

Queensland Wader Study Group Newsletter No 5 March 1992

The Queensland Wader Study Group (QWSG) is a special interest group of the Queensland Ornithological Society Inc.

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QWSG NEWSLETTER

Contributions to the newsletter should be addressed to A. Geering and M. Bernard. Contributions can also be sent via fax (please forewarn us if you intend to use fax). Newsletters are published in March, June, September and December. Copy deadline for the next newsletter is May 31st, 1993. Opinions expressed in this newsletter are those of the individual contributors and are not necessarily those of the QWSG, nor the Queensland Ornithological Society.

Editorial

Firstly, we would like to thank all contributors to this newsletter. Our job has been made much easier. Please do not be shy about nominating yourself to write articles like trip reports. We like to hear views from all perspectives.

The leg-flagging program is proving to be very successful. Some species have only been banded in small numbers and already evidence on migratory behaviour is rapidly accumulating. In the next few months, most waders will be heading north so be on the lookout for leg-flagged waders, and send the sightings in to us. We collate the sightings, and send them to Australasian Wader Studies Group. Try and make notes when you see a leg-flagged wader eg. number and species of waders in the immediate area, presence of breeding plumage, length of time that the bird was at the site, activity of the bird (ie. was it feeding or roosting).

In a few months we will have a full year of count data. A report on the results will be given in the next newsletter.

Finally, subscriptions for the majority of members are now due. Even if you feel that your work or family commitments may prevent you from participating in a lot of the group activities please consider rejoining QWSG if you support our cause. We have many ongoing expenses like maintenance of equipment.

Andrew Geering and Margaret Bernard

Protection of roost sites

QWSG is concerned about the obvious disturbance to roosting waders that is occurring at a number of roost sites around Moreton Bay. The declaration of the Marine Park and the increased interest of the State Government in management of the natural resources of the Bay will hopefully bring about some form of protection for these roost sites. At many locations on the mainland shoreline, birds have apparently been forced to roost on artificial substrates that are only temporary and QWSG will continue to monitor what happens to the birds when roosting options are further limited. On Moreton and Stradbroke Islands, people and birds are competing for space at places like Amity and Mirapool. There are no easy solutions -to these management problems, but it must be remembered that the populations of waders in Moreton Bay are second to none and we must take great care of these birds. With little effort we can accommodate roost sites for waders along the Moreton Bay foreshores.

It is appropriate that QWSG develops management guidelines for the roost sites. We probably have the best knowledge of the use of these sites and are aware of the problems that exist. If people would like to send their comments, QWSG will attempt to address the issue and make recommendations and suggestions to the appropriate authorities and companies.

The problem of disturbance of roost sites is discussed by D. L. Helmers:

"Migratory shorebirds require substantial energy in the form of fat reserves to fuel their migration. Disturbance to migrating shorebirds can be energetically expensive as they increase escape attempts. Limiting access to areas of high concentrations of migratory shorebirds will decrease these unnecessary flights induced by beachcombers, off-road vehicles, dogs, cats, and so forth" ... "During high tide, however, narrow stretches of habitat limit shorebirds foraging or roosting. This is when shorebirds are exceptionally vulnerable to disturbances."

"Areas with large numbers of roosting or foraging shorebirds, and with little available habitat should be restricted or totally closed to avoid disturbance from recreational use. For example, areas known to be roost sites (such as beaches, tips of barrier islands, or portions of salt marsh) should be posted. Buffer zone that are a minimum of 50 metres from the mean high tide mark should be created."

Helmers, D. L. 1992. *Shorebird Management Manual*. Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, Manomet, Massachusetts.
Peter Driscoll

QWSG Manual

A number of us are compiling a QWSG manual. The objective of this manual is not to give a comprehensive account of methodology, but to have a simple introduction and guide to QWSG activities. For example, a step by step list of instructions for cannon netting will be provided. It is hoped that by providing this information in hard copy, then less experienced people will have more guidance on what to do and therefore operations will be run more efficiently and enjoyably. Other topics such as boating (operation and care of our boats and boating safety) and survey procedures will also be covered.

