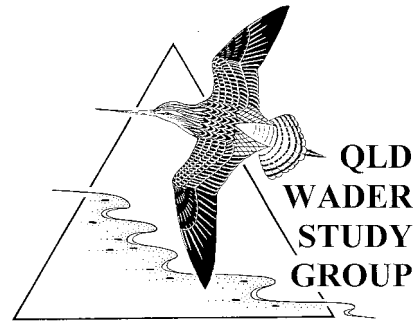


QUEENSLAND WADER



Issue number 056

June, July, August 2006

Newsletter of the Queensland Wader Study Group (QWSG), a special interest group of Birds Queensland Incorporated.

Burnett-Mary Shorebird Project Successfully Completes First Roost Mapping Field Survey

The QWSG has completed the first field survey of wader roost sites in the southern section of the Burnett-Mary Natural Resource Management region (Fig. 1). Wader roosts from Pt Vernon in northern Hervey Bay north to the Burnett River mouth and Moore Park were surveyed during the weekend of 25-26 February 2006.

The survey confirmed many roosts identified during a reconnaissance undertaken in December 2005 and found some new roosts. This comprehensive identification of the roosts can be achieved by having many people out in the field at the one time. The QWSG members were supported by many local bird watchers. The key to this survey was the organisation and planning done in the lead up to the survey. Kirsty Balmer undertook this work with funding from the project. A great many boats and small teams of people were needed to cover the groups of sites (Eli Creek, O'Reagans Creek, Toogoom Ck, Coonarr Ck, Theodolite Ck, Burrum River, Elliot Heads, Burnett River and the Port, Skyring estuary and Moore Park). Each team had a map and GPS reference points to help them locate the roosts. Many thanks to the participants who were: Don and Lesley Bradley, Linda Cross, Rob Kernot, Jill Denning, Barbara Dickson, Judy Coles, Ivell and Jim Whyte, Heather Smith, Dez Wells, Andrew Geering, Floss Wainwright, Ken Cowell, Joyce Harding, John Bell, Dennis and Lorna Johnson, Bob and June Gleeson, Sandra Harding, Chris Barnes, David Milton, Peter Fraser, Peter Pearson and John Gatley.

A total of 26 QWSG members and interested locals participated in the surveys. A total of 29 wader roosts were identified and mapped with GPSs and the coordinates marked on aerial photographs. These photographs are now with the Burnett-Mary NRM GIS (Geographic Information Systems) officer, Ms Alice Fisher. Alice will use these maps and the coordinates to make a series of shapefiles that the local governments in the region can include in their own town planning GISs. Once they have these shapefiles, the planners will have a better knowledge of where waders are roosting in their region. Thus, we hope that this will lead to better coastal planning for another section of the coast. QWSG have already completed a similar mapping exercise in the southern Great Sandy Strait with financial support from the federal government's Natural Heritage Trust. This current project is building on that base and allowing us to extend the mapping further north. The project plans to map all wader roosts between Pt Vernon and Tannum Sands, south of Gladstone by mid 2007.

Highlights among the 3450 waders of 25 species counted include 745 Bar-tailed Godwit, almost 600 Eastern Curlew and 550 Lesser Sand Plovers. The roost with the largest count was O'Reagans Ck mouth north of Pt Vernon. Here, Joyce Harding and John Bell saw 400 Bar-tailed Godwit and 300 Great Knot among over 820 birds. Five Beach Stone Curlew were seen, 2 at Eli Ck mouth by Bob and June Gleeson, and 3, including a juvenile at Dr May's Is in the mouth of the Elliot River. These latter birds were recorded by Ivell and Jim Whyte, Heather Smith and Dennis and Lorna Johnson. Linda Cross and Rob Kernot were also lucky enough to see a Wood Sandpiper in a small creek draining into their site south of the Bundaberg Port Authority wetlands.

A talk was also held at the Elliot Heads Community Hall on the project and about waders. Ivell and Linda presented powerpoint presentations that were enjoyed by about 15 people. David Milton was interviewed for the local Channel 7 news and they filmed Ivell and Linda's talks.

The next survey will need more people as we intend to cover more sites. This survey will be held on the weekend of 21 and 22 October 2006. During this survey we plan to get a second count at the sites already visited and to map and count the more remote northern sites. This will hopefully locate and map all the roosts in the region. Kirsty will be in touch with people who have helped so far and will be interested in finding more people who are willing to participate in the survey. If you are interested please contact Kirsty on xxxx@xxxx.com.au or phone 07 xxxx xxxx.

Sandra Harding, David Milton and Kirsty Balmer



Figure 1. Map of the Burnett-Mary Natural Resource Management Group region showing the area surveyed during the February field activity in yellow.

Editor's Note: Sorry the map is dark.

- The dashed outer line is the BMRG management boundary.
- The line from Gladstone to Hervey Bay is the October Survey
- The line from Bundaberg to Hervey Bay is the February Survey
- The line from Hervey Bay to Tin Can Bay is the Previous Survey

Port of Brisbane Corporation Count Results – 2005

Once again QWSG conducted thorough monthly counts for the Port of Brisbane Corporation (PBC) at the Port of Brisbane situated at the mouth of the Brisbane River during 2005. As per the previous year's counts, they were conducted on the day before, or after the scheduled monthly count day set down for the QWSG count programme.

The methodology used for the counts remains the same as previous years, with numbers being listed under the appropriate habitat the birds were using, (Dry open Area, Wet Margin, Broken Ground and Bund Wall). A total of 51,416 waders were counted during 2005, which does not include the waterbirds. This number was less than the previous two year counts of (56,124 for 2004 and 57,302 for 2003). It is possible that the reduced numbers of waders is due to the filling in of the older sites, as the formation of the new ponds appears to be attracting more waders, with a wader count total for the first three months of 2006 reaching nearly 30,000 birds.

Significant changes took place in the PBC reclamation area during the year as some of the older sites were partially filled in and new sites being constructed within the new expanded outer bund wall.

S1 – the majority of this 21 hectare site has been filled, with only a very small area remaining at the southern end of it (around 5%), which was used by the breeding Red-capped Plover and Black-winged Stilt. Chestnut Teal also used the area for breeding with 4 ducklings being counted in March.

