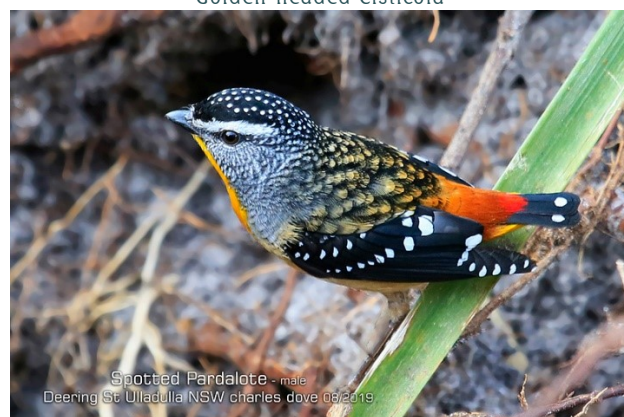
Golden-headed Cisticola  
Wilford Lane Milton NSW charles dove 08/2019

Golden-headed Cisticola



Black-shouldered Kite Mollymook NSW charles dove 08/2019

Black-shouldered Kite



Spotted Pardalote - male  
Deering St Uladulla NSW charles dove 08/2019

Spotted Pardalote

Images by Charles Dove

A few images from down south the migrating birds being due to start arriving soon, so will be keeping an open view of what might arrive this year, we have had a few unusual sightings with the shorebirds and waders down south over the last few years.

1e. The Asian Dowitcher, White-rumped Sandpiper, Inland Dotterel, Hudsonian Godwit along with Sanderlings, Great Knots, Black-tailed Godwits, Marsh Sandpiper etc



**MONTHLY SIGHTINGS: - July/August 2019**

compiled by Darryl Goldrick

SPECIES	NUMBER	DATE	LOCATION	HABITAT	OBSERVER
Australasian Shoveler	1	13/08/2019	Milton	wetland	Charles Dove
Emu	2	2/08/2019	Sassafras Mt	grassland	Charles Dove
Black-winged Stilt	15	13/08/2019	Milton	wetland	Charles Dove
Australasian Grebe	2	27/07/2019	Ulladulla	Dam	Charles Dove
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	5	5/08/2019	Thirroul	Backyard Robinia	Mike Morphet
Red-necked Avocet	1	13/08/2019	Milton	wetland	Charles Dove
Wonga Pigeon	1 heard	5/08/2019	Thirroul	Excelsior Mine Site	Mike Morphet
White-necked Heron	1	28/07/2019	Dolphin Point	Dam	Charles Dove
White-necked Heron	1	18/07/2019	Jamberoo	Paddock	Alan/Anne Cousins
Eastern Great Egret	1	12/08/2019	Al. Park Bypass	Fence	Alan/Anne Cousins
Red-capped Plover	7	14/08/2019	Lake Tabourie	Beach	Charles Dove
Black-browed Albatross	3	30/07/2019	Ulladulla	Ocean	Charles Dove
Black-browed Albatross	5	10/08/2019	Bellambi	Offshore	Bill/Joan Zealey
Double-banded Plover	7	14/08/2019	Lake Tabourie	Beach	Charles Dove
Hooded Plover	2	24/07/2019	Ulladulla	Beach	Charles Dove
Hooded Plover	2	14/08/2019	Dolphin Point	Tidal Rock	Charles Dove
Masked Lapwing	2ad + 4 chicks	7/08/2019	Bulli	Median	Mike Morphet
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	9	2/08/2019	Milton	overhead	Charles Dove
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	3	13/08/2019	Tarrawanna	Escarpment	Anne Cousins
Kelp Gull	2	9/08/2019	Bellambi	Rock Shelf	Tom/Joan Wylie
Eastern Osprey	1	24/07/2019	Ulladulla	overhead	Charles Dove
Black-shouldered Kite	2	5/08/2019	Mollymook	overhead	Charles Dove
Black-shouldered Kite	1	23/08/2019	Oak Flats	Hovering-h'way I'change	Darryl Goldrick
Square-tailed Kite	2	14/08/2019	Lake Tabourie	Overhead	Charles Dove
Square-tailed Kite	1	9/08/2019	Balgownie	O'head	Pam Hazlewood
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	2	24/07/2019	Mollymook	mixed Forest	Charles Dove
Collared Sparrowhawk	1	2/08/2019	Milton	overhead	Charles Dove
Marsh Sandpiper	1	13/08/2019	Milton	wetland	Charles Dove
Curlew Sandpiper	2	13/08/2019	Milton	wetland	Charles Dove
Nankeen Kestrel	2	2/08/2019	Milton	overhead	Charles Dove
Nankeen Kestrel	2	13/08/2019	Milton	wetland	Charles Dove
Bar-tailed Godwit	1	15/08/2019	Burrill Lake	Sandbar	Charles Dove
Eastern Curlew	1	15/08/2019	Burrill Lake	Sandbar	Charles Dove
Purple Swamphen	1	15/08/2019	Thirroul	Road nature strip	Mike Morphet
Striated Thornbill	7	26/07/2019	Lake Conjola	Sandmine	Charles Dove
Brown Thornbill	5	4/08/2019	Mollymook	mixed Forest	Charles Dove
Spotted Pardalote	2	26/07/2019	Lake Conjola	Sandmine	Charles Dove
Spotted Pardalote	2	27/07/2019	Ulladulla	Creek	Charles Dove
Spotted Pardalote	2	4/08/2019	Ulladulla	roadside	Charles Dove
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	several	All July	Balgownie	Yard	Terry Edwell
Fuscous Honeyeater	1	24/07/2019	Dolphin Point	Mixed Forest	Charles Dove
Scarlet Honeyeater	several	All July	Balgownie	Yard	Terry Edwell
Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike	1	29/07/2019	Corrimal	Power line, Tarrawanna Rd	Mike Morphet
Australian Raven	7	31/07/2019	Corrimal	Nature strip, Cresting Ave	Mike Morphet
Golden-headed Cisticola	12	13/08/2019	Milton	wetland	Charles Dove

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

## Links



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