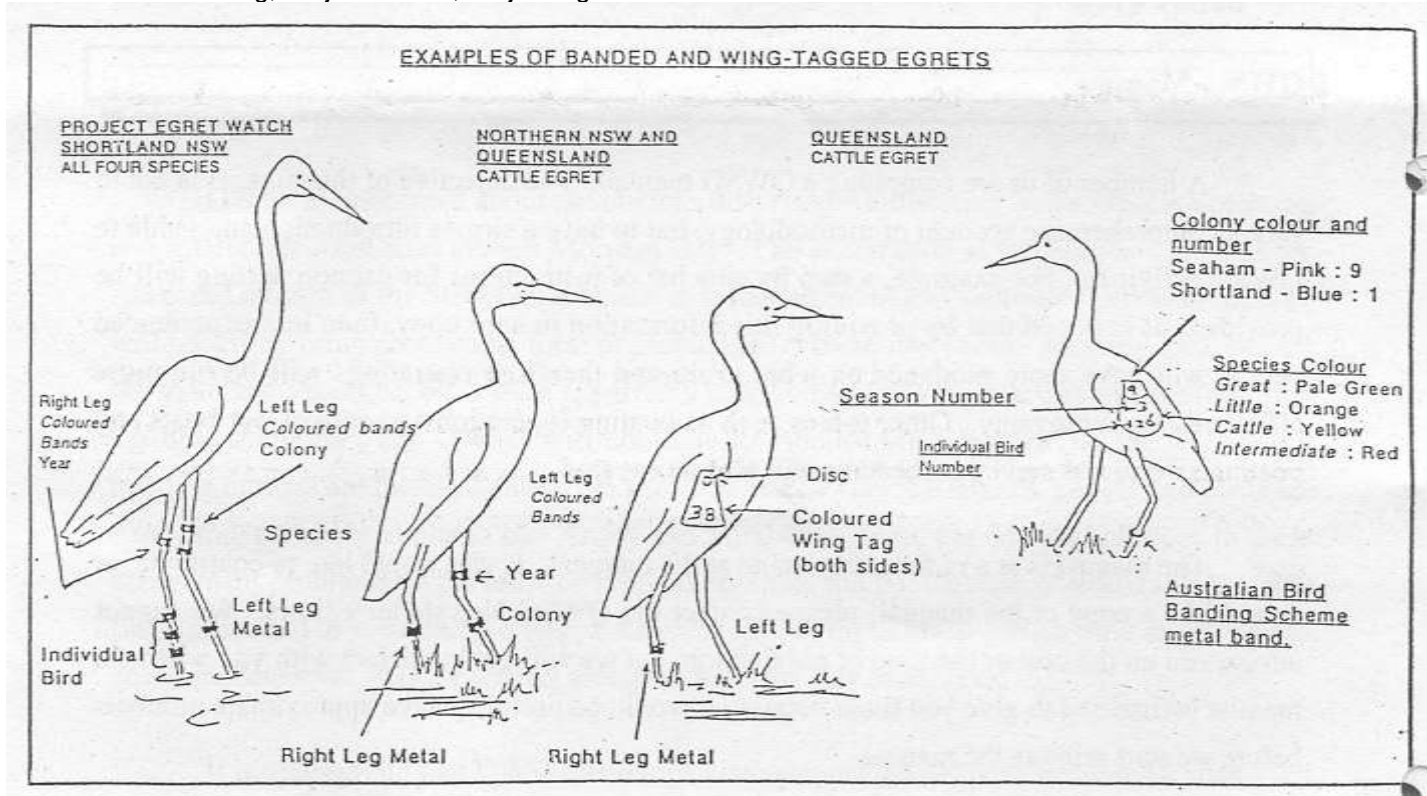
The manual is at a rudimentary stage at the moment. If you would like to contribute, or would like a copy of the manual please contact the QWSG Newsletter editors. We cannot, advise you on the cost or the time of publication, but we will get in contact with you when the manual is finalised to give you these details. It would be useful to have approximate numbers before we start printing the manual.

Project Egret Watch

Project Egret Watch is a research project with its headquarters at the Shortland Wetlands Centre in Newcastle, NSW. With the assistance of over 200 volunteer observers throughout south-eastern Australia and New Zealand, the project is investigating the breeding biology, migration and ecology of egrets and other herons in Australia.

Egrets are being wing-tagged at seven breeding colonies in northern NSW and at Bracken Ridge, Gympie and Bundaberg in Queensland. With this expansion of the project, new observers are needed in Queensland. Observers are required to look out for tagged egrets and to provide information about unmarked egrets and herons on a year round basis. Important information needed now is the location of breeding colonies in southern Queensland, and the number of pairs using each colony.