S2 – most of this 18 hectare site has also been filled, with a portion being left (around 30%), that attracted 278 Red-necked Avocets in September, 1435 Curlew Sandpiper, 1252 Red-necked Stint in November and 1729 Red-necked Stint in December.

S3A – this 18 hectare site was productive for migratory and resident waders during the year. Best numbers were 754 Pacific Golden Plover, 924 Lesser Sand Plover and 308 Greater Sand Plover in January. The February count produced 1076 Red-necked Stint, 698 Grey-tailed Tattler and 610 Curlew Sandpiper using the site. Good numbers of Red-necked Avocet were also attracted to it during the year, with the best count being 521 in May.

S3B – a smaller 10 hectare site along side S3A, with fewer species and numbers, but a few good figures include 666 Pacific Golden Plover in November and 511 of the same species in December.

J Paddock – this site was completely filled by the middle of the year, with only a handful of birds using it for the first four months.

Area 5 – the 12 hectare sited has now been transformed into a wader roost and was officially opened in April 2005. The site is not drawing any significant numbers of waders at present, however, a count of 885 Black-winged Stilt was recorded for June, and the site does have the potential to attract waders once the port expansion is completed in many years to come.

Claypan – the largest site to count, which is still the favourite spot for Eastern Curlew and Whimbrel, with the biggest number being 280 Eastern Curlew in November and 122 Whimbrel in December. This site also recorded 6 Red-kneed Dotterel in May and 161 Red Knot in September.

Visitors Centre – although the lake site does not attract many wader species a Latham's Snipe was recorded for February and the area continues to support a good number and variety of water birds. Breeding records for Dusky Moorhen and Purple Swamphen are numerous, and a single Chestnut Teal breeding record (5 ducklings) was recorded in August. An immature Buff-banded Rail was recorded in March, which would also suggest breeding of this species at the site.

New sea wall & internal bunds – progress of the formation of the new reclamation ponds has been quicker than we expected, and the birds are moving in just as quick using any space they find suitable. A large number of species have been recorded using all four habitats. Best counts are 40 Grey Plover in February, 119 Pied Oystercatcher in March, 803 Grey-tailed Tattler in April, 51 Double-banded Plover in August, 88 Ruddy Turnstone, 559 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, 1083 Red-necked Stint, 1239 Curlew Sandpiper and 1 Broad-billed Sandpiper (juvenile) in October, 59 Grey Plover in November and 5 Broad-billed Sandpiper in December.

Flagged birds were seen as follows:

January	1 orange flag, Greater Sand Plover. 3 green flags, Bar-tailed Godwit (1), Great Knot (1) and Grey-tailed Tattler (1).
February	3 orange flags, Lesser Sand Plover (2) and Caspian Tern (1). 7 green flags, Bar-tailed Godwit (5) and Lesser Sand Plover (2), 1 white flag, Grey Plover.
March	4 green flags, Bar-tailed Godwit (1), Grey-tailed Tattler (2) and Lesser Sand Plover (1).
April	1 green flag, Lesser Sand Plover.
June	1 white and orange flag, Red-necked Stint.
November	6 green flags, Bar-tailed Godwit (3), Great Knot (2) and Greater Sand Plover (1).
December	1 orange flag, Curlew Sandpiper.

Breeding records:

Red-capped Plover species were recorded at S1 in January (1 chick), FPE in September (2 chicks), S1 in November (2 chicks and 1 juvenile) and S2 in December (4 juveniles).

Black-winged Stilt species were recorded at S1 in November (nest with 2 eggs) and S3A in November (1 chick).

Some other interesting sightings during the counts were:

January	270 Little Tern S3A
February	461 Silver Gull S2 and 372 Little Tern FPE Bund Walls
March	359 Silver Gull FPE Bund Walls
May	1 Azure Kingfisher Area 5 and 1 Australasian Gannet Flying over FPE Bund Walls
June	1 Brown Falcon S3A and 131 Chestnut Teal Area 5
July	92 Australian Pelican FPE Bund Walls
August	312 Little Black Cormorant Area 5 and 127 Royal Spoonbill Visitors Centre Lake
September	1011 Little Black Cormorant FPE Bund Walls and 143 Royal Spoonbill Visitors Centre Lake
October	1 Great Cormorant Area 5 and 4 Chestnut Teal ducklings S2
November	851 Little Tern FPE Bund Walls
December	3117 Little Tern and 596 Silver Gull and 97 Australian Pelican FPE Bund Walls

Wader species (in taxonomic order) and numbers using the PBC sites during 2005 are included with this article. Many other waterbirds were also recorded using the sites; however, lack of space in the newsletter does not allow the printing of them.

Our thanks to the Port of Brisbane Corporation for their ongoing support to the QWSG and supplying the vehicles and equipment during the counts. Very special thanks to Wayne and Renee Young for the continual sacrifice of their time on the weekends of the counts, and organising the barbeques that followed some of them.

We would also like to thank the following people who assisted with the counts during 2005. Without their help it would not be possible to acquire the excellent results for the PBC and our own database. My apologies if I have omitted anyone from the list.

Laurel Allsopp, Dawn Beck, Margaret Bernard, Michele Burford, Lynn Cole, Phil Cole, Ken Cowell, Linda Cross, Phil Cross, Joe Desmond (WBM Oceanics), David Edwards, Andrew Geering, Joyce Harding, Sandra Harding, Martin Havlicek, Dave Houghton, David Milton, Dan Pedersen (PBC), Danny Rogers (AWSG), Peter Rothlisberg, Kath Shurcliff, Heather Smith, Floss Wainwright, Ivell Whyte, Jim Whyte, Kelly White (USA), Kevin White (USA), Marion Williams, Renee Young, Wayne Young (PBC).

We are still contracted with the PBC to count in 2006 and now that the new reclamation ponds are constructed within the area, large numbers of waders have been recorded using them during the first few months of this year. To continue the excellent job of monitoring these birds we require a large support group from which to call on, as we sometimes have people away on holiday and need to fill their shoes. We would love to hear from anyone interested in joining us during the monthly counts at the PBC, even if you cannot assist every month.