It is only through the assistance of volunteer observers that the project is able to monitor the movements of these birds and it is hoped that this success can be repeated in southern Queensland. Sightings of tagged birds should be forwarded to Project Egret Watch at The Wetlands Central, xxxxxxxxxxxx, NSW 2xxx. Telephone (0xx) xx xxxx. Enquiries from people interested in becoming observers are also welcome.



Pimparaa River

The State Government has decided that the proposed mixed-use development known as 'The Lagoons at Pimpama' remains unsubstantiated on ecological, economic, social and other grounds and would be inconsistent with the Government's strategic planning initiatives for the area, in particular.

- the, draft Moreton Bay Strategic Plan; and
- the joint State Government/Albert Shire Council Strategic Planning work for the Shire.

These views have been conveyed to the Albert Shire Council which now has rejected the, application.

Telescopes

The QWSG may be able to purchase telescopes at a discounted price if we bulk order. Let Gary Harch know if you are interested in buying a telescope.

Beach Thick-Knees

The QWSG is seeking more information on the location of Beach Thick-knees. If you have any records from the past or know of the location of birds at present, send them, along and we can possibly build up a picture of the numbers of birds around Moreton Bay and elsewhere. They have been disappearing from areas farther south with encroaching development and are considered a "vulnerable" species. Keeping a track of their numbers in Queensland may help in preventing farther decline in their numbers.

The not-so-elusive Beach Thick-Knee

by Beverley Durrant

On 4/7/91, on a mainland beach opposite the southern end of Bribie Island and directly in front of the access road to Pebble Beach, to the delighted but disbelieving gaze of observers, stood a magnificent specimen of a Beach Thick-knee, *Burhinus neglectus*. The bird walked the kilometre stretch of beach for two or three hours before disappearing into mangroves to the north-western end of the beach and nearer to the Bribie Island Bridge, rarely to be seen again on that strip.

On 19/9/91 he was joined by a second bird and they adopted as their territory the mangrove strip between the southern side of Bribie Island Bridge to the beginning of Pebble Beach; the whole area from Spinnaker Sound Marina to Godwin Beach being known as Sandstone Point.

Observation of the Thick-knees since their first sighting has continued on a weekly basis to date. The birds appear as the tide begins to recede and spend most of the day walking, sitting, standing and foraging on exposed banks. They seem to feed mainly on soldier crabs, *Mictyria longicarpus*, but also appear to extract something, perhaps marine worms, from beneath the sand. Yabbie claws, *Callinassa australiensis*, are also favoured. One bird was seen to eat nine soldier crabs in ten minutes after which fluid was emitted from the bill ranging from a few drops to a dribble with occasionally a strong spurt. After feeding the bill is often cleaned in shallow pools.

Most of the Thick-knees' day is spent on the tidal flats. Always alert, they can stand immobile for quite long periods. In the hottest part of the day or on a rising tide they can be found sitting under mangroves or sometimes in long grass above the shore line. The observed activity of the birds tends to point to them being more diurnal than nocturnal.

Mid-March 1992 brought heavy rain, strong winds and tides over 2 metres. Cyclone Fran was hovering off the coast and the thick-knees became adventurous, appearing on 21/3/92 on the beach below the Spinnaker Sound units on the northern side of Bribie Island Bridge, their foraging range extending as far as the entrance to Spinnaker Sound Marina. They rested occasionally during the day in tall grasses above the shore but their favourite place was under a small mangrove tree near a storm water drain outlet. They delighted in drinking and bathing in the fresh water, immersing and shaking the head first, then the body similarly, after which preening began which included the stretching of one leg and one wing together, first on one side and then the other.

From 21/3/92 until 22/5/92 the birds spent their days principally at Spinnaker Sound but at dusk flew back across the bridge in the direction of Pebble Beach.

Sunday, 2/5/92 of the long week end of 1-3/5/92 found the Thick-knees sharing the exposed mud flats at Spinnaker Sound with a lot of human activity such as the presence of adults and children engaged in playing, fishing and yabbie pumping, many boats entering and leaving the marina and fishing boats just offshore. Although alert at all times the birds appeared quite unconcerned, feeding on discarded yabbie claws and probing with their bills the depressions left by the yabbie pumps. I was sitting close to the beach and on a few occasions, whilst I remained quiet, they actually approached me to within 5 metres.

Perhaps Sunday's activity was a bit much for on Monday, 3/5/92 the birds were discovered on vacant land between the Spinnaker Sound units and Bribie Island Bridge, above the storm water drain out-let but at least 150 metres from the high tide mark. They alternated between sitting and standing on bare ground, fully exposed, in the paddock. One bird appeared to peck at insects around sparse tufts of low grass.

As the tide receded the birds would move down to the mud flats to feed, bathe and preen and return to Pebble Beach just on dusk. Until 14/3/92 the birds continued to roost in the paddock looking completely out of place, and bearing with equanimity one day of constant light rain. After that date, which coincided with the fresh water ceasing, to flow from the storm water outlet drain, the birds returned to Pebble Beach.

On 12/10/92 the caretaker of Oyster leases at Sandstone Point, who regularly patrols the area, reported that he had seen a bird's egg, which he thought belonged to the Thick-knees, on the sand above high tide mark. On 15/10/92 he reported that he had not seen the Thick-knees for some days and, therefore, no activity around the nest.

On inspection an egg was found in a shallow scrape of sand with a second empty scrape about a metre above and slightly to the right of the first. The egg was creamy white with fine brown streaks and larger dark brown splashes, about the size of a small hen's egg but more elongated at one end. There was no sign of the birds and as dead leaves had blown into both scrapes, and absence of claw marks, it was concluded the nest had been abandoned. Photographs were taken with as little disturbance as possible.

On 17/10/92 the birds were seen again both at Spinnaker Sound and Pebble Beach but not near the nest site. On 29/10/92, the egg had vanished. A high tide of 2.42 metres on 28/10/92 had risen above the nest site but not as high as the second scrape.

Although the birds have remained sedentary at Sandstone Point since 4/7/91 the following Beach Thick-knee sightings in the Pumicestone Passage area have been reported:

16/10/89 - 2114/91, two birds (J. Dening); northern tip of Bribie Island and feeding at Golden Beach, Caloundra
4/7/91 - to date, two birds (B. Durrant; J. Tilly; J. Corney); Sandstone Point area
2/10/91, one bird (J. Tilly); shore near Buckley's Hole Environmental Park, Bribie Island July 1992, two birds (?); White patch, Bribie Island
9/12/92, two birds flying south (G. Cameron); northern tip of Bribie Island, opposite Golden Beach, Caloundra

The Beach Thick-knee departure date from Caloundra of 21/4/91 and the first sighting of one bird at Pebble Beach on 4/7/91 tends to indicate the same birds had merely changed their area. The other sightings could be the same birds occasionally venturing further afield.

Maybe this pair will succeed in rearing a chick this year but as so little is known of the Beach Thick-knee, and virtually nothing of its behaviour during courtship and mating, perhaps there is a trained observer willing to seize an opportunity, towards the end of September/beginning of October, to enlighten the Bird World.

Blakers, M., Davies, S. J. J. F., and Reilly, P. N. 1984. *The Atlas of Australian Birds*. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press.

Pringle, J. D. 1987. *The Shorebirds of Australia*. Angus and Robertson.'

Trip Reports

Bishop Island (10th January)

What a great way to start the year! Not only did we manage to capture and band 70 shorebirds but we got our first ever international recovery of a banded shorebird, a Curlew Sandpiper banded in Taiwan. A look at band recoveries between Australia and Taiwan (Pook, 1992) shows that there have been 13 recoveries between the two countries so far. Only two birds have been banded in Taiwan and later recovered in Australia. These are a Large Sand Plover (recovered at Roebuck Bay, Broome) and a Grey-tailed Tattler (also recovered at Roebuck Bay, Broome). The 11 remaining records are all of birds banded in Australia and recovered in Taiwan. They are a Ruddy Turnstone (banded at Queenscliff, Victoria), 3 Grey-tailed Tattlers (all banded at Roebuck Bay), 1 Terek Sandpiper (banded at Kooragang Island, NSW), 2 Curlew Sandpipers (banded at Pipe Clay Lagoon, Tasmania; Roebuck Bay), 3 Red-necked Stints (banded at Ralphs Bay, Tasmania; Port Augusta; Port Augusta), 1 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (banded at Werribee, sewage farm, Victoria). The disparity between Taiwan and Australia in the number of recaptures is to be expected given the greater banding effort in Australia and considering that many birds passing through Taiwan do not pass as far south as Australia during the non-breeding season.