Beyond the mesh fence is a surprisingly interesting area that you just cannot get access to at any other time. The opportunity to see large numbers and diversity of birds using a variety of habitats should not be missed by any birdwatcher.

In the context of all the changes that have happened at the sites (ponds filling, others opening and the shorebird roost site coming on-line, the Port of Brisbane Corporation have had Brett Lane review their existing Shorebird Management Plan to bring it up-to-date. This review also includes a review of regional plans (such as the Moreton Bay Shorebird Strategy) to ensure it's works mesh with these plans.

The Corporation is providing Brett with comments on the first draft at present. This will then be circulated (June/July) to stakeholders, such as the QWSG, for comment so they can finalise the plan.

Please contact Peter Rothlisberg on email xxxx@xxxx.au
 Home: xxxx xxxx Work: xxxx xxxx

If you are unable to contact Peter please contact
 Linda Cross on email xxxx@xxxx.net.au
 Home: xxxx xxxx

A Table of the Port of Brisbane QWSG 2005 Wader Data can be seen on page 6.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Port of Brisbane Corporation has finished construction of the 12Ha Port of Brisbane Constructed Roost. This site was originally a dredge tail water pond and has been reconfigured and redesigned to make one of the largest constructed roosts on the east coast. The monitoring data gathered by the QWSG within the reclamation ponds at the Port of Brisbane situated at the mouth of the Brisbane River over the past 3 years was used to determine the type and proportion of the habitats presented within the roost site. Further, the experiences of the QWSG members was instrumental in the design and fit out of the two excellent hides that the Corporation has built within the site.

The site offers the opportunity to get close to a range of waterbirds, shorebirds and waders with the best viewing time at high tide. There is also a viewing platform for unique aspects out onto the intertidal feeding areas, St Helena Island and the Moreton Bay Marine Park.

Interested parties are advised that the site is available for access free of charge via the Port of Brisbane Visitors Centre, Number 1 Whimbrel Street, Port of Brisbane. Visitors are asked to sign in, including an agreed code of conduct, and pick up a key to access the site and hides. Binoculars and bird ID books are also available for loan free of charge. This is a great place for a relaxed Sunday drive or if you have visitors in town. The Port of Brisbane Visitors Centre is open 6 days per week, Sunday - Friday. Bookings or more information xxxx xxxx.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new member who have joined recently :

Alan McLEOD
 Patricia STOCKWELL
 Jon COLEMAN
 David BALLHAGEN
 Graham & Brenda SMITH

Many thanks too to those who have included a donation with their renewal or membership fee. This is greatly appreciated as such donations make on-going work possible.

Committee Meeting

There is usually a committee meeting of the QWSG every two months, because arrangements for these meetings are made on an *ad hoc* basis after each meeting it is impossible to announce the times of these meetings in Queensland Wader.

For further information you can contact the QWSG Chairperson, David Milton, on (07) xxxx xxxx.

Saemangeum and now the Geum estuary

From: xxxx@xxxx.com

Sent: Wednesday, 5 April 2006 1:14 AM

Dear All,

More on Saemangeum (pronounced Say-man-gum) , the 40,100 ha reclamation project in South Korea which will convert tidal-flats supporting an estimated 400,000 shorebirds a year into a wasteland, awaiting conversion into rice-fields or golf-courses, industrial complexes or "nature parks" (see: <http://www.birdskorea.org/saemref.asp>).

Proponents of the project have announced that they will hold some ceremony to celebrate the completion of their 33km long seawall on April 24th 2006 - right before the very highest tides of the spring, during the peak of shorebird northward migration.

540 m-wide sluice gates will then remain open after sea wall closure for a year or two (instead of a 30km wide natural estuary mouth), with greatly reduced water exchange and tidal-range. Forecast models show the whole Saemangeum basin first being flooded with water - leaving very few tidal-flat areas for foraging birds - before most is left to dry ready for so-called development.

Incredibly, wider-scale forecast models (produced more than a year ago by a government related institute) suggest that this single massive reclamation project will lead to a 30 cm rise in sea level in much of the Yellow Sea, causing a Sea-wide loss of a further 5% of tidal-flats (and presumably leading to more intense flooding of salt-marsh which support breeding colonies of Saunders's Gull).

Moreover, this project will then be followed next month (according to local activist Mr. Chu Yong-Gi), by the start of reclamation of the neighbouring Geum estuary - another key site for Great Knot and also for Eastern Oystercatcher (supporting 50% of the minimum total population estimate of the distinctive *osculans* taxon).

It is absolutely clear that the impacts on a broad range of shorebirds and other specialised tidal-flat species by these reclamation projects will be enormous.

This April 24th timing of the Saemangeum seawall completion, the total disregard for its region-wide impacts, followed by the rather secretive intention to reclaim the Geum, not only reveal absolute ignorance of the area's international importance to migratory shorebirds and other waterbirds, but also the obvious hollowness of all PR claims that this kind of reclamation is being conducted with due concern (actually any concern) for the environment.

For all us who are genuinely concerned with tidal-flat conservation and for the future of extraordinarily charismatic species like Spoon-billed Sandpiper and Great Knot, there is a clear need to continue challenging these projects, both of which fly so very clearly in the face of domestic obligations to various international conservation conventions.

One modest response so far has been the development of a Saemangeum Shorebird Monitoring Program (<http://www.birdskorea.org/timetoact.asp>), now being conducted by members of the Australasian Wader Studies Group (AWSG) and the domestic group Birds Korea. Working with other individuals and groups, the Program team aims to gather shorebird data through this spring, and again in 2007 and 2008, at both Saemangeum and the Geum.

Counts in the area conducted from March 31st show that shorebird numbers are already building rapidly, with the first Mongolian Plover, Red-necked Stint and Common Greenshank recorded on April 2nd, the first Ruddy Turnstone on April 3rd, and the first Terek Sandpiper and Black-tailed Godwit on April 4th. During four and a half days of counts, internationally important numbers of Dunlin, Far Eastern Curlew and Great Knot have already been recorded, while Bar-tailed Godwit have started to increase dramatically (at one roost 230 birds on April 2nd had built to 930 by April 3rd). In addition, at least three Bar-tailed Godwit individually marked in New Zealand have already been documented.