We had a great turnout for the day with about 20 people waiting at the gate of the Port of Brisbane at 7 am. Some bad luck with gate security may mean a different approach when seeking permission to band at Bishop Island. Despite the delay in getting in, we still managed to set 3 cannon nets in time for high tide.

We were surprised to find the birds extremely wary and difficult to twinkle toward the nets. This could be caused by increased human disturbance in the area causing birds to be more skittish, or perhaps it was because it was quite late by the time we came to fire the net, and the birds were getting ready to return to the feeding grounds to resume feeding with the falling tide. Another problem we had, was with birds consistently shying from the area immediately in front of the net. It seemed they were able to recognise the net despite, the camouflage of dead seagrass placed over it. It is a common problem in most wader studies that catches are, on average, biased in favour of young birds, maybe because they are less wary of unfamiliar objects on their roosts.

Despite these minor problems, we managed to catch 56 birds with the large net. Later, while banding, we noticed a flock of Red-necked Stints feeding in front of our second net. Being a good opportunist, Peter fired the net and we nabbed a further 14 Stints. This made a total for the day of 26 Red-necked Stint, 19 Great Knot, 20 Curlew Sandpiper, 4 Mongolian Plover and 1 Red Knot.

Many Great Knots were still completing their primary moult suggesting they arrived in Moreton Bay comparatively late. This supports some count data in western Moreton Bay showing that numbers of Great Knot do not build up until November/December, compared with the main arrival of, most species in Moreton Bay in September/October.

One personal observation after an absence from Brisbane of over a year was the closure of Lytton rubbish dump. While much of the roosting site at Lytton has been filled, there still remains a large area available for waders to use as a high tide roost. I hope the area will be used more wisely in the future, perhaps as an observatory for shorebirds linked to the mangrove boardwalk recently built in the Wynnum area.

Pook, J. (1992). Banding round-n complete list. *The Stilt* **20**, 51-76
Jeremy Thompson

Cabbage Tree Creek (30th January)

Despite considerable energy and enthusiasm, our luck deserted us on this day. The tide did not come in as far as we expected, the birds preferred to stand in shallow water and the outcome was that they were too far out to be in netting range. After all the effort setting up, it seemed a waste not to use the nets, so we decided to leave them as they were, minus the projectiles and detonator wires, and come back and try again on the following Tuesday. One drawback - high tide was at 7:00 am.

The alarm woke me up at 2:45 am. I did not feel like breakfast because I hadn't properly digested dinner. There was a knock at the door at 3:00 am, I hopped into Peter Driscoll's Lada, we stopped briefly to pick up Gary Harch, and once again we were down at Cabbage Tree Creek. It was still pitch dark. Nigel Roberts new four good humoured insomniacs from Griffith University who also volunteered to come along.

This time, things ran very smoothly. We caught 58 Bar-tailed Godwits, 3 Great Knots, and 2 Crested Terns. 8 Bar-tailed Godwits were retraps: 3 were banded at Cabbage Tree Creek and 5 were banded at Bishop Island. All but two birds were in good condition after netting. Two Godwits, which were suffering from mild stress-induced myopathy, responded almost instantly to a honey solution given to them. Immediately after they were treated, they stood up and flew away. A very encouraging response.

Many thanks go to the fifteen or so people who turned up on the Saturday, but were unrewarded. For Paul Flower, this was his second time netting and on both occasions there were no birds trapped (he jested that perhaps he has a jinx).

Andrew Geering

Moreton Island (19th February)

Our trip to Moreton Island started with a few problems. Peter had some troubles with the rubber dinghy and we had more people and luggage than transport. However, we arrived at our camp just before the rain.

The next morning, we went out to find a spot to lay down our cannon net. The rest of the day was spent setting up our camp properly and having a swim, which everyone enjoyed very much. Margaret arrived with some friends to give us a hand the next day.

Sunday started as usual, early, 5:30 am (luckily not for all). We packed up camp, took Peter's car to the ferry and commenced catching birds. The earlier group had everything ready, so we only needed to wait for the birds to settle in front of the net. Our catch was successful overall. We fired two nets: in the first net, we caught 17 Eastern Curlew and 17 Bar-tailed Godwit (thanks to a 'kind' driver, our catch would have been much higher); in the second net, we caught 8 Pied Oystercatchers.