Numbers of shorebirds are expected to peak in late April, when it is anticipated that over 200 000 will be present. In addition, small numbers of Saunders's Gull have been seen daily, while on April 3rd, 15 Hooded Crane and 4 Black-faced Spoonbill were also seen within the Saemangeum system.

With such a massive conservation challenge ahead we continue to invite all interested persons to join us, in whatever way, in documenting and publicising the loss of South Korea's most important estuarine system - Saemangeum - the site identified by Mark Barter in his key 2002 study as the single most important known site for shorebirds in the Yellow Sea. We invite all persons to help us increase pressure to maintain tidal-flow in the Saemangeum system; and to help domestic groups in Korea to stop the reclamation of the adjacent Geum estuary.

The evidence we gather and the analysis we present through the Saemangeum Shorebird Monitoring Program will be provided (freely and openly) in the coming months and years to raise awareness of the impacts of reclamation domestically; and also as an example of the impacts of reclamation on shorebirds region-wide. In turn, we intend that this will help encourage much greater commitment by all contracting parties to international conservation conventions, including Ramsar.

Please mail your concerns to South Korean embassies where you live; put us in touch with environmental media where you live; offer technical support and advice to the Monitoring Program; and please help us to ensure that the terrible costs of the Saemangeum and the Geum reclamations become known, and the potential benefits of conservation become much better recognised.

Respectfully,

Nial Moores

Birds Korea: The national and international network dedicated to the conservation of birds and their habitats.

[Http://www.birdskorea.org](http://www.birdskorea.org)

[Http://www.birdskorea.or.kr](http://www.birdskorea.or.kr)

xxxx@xxxx.com

Northern birds are fatter!

Public release date: 4-Apr-2006

"The further birds migrate north for the summer, the faster they put on weight", says Dr Williams (Simon Fraser University, Canada) who has been tracking migrating birds for several years. "This research may have implications for the designation of protected areas which will ensure birds can complete their spring and autumn migrations." Dr Williams will present his research on Tuesday 4th April at the Society for Experimental Biology's Annual Main Meeting in Canterbury [session A4].

"Our data can be used to assess habitat quality and the importance of specific sites for migratory birds, and this can contribute to decisions about whether migratory sites are protected and which sites are prioritised for protection", explains Williams.

Two techniques were used to study Western Sandpipers on their spring journey along the Pacific 'Flyway' from Mexico to Alaska: 80 birds were fitted with radio-telemetry tracking devices and a further 400 had blood samples taken to give measurements of fattening rate. Williams found that birds fatten more rapidly as they move further north – as they get closer to the breeding grounds - and that the longer the birds spend hanging around at San Francisco Bay (one of the more southerly refueling sites), the lower their fattening rates.

Such differences in fattening rates cannot simply be explained by differences in the availability of food. "Our current thinking is that the difference in fattening could be caused by differences in behaviour (birds simply feed more intensively in the north) or changes in physiology that the birds experience as they move further north", says Williams. "We know there are major differences in gut structure and digestive enzymes between non-migrating and migrating birds, so there might also be similar alterations in migrating bird's physiology further north, which allow more efficient digestion."

www.birding-aus.org
birding-aus.blogspot.com

The Road to Ramsar COP 10

Changwon City, South Korea

Christine Prietto, Hunter Wetlands Centre Australia, Australian Wetlands Alliance

In November of 2005 I attended the Ramsar Convention's 9th Conference of Parties (COP9) in Kampala, Uganda. I attended as a Non-government observer representing the Hunter Wetlands Centre (Shortland Wetlands) and the Australian Wetland Alliance. The COP is run every three years to allow its member countries (146) to gather to review the progress on the strategic plan and to update the plan for the coming three years.

Non-government organisations attend the COP as observers. NGOs organise regular meetings during the COP to agree on resolutions to support. It has become a tradition for them to collaborate on the development of an NGO statement for presentation at the close of the conference. In drafting their statement for COP9, NGOs chose to focus on the importance of facilitating participation of NGOs worldwide in the business of the Ramsar Convention and especially in the COP process.

South Korea will be the host of COP 10 in 2008 and I believe there is an opportunity to use this event to galvanise support for a new commitment to wetland conservation in Australia. Korea is "close to home" and shares a close connection with Australia through migratory bird agreements and other shared initiatives. The Korean Federation for Environmental Movement (KFEM) and the Korean Wetlands Alliance have been active NGO partners with government in the bid to host COP 10. They are keen to communicate with other NGOs over the next three years to assure a high level of NGO participation.

Although the Ramsar Convention operates at a global level, the implementation of the Convention's objectives in member countries can impact significantly on the ground. Resolutions which are hotly debated during COPs are most often those that focus on issues which are causing day to day problems on the ground. It is the role of NGOs to push for resolutions that encourage a better deal for all wetlands and their wildlife and human communities.

Issues that occupied a lot of discussion at COP10 included the 1) Ecosystem Services Framework for wetlands introduced in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2) the consideration of new criteria for listing wetlands as Ramsar sites that recognised culture as a value on its own, 3) the protection of groundwater, aquaculture developments and mangrove management, and 4) dealing with Ramsar sites which no longer meet the criteria for designation. Those areas that will be the focus of attention for COP10 will be identified over the next 2 years.

The COP offers the opportunity to give a higher profile to the major wetland challenges in the host country and the host region. Likewise the COP offers an opportunity to showcase wise use initiatives, major policy developments and significant funding commitments. Member countries commonly announce new Ramsar sites at a COP.

So what is our wish list for Australian wetlands. How could the Ramsar Convention help?

In Australia we have the networks in place to collaborate on identifying the big ticket issues for wetlands. We have vigorous NGO's that have worked for years to push for better management of wetlands and built up a significant storehouse of knowledge. We have indigenous and non-indigenous communities that are dependent on wetlands for their livelihood. The COP offers a good opportunity to concentrate our lobbying power to pressure the Australian Government to make real commitments in the lead-up to COP 10 that could be promoted during COP10. A new Commonwealth Policy for wetlands could be on the list.