I feel that overall everybody had a good time. Participant's on the trip: Peter and Sam Driscoll, George and Simon Klemmt, Margaret Bernard, Andrew Geering, Beth Smyth, Ian Freeman, Karen Wright, Tony Rowland and Bernard Terry. Our special thanks go to Bernard Terry for providing us with his vehicle and communication equipment for the weekend. We hope to see you all again on our next trip.

George Klemmt

Editors note: we join George in thanking Bernard for the use of his 4WD, which was essential for our operations. The floor of his car resembled the beach after the 'troops' had used it. Please do not let this put you off volunteering your car for transport!

Wader signs

Species	Location	Date	Obs	Comments
1 Oriental Plover	Wynnum Boat Harbour, Brisbane	20.9.92	CC	Sighted at roost.
1 Oriental Plover	Karrasch's Dam, Lockyer Valley	25.9.91	RH	
3 Lesser Golden Plover	Seven Mile Lagoon, Lockyer Valley	18.9.92	RH	Lesser Golden Plovers were also sighted at this location on 30.9.92 (1, bird), 7.10.92 (1 bird), 9.10.92 (2 birds), 10.10.92 (3,birds).
1 Little Curlew	Seven Mile Lagoon, Lockyer Valley	2.10.92	RH	This bird departed on 29.10.92. It was always seen in the tussock grasslands, rather than on the exposed mudflats.
1 Painted Snipe	Woodlands, Lockyer Valley	5.10.92	RH	Male bird.
1 Greenshank	Seven Mile Lagoon, Lockyer Valley	9.10.92	RH	
1 Ruddy Turnstone	Seven Mile Lagoon Lockyer Valley	9.10.92	CD RJ RH	Sighted on mudflat. The bird was in breeding plumage. Not seen again on the next morning.
1 Australian Pratincole	Seven Mile Lagoon, Lockyer Valley	11.10.92	RH PMcC	Adult bird. A second adult was sighted by RH on 19.10.92. These birds were last sighted on 29.10.92
6 Painted Snipe	Lake Clarendon, Lockyer Valley	13.10.92	CD RH	
1 Painted Snipe	Placid Hdls, Lockyer Valley	18.11.92	CD RH	Male bird.
1 Wood Sandpiper	Placid Hills, Lockyer Valley	25.11.92	CD RH	Last sighted on 29.11.92.
150-200 Oriental Pratincole	Seven Mile Lagoon, Lockyer Valley	27.11.92	AS RH	These birds were resident for ca 16 days. The last sighting was of 6 birds in the afternoon of 13.12.92.
1 Oriental Plover	Fisherman Island	9.3.03	PD	On mudflat at low tide.

*Sightings of waders in the Lockyer Valley are extracted from the Toowoomba Bird Club Newsletter No. 204.

**Abbreviations used for observers are CC (Chris Corben); CD (Col Dollery); PD (Peter Driscoll); RH (Rod Hobson), RJ. (Russell Jago); PMcC (Pat McConnell); AS (Andrew Stafford).

Leg-flagged Waders,

I have received copies of articles written by Clive Minton and Mark Barter which will be published in The Stilt in April. With permission, I have paraphrased portions of these articles to show how sightings of leg-flagged individuals by QOS and QWSG members have increased our understanding of the migratory behaviour of waders.

About 14,500 waders have been leg-flagged in Australasia since January 1990. Colours which are used are green for Moreton Bay, orange for Victoria, yellow for north-west WA, and white for New Zealand. For Victoria, the majority of leg-flagged waders are Red-necked Stints (57%) and Curlew Sandpipers (28%). Bar-tailed Godwits, which the Queensland Wader Study Group (QWSG) commonly traps here in Moreton Bay, are rarely trapped in Victoria (1.6%).

There were two sightings (Rod Hobson; John McLean) of orange leg-flagged Red-necked Stints in Queensland during September 1992. These sightings suggest that Red-necked Stints migrate through Queensland to Victoria. The importance of this migration route is unclear as there have been relatively few sightings compared with the large number of flagged birds (5981).

Jeremy Thompson sighted (April 1992) three leg-flagged Bar-tailed Godwits near Kyushu, Japan, which were from Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand. These sightings suggest that individuals from widely dispersed non-breeding areas use the same 'stop-over' sites on their return journey to the breeding grounds.