There is a two year window to prepare for our involvement, but this needs a strategic and collaborative approach to achieve meaningful wins for wetlands. We need a national discussion mechanism of some kind to get the conversation going. We need NGOs of all shapes and sizes to commit now to sending along a rep to COP 10 in 2008. I hope this article stimulates discussion among all organisations with an interest in wetlands to work towards a process for achieving a strong coordinated representation from Australian NGOs at COP10.

If you agree with any or much of the above 2 paragraphs or have any comments or feedback, please email Libby at xxx@xxx.org.au. These will then be forwarded through to Chris Prietto for comment and discussion

WADER WATCH Linda and Phil Cross, Joyce Harding**Leg Flag Banding Legend** (colour = where banded)

- Green = Brisbane/Queensland
- Orange = Victoria
- Yellow = Northern Western Australia
- White = New Zealand (some species banded in New South Wales)
- Blue = Japan

There are more leg flag sightings detailed in this newsletter.

Green leg flag sightings

In each Qld Wader issue there is quite a number of green leg flag sightings recorded within Moreton Bay, which is where the bird was banded originally. As we are now seeing more leg flag combinations from other countries in Queensland, and have limited space available for sightings, we will not be listing each individual sighting of the green flag records in Queensland unless there is a significant movement of the bird. Instead, we will list the number of flags for each species and the period in which they were seen.

Sighted in Moreton Bay and environs between 05.01.06 & 13.05.06
6 Eastern Curlew, 12 Bar-tailed Godwit, 4 Great Knot, 1 Curlew Sandpiper

Interstate & overseas Green leg flag sightings

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Yalu Jiang Site 2, People's Republic of China – Keith Woodley & Gillian Vaughan – 23.04.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Ersari, near Hongsung, Republic of Korea (South Korea) – Jo Jung-jang – 21.04.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Yalu Jiang Site 15, People's Republic of China – Zhang Guangming – 21.04.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Yalu Jiang Site 6, People's Republic of China – Gillian Vaughan, Wang Tao, Yuan Xiao, Niu Dongliang & Bruce Postill – 16.04.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Daemoi, Janghang, Sochon, Republic of Korea (South Korea) – Nial Moores Team – 15.04.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Abhae Island, Shinan, Junranamdo, Republic of Korea (South Korea) – Go Kyeng-nam – 01.04.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Farewell Spit, Gobi, Near Nelson, SI, New Zealand – Rob Schuckard – 17.03.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Karaka, Manukau Harbour, Auckland, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 05.03.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Big Sand Island – Kaipara Harbour, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 04.03.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Whitford, Auckland, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 27.02.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Karaka, Manukau Harbour, Auckland, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 19.02.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Karaka, Manukau Harbour, Auckland, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken & Ian Southey – 12.02.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Miranda, Firth of Thames, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken & Phil Battley – 01.02.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Bush End Spit, Farewell Spit, SI, New Zealand – David Melville – 30.01.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Hoopers Inlet, Dunedin, SI, New Zealand – Mary Thompson – 17.01.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Miranda, Firth of Thames, NI, New Zealand – Phil Battley – 08.10.04

1 Great Knot – Chongming Dao, People's Republic of China – Ma Quiang & Kejia Zhang – 03.04.06

1 Great Knot – Shoalhaven Heads, New South Wales – Graham Barwell – 05.02.06

1 Red Knot – Karaka, Manukau Harbour, Auckland, NI, New Zealand – Gillian Vaughan & Tony Habraken – 19.02.06

1 Red Knot – Karaka, Manukau Harbour, Auckland, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken & Ian Southey – 12.02.06

2 Red Knot – Karaka, Manukau Harbour, Auckland, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 28.01.06

Orange leg flag sightings

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Manly Boat Harbour – Laurie Knight – 29.04.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Geoff Skinner Reserve, Cleveland – Michele Burford & Peter Rothlisberg – 01.04.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Toorbul Wader ID Day – Ruth Kemp – 19.03.06

1 Red Knot – Buckley's Hole Sandbar, Bribie Island – Michael Strong – 12.03.06

1 Red-necked Stint – Manly Boat Harbour – David Milton et al – 01.04.06

1 Red-necked Stint – Luggage Point – Ivell Whyte – 11.03.06

1 Red-necked Stint – Mirrapool Beach, Moreton Island – David Ross – 13.02.06

1 Red-necked Stint – Manly Boat Harbour – Rod Gardner – 11.09.05

White (New Zealand) leg flag sightings

No sightings

Blue (Japanese) leg flag sightings

1 Grey-tailed Tattler – blue flag left tibia – Inskip Point – Jon Coleman – 14.04.06 (Lake Furen or Shunkunitai, Hokkaido, Northern Japan)

1 Grey-tailed Tattler – blue flag left tibia & metal band right tibia – Toorbul Wader ID Day – Brian Ryan – 19.03.06 (Shunkunitai, Hokkaido, Northern Japan)

1 Grey-tailed Tattler – blue flag left tibia, white flag left tarsus & metal band right tarsus – Toorbul Wader ID Day – Ken Cowell & Floss Wainwright – 19.03.06 (Obitsu Estuary, Tokyo Bay, Central Japan)

1 Red-necked Stint – blue flag right tibia, blue flag right tarsus & metal band left tibia – Fisherman Island – Linda & Phil Cross, Ron Hoff & Dollyann Myers – 14.05.06 (Lake Komuke, Hokkaido, Northern Japan)

Other wader leg flag sightings

(*Errata*: the record of 1 Bar-tailed Godwit with etched white C9 on black flag right tarsus – Kakadu Beach, Bribie Island – 03.12.05, which appeared in issue No 55, has been recorded incorrectly. The black flag was on the right tibia)

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – etched white C9 on black flag right tibia, metal band left tarsus & satellite transmitter – Toorbul – Dez Wells – 11.03.06 (Alaska)

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – green band over orange band right tibia & white band left tibia – Mathieson Homestead, Hervey Bay – John Knight – 17.01.06 (unknown, possibly New Zealand)

1 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper – white flag above black flag on right tibia & metal band on left tibia – Nudgee Beach – Jon Coleman – 23.03.06 (Chongming Dao, Shanghai, China)

1 Curlew Sandpiper – white flag above blue flag left tibia & metal band right tarsus – Buckley's Hole Sandbar, Bribie Island – Dez Wells – 11.02.06 (Taipei-Kaohsjung, Taiwan, China)

Other leg flag sightings and banded birds

1 Caspian Tern – orange flag right tarsus and metal band left tarsus – Kedron Brook Wetlands – Dez Wells – 02.04.06

Interesting sightings

Please note these sightings are not authenticated records.