There were two sightings of orange leg-flagged Red Knots in Moreton Bay (Margery Plymire and Peter Driscoll; Marjorie Andrews) during October 1992. This is the first evidence of a link between the Red Knots in Victoria and Queensland. I have just been informed that two Red Knots banded in Moreton Bay in 1990 have been retrapped in New Zealand earlier this month. Many orange leg-flagged Red Knots have also been sighted in New Zealand. These results suggest that Red Knots refuel in Australia before migrating to New Zealand.

David Stewart, Don Gaydon and Rod Hobson sighted orange leg-flagged Sharp-tailed Sandpipers in SE Queensland during 1992. These sightings are consistent with previous findings that the major migration route for Sharp-tailed Sandpipers to and from Victoria is along the eastern seaboard.

Three sightings (Danny Rogers; John Crowhurst; Maraery Plymire and Peter Driscoll) of orange leg-flagged Curlew Sandpipers in Queensland during spring 1992 have provided the first evidence that this species migrates through Queensland to Victoria.

The only significant catch of Sanderlings in Australia was 208 birds at Killarney Beach (near Port Fairy, Victoria) on 2nd March 1991. Already there have been seven sightings of these birds. Four sightings in Japan (Jeremy Thompson) suggest that this, country may be a major 'Stop-over' during migration.

Finally, one other exciting sighting (Peter Driscoll and Andrew Geering) was of a yellow flagged Grey-tailed Tattler at Amity Point, North Stradbroke Island, in November 1992. This bird was banded near Broome in August 1992. This cross country movement is totally unexpected.

Andrew Geering

Limited Edition Print

Barry Ingham is releasing a limited edition print called 'Morning Mist', which features a pelican. Barry is an eminent wildlife-artist and some of his many achievements include being a finalist in the prestigious James Hardie Wildlife Art Prize in 1991 and President of the Queensland Wildlife Artists Society for the last three years. He has exhibited all over Australia and in the United States of America. Some other print details are: the image size is 390 x 490 mm; the print size is 490 x 650 mm; the print run is 850 and all prints are hand signed and numbered; the paper type is Mohawk Superfine which has a 300 year lasting period; the inks are fade resistant for 75 years.

The price of this print is \$110:00. If you purchase a print and mention that you are a QWSG member or saw this advertisement in the QWSG Newsletter, then Barry will give 1/3 of his proceeds to the QWSG.

Activities

For netting activities, please confirm with Peter Driscoll three days in advance for confirmation of time and place. In the case of weekend trips please confirm at least 1 week in advance. For the wader counts, please ring Ian Gynther, David Stewart, Kees Hulsman or Peter Driscoll. All completed count forms should be returned to Peter Driscoll.

Wader Counts (general monitoring)

Saturday 10th Apr.	High of 1.91 in at 11:55 am.
Saturday 24th Apr.	High of 1.90 in at 10:37 am.
Saturday 8th May	High of 1.90 in at 10:51 am.
Saturday 26th June	High of 1.93 in at 2:30 pm.
Saturday 24th July	High of 2.04 in at 1:09 pm.
Saturday 21st Aug.	High of 2.20 in at noon

Cannon Netting

Fri 9th – Sun 11th Apr. Amity Spit (Nth Stradbroke Is) & Reeders Point (Moreton Is tentative) - high of 1.91 in at 11:55 am Easter Saturday - can be one day only - please enquire.

Sun 2nd - Mon 3rd May Labour day weekend - Cabbage Tree Ck - high of 2.23 in at 6:41 am Monday, - set nets Sunday afternoon - help needed either day.
Sun 20th June Possible new site - not confirmed. High of 1.83.at 9:21 am
Fri 23rd - Sun 25th July Moreton Island- high of 2.04 in at 1:09 pm on Saturday. Barge on Friday night. Preferably enquire 10 days before.

Joint. QWSG/Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland (WPSO) activities

Wed 12th May, 7.30 pm.

Peter Driscoll is giving a talk to the Brisbane West Branch of WPSQ on the waders of Moreton Bay. Venue: Indooroopilly Uniting Church Hall (base of church) which is opposite McDonalds at the back of Indooroopilly Shoppingtown.

Sat 15th May, 12.00 noon.

Nudgee Beach Field Study Centre - wader identification day/BBQ/net repair session. Bring your own drinks and BBQ food.