* = to be submitted to BQ RAC ** = to be submitted to BARC

23 Sooty Oystercatcher – Finlayson Point, Mackay region – Peggy Harding 7 Stella Mearns - 10.03.06

15 Black-fronted Dotterel – Area 2 Brisbane Airport – Dez Wells, Ivell Whyte & Melissa Cooper – 12.02.06

7 Black-fronted Dotterel – Tin Can Bay Sewerage Works – Kelvin & Amelia Nielson & Dorothy Paschniak – 02.04.06

9 Black-fronted Dotterel – Kingscliff Sewerage Plant – Ian Watson & Matthew Angus – 01.04.06

3 Red-kneed Dotterel – Area 2 Brisbane Airport – Dez Wells, Ivell Whyte & Melissa Cooper – 12.02.06

2 Wood Sandpiper – Garnets Lagoons, Hervey Bay – John Knight – 14.01.06 (3 on 11.03.06 & 3 on 01.04.06)

23 Bush Stone-curlew – Pioneer River Mouth, Mackay – Les & Dawn Thyer – 28.02.06

4 Broad-billed Sandpiper – Fisherman Island – Linda Cross et al – 12.02.06

1 Broad-billed Sandpiper – Mathieson Homestead, Hervey Bay – John Knight & Chris Barnes – 27.02.06 (and 1 bird seen by John at the same site on 06.03.06 & 01.04.06)

242 Pied Oystercatcher – Manly Boat Harbour – Sandra Harding et al – 01.04.06

3 Latham's Snipe – Area 5 Brisbane Airport – Dez Wells, Ivell Whyte & Melissa Cooper – 12.02.06

1 Grey Plover (uncommon at site) – Manly Boat Harbour – David Milton & Sandra Harding – 11.02.06

Not waders but of interest anyway

1 Black Kite – Caboolture River Mouth – Ivan & Joyce Fien – 01.03.06

c500 Great Crested Grebe - Kinchant Dam, Mackay region - Desley Williams & Margaret Hope - 28.04.06

285 Black Swan – Garnets Lagoons, Hervey Bay – John Knight – 01.04.06

80 Wandering Whistling Duck – Garnets Lagoons, Hervey Bay – John Knight – 11.03.06 (all birds still on site 01.04.06)

177 Chestnut Teal – Luggage Point – Ivell & Jim Whyte – 11.03.06

198 Chestnut Teal – Kedron Brook Wetlands – Dez Wells – 16.03.06

678 Chestnut Teal – Kedron Brook Wetlands – Dez Wells – 02.04.06

10 Radjah Shelduck – Dunrock Town, Mackay region – Maureen Cooper & Edna Barker – 31.08.05

1000+ Magpie Goose – Dunrock Town, Mackay region – Maureen Cooper & Edna Barker – 31.08.05

1 Black-necked Stork – Young Ave, Kinka Beach, Yeppoon – Alan Briggs – 11.03.06
1 Black-necked Stork – Terranora Broadwater – Ian Watson – 16.01.06 & 06.03.06
4 Glossy Ibis – Garnets Lagoons, Hervey Bay – 01.04.06
3 Glossy Ibis – Kedron Brook Wetlands – 16.03.06
126 Australian Pelican – Garnets Lagoons, Hervey Bay – 01.04.06
663 Little Tern – Fisherman Island – QWSG count – 02.04.06

Count Programme by Linda Cross

I would like to remind all counters that **The National Winter Count** is set down for **Saturday 15th July**. High is 1.88m at 12:46. Please advise as soon as possible if you are unable to do your count.

In the last issue of the newsletter I mentioned the surprisingly large numbers of some species recorded on count sheets in January. After listing some of the extracts for January and February I wondered if there would be any further significant numbers to record during the latter part of the northward migration. Although there was not as many, some are of interest and I have listed them below.

2200 Bar-tailed Godwit – Mathieson Homestead, Hervey Bay – 14.02.06
1560 Great Knot – Ross River Mouth, Townsville – 12.02.06
1385 Great Knot – Ross River Mouth, Townsville – 11.03.06
897 Pacific Golden Plover – Fisherman Island – 12.03.06
1125 Grey-tailed Tattler – Mathieson Homestead, Hervey Bay – 11.03.06
1450 Grey-tailed Tattler – Mathieson Homestead, Hervey Bay – 01.04.06
830 Grey-tailed Tattler – Mathieson Homestead, Hervey Bay – 15.04.06
737 Grey-tailed Tattler – Manly Boat Harbour – 01.04.06
730 Terek Sandpiper – Mathieson Homestead, Hervey Bay – 01.04.06
465 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper – Kedron Brook Wetlands – 02.04.06
1270 Curlew Sandpiper – Fisherman Island – 12.03.06
2200 Red-necked Stint – Fisherman Island – 12.03.06
1853 Red-necked Stint – Luggage Point – 11.02.06

Double-banded Plover

Not many records so far for our New Zealand visitor. The numbers are quite low, except for a recent record of 72 at Geoff Skinner Reserve. This species was also seen at Inskip Point on 10.05.06, but no count was conducted. However, there was approximately 25 birds seen roosting with Red-capped Plover and Red-necked Stint.

Geoff Skinner Reserve – 19 on 11.03.06, 12 on 01.04.06 and 72 on 13.05.06
 South Stradbroke Island – 4 on 01.03.06 and 2 on 09.03.06
 Fisherman Island – 2 on 12.03.06 and 24 on 02.04.06
 Manly Boat Harbour – 2 on 13.05.06
 Sandbank No 2 Caloundra – 5 on 14.05.06

Beach Stone-curlew

During my recent visit to Fraser Island early in May I was delighted to record an increase in the number of this particular species. Six birds were seen on Duck Island in the Great Sandy Strait on 08.05.06, and on the following day (09.05.06) four birds were seen on Duck Island and five birds on the flats on the north side of Little Woody Island, making a total of nine birds. Another bird was seen at Inskip Point on 10.05.06, which is probably one of the resident pair for the area. This brings the total to a minimum of ten birds that I saw during the few days I was there. It would have been a good exercise to survey the rest of the straits and Fraser Island to find any more, but unfortunately I was not able to do so.

Other records for this vulnerable species taken from count sheets are:

Pioneer River Mouth, Mackay – 2 on 28.02.06, 3 on 13.03.06 and 1 on 01.04.06
 South Stradbroke Island – 2 on 01.03.06, 3 (one a possible juvenile) on 09.03.06 and 2 on 01.04.06
 Seaforth Beach, Mackay region – 1 on 10.03.06

Sooty Oystercatcher

Another of our vulnerable resident waders, which are difficult to find unless you know where to look for them.

Finlayson Point, Mackay region – 23 on 10.03.06

Wickham Point – 5 on 11.03.06

Pioneer River Mouth, Mackay – 2 on 28.02.06 and 2 on 13.03.06

Breeding records

Only one Red-capped Plover breeding record received, which came from Seaforth Beach, Mackay region of a nest with 2 eggs on 10.03.06

Black-winged Stilt nests and young were recorded at Kedron Brook Wetlands 11.02.06, Brisbane Airport 12.02.06, and Luggage Point 11.02.06

It is just about that time of year when I get called back into my paid employment. As the season progresses it will be more difficult for people to contact me and I would like to apologise for this in advance and thank you for your understanding.

Happy counting

Linda.

WADER ID DAY REPORTS

KAKADU BEACH ROOST WADER ID DAY REPORT 3 DECEMBER 2005

When we arrived at the roost it was apparent that this wader id day would be a little disastrous. The shrubs in front of the northern bird hide covered all but two of the lower viewing slots and one would have to be around six and a half foot tall to view through the upper ones. The southern bird hide was even worse, with the shrubs completely blocking any view through the lower slots. The vegetation growth on the roost was also quite extensive, which is an obvious reason the waders are not using it.

Even with a 2.48m tide predicted for the day the waders obviously prefer to use somewhere else, such as Toorbul. A large number of waders could be seen through the telescopes using the roost at the southern end of Toorbul. For the nineteen members and guests who turned up for the start of this identification session it was very disappointing. The only birds seen on the roost were 2 adult Red-capped Plover with two fluffy chicks. However things were going to get better, but not before four of the attendees left to find birds elsewhere.

While continuing to watch the birds at Toorbul, in the hope that they would come our way, a White-bellied Sea-Eagle was spotted over the roost and 2 people walking close to the roost. We are not sure which caused the birds to evacuate the roost, but they were on the wing and headed our way. A couple of large flocks circled overhead but were reluctant to land and it took quite some time for them to eventually settle on the roost.

Once the birds settled the scopes were quickly trained on the birds and keen eyes on the lookout for something different. The majority of the flock were Bar-tailed Godwit and Great Knot. It did not take long for shouts of flags to be reported and calls of Black-tailed Godwits mixed with the Bar-tailed. The attendees who stayed with the QWSG committee got some coaching identifying the differences between the two godwit and two knot species that were present.

Some of the group headed up onto the vacant house block sites above the roost to get better views of the birds and do some counting. All but one of the group returned to the hide in readiness for the AGM, but this was cut short by a call from the person still viewing the birds (Dez Wells) saying he had a black flag with numbers on it. The count co-ordinator grabbed her scope and rushed off shouting as she went, "look for a transmitter", followed by a number of other committee members. Dez had found a Bar-tailed Godwit with a black leg flag on the right tibia and metal band on the right tarsus. The flag had the **C9** etched into it and a transmitter was also attached to the bird.

This bird, with a very long bill (probably a female), was one of ten godwits flagged in Alaska during the northern summer. It was thought that all ten birds might have died because no signal was received from any of the transmitters. However, two of the birds have been spotted in New Zealand and now this bird has been seen, which suggests that the transmitters are not working. Some reasonable photographs were obtained before we adjourned to the start of a later than planned AGM.

Birds seen (in taxonomic order):

1 Australian Pelican, 1 Striated Heron, 1 Australian White Ibis, 1 Whistling Kite, 2 Brahminy Kite, 14 Black-tailed Godwit, c860 Bar-tailed Godwit, Whimbrel, 342 Great Knot, 2 Red Knot, 2 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, 2 Pied Oystercatcher, 2 Black-winged Stilt, 4 Red-capped Plover (2 were chicks), 1 Masked Lapwing, 1 Silver Gull, 1 Crested Tern and Torresian Crow.

The following leg flagged birds were observed: -

1 Bar-tailed Godwit with black flag (C9) on right tibia, metal band on left tarsus and satellite transmitter. This bird flagged in Alaska.

1 Bar-tailed Godwit with orange flag on right tibia and metal band on left tarsus. This bird flagged in Victoria.

1 Great Knot with green flag on right tibia. This bird flagged in Moreton Bay, Qld.

Thank you to Frank Bigg and David Edwards for counting the birds enabling us to fill in a count sheet to add to the database.

Linda Cross.

TOORBUL WADER ID DAY REPORT 18 FEBRUARY 2006

This wader identification attracted a total of 22 members and guests. Weather conditions were fine, dry and sunny with a moderate breeze.

Sixteen wader species were recorded at the main Toorbul roost, with some showing breeding plumage. It was good to show the attendees the difference between the Bar-tailed and Black-tailed Godwits. One Black-tailed Godwit was quite striking showing about 90% breeding plumage.

The following leg flagged birds were observed: -

1 Great Knot with black flag (unknown flagging country) on right tibia

2 Great Knot with green flag (flagged in Moreton Bay) on right tibia

Birds seen:

Black Swan, Little Pied Cormorant, Little Black Cormorant, Australian Pelican, White-faced Heron, Little Egret, Great Egret, Intermediate Egret, Australian White Ibis, Royal Spoonbill, Osprey, Whistling Kite, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Whimbrel, Eastern Curlew, Common Greenshank, Terek Sandpiper, Grey-tailed Tattler, Great Knot, Red-necked Stint, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Curlew Sandpiper, Pied Oystercatcher, Black-winged Stilt, Red-capped Plover, Lesser Sand Plover, Masked Lapwing, Silver Gull, Caspian Tern, Common Tern, Little Tern, Crested Pigeon, Peaceful Dove, Bar-shouldered Dove, Rainbow Lorikeet, Scaly-breasted Lorikeet, Pale-headed Rosella, Sacred Kingfisher, Striped Honeyeater, Noisy Miner, Rufous Whistler, Magpie-lark, Willie Wagtail, White-breasted Woodswallow, Australian Magpie, Torresian Crow, Welcome Swallow and Common Myna

Linda Cross.

TOORBUL WADER ID DAY REPORT 19 MARCH 2006

This wader identification attracted a total of 22 members and guests, with one keen enthusiast coming all the way from Tin Can Bay. Weather conditions were fine, dry and sunny with a few clouds and a south east breeze.

Seventeen wader species were recorded at the main Toorbul roost, with quite a few species having breeding plumage.

The following leg flagged birds were observed: -

1 Great Knot with green flag right tibia (flagged in Moreton Bay)

1 Bar-tailed Godwit with green flag right tibia & metal band left tarsus (flagged in Moreton Bay)

- 1 Bar-tailed Godwit with orange flag on right tibia (flagged in Victoria)
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with blue flag left tibia & metal band right tibia (flagged Shunkunitai, Hokkaido, Northern Japan)
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with blue flag left tibia, white flag left tarsus & metal band right tarsus (flagged Obitsu Estuary, Tokyo Bay, Central Japan)

Birds seen:

Black Swan, Little Pied Cormorant, Little Black Cormorant, Australian Pelican, Little Egret, Great Egret, Intermediate Egret, Australian White Ibis, Royal Spoonbill, Osprey, Brahminy Kite, Australian Hobby, Black-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit, Whimbrel, Eastern Curlew, Common Greenshank, Terek Sandpiper, Grey-tailed Tattler, Great Knot, Red-necked Stint, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Curlew Sandpiper, Pied Oystercatcher, Sooty Oystercatcher, Black-winged Stilt, Red-capped Plover, Lesser Sand Plover, Masked Lapwing, Silver Gull, Gull-billed Tern, Caspian Tern, Little Tern, Sacred Kingfisher, Striated Pardalote, White-browed Scrubwren, Mangrove Honeyeater, Brown Honeyeater (H), Magpie-lark, Willie Wagtail, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, Figbird, Torresian Crow, Welcome Swallow and Common Starling.

Linda Cross.

WADER ID DAYS for 2006

There will be no ID Days in the next quarter because our birds will be overseas. Look in the next Newsletter for dates to view the waders on their return.

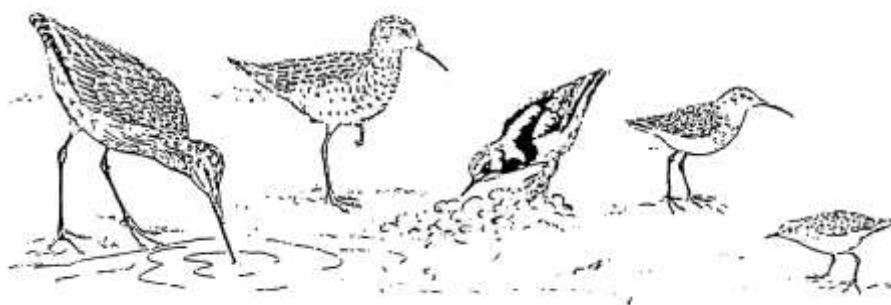
Flagged shorebirds sighted in Alaska

The following are all the leg flag sightings in Alaska of birds banded overseas. This data which has been sent to the central flag sighting database is summarised in Table. This doubles the sum total of flag sightings of Bar-tailed Godwits we have previously received from Alaska. Note the strong showing for the birds individually flagged/colour banded by Phil Battley, in New Zealand. Note also the continued complete absence of yellow flagged Bar-tailed Godwits from NW Australia (where far more Godwits have been flagged than anywhere else!).

Bar-tailed Godwit flag sightings in Alaska Aug. /Sept 2005

Flag colour	Sightings	Origin
Orange	108	Victoria, Australia
Green	5	Queensland, Australia
Orange/Green	1	New South Wales, Australia
White	31	North Island, New Zealand
White/Green	19	South Island, New Zealand
White + colour bands*	40	New Zealand
White/Black	2	Chongming Dao, China
Green/orange	1	Yalu Jiang, China
Blue + colour bands	1	Japan
Total	208	

*Phil Battey research project



QWSG CONTACTS

QUEENSLAND WADER

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Queensland Wader Study Group

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Members are reminded their membership expires on the date shown on the newsletter address label, and the membership joining/renewal form is now on the back page. Note that your subscription will fall due twelve (12) months after date of joining the QWSG or date of renewal. Only one further newsletter will be sent after expiry of your subscription.

Copy Deadline for the next issue of Queensland Wader is August 18th 2006

Contributions should be addressed to:

David Edwards, The QWSG Editor, xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx, Qld 4xxx
or E-mail to: xxxx@xxxx.com.au

Computerised contributions should be in IBM Word, ASCII or Rich Text.

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Other Conservation Activities of Interest



QWSG is a special interest group of the Birds Queensland Inc. whose object is: "To promote the scientific study and conservation of birds by all means possible, with particular reference to the birds of Queensland".

Separate membership is required. Contacts: President, David Niland (07) xxxx xxxx; Secretary, John Holt (07) xxxx xxxx; Treasurer, Les Taylor (07) xxxx xxxx.

Monthly Meetings Birds Queensland - 7.45pm
 1st Thursday each month except January, when there is no meeting.
 Royal Geographical Society Meeting Room, 237 Milton Road, Milton.
 Arrive after 7:15pm for a 7:45pm start.

QWSG MERCHANDISE

Should you wish to purchase any of the QWSG Merchandise, items may be purchased at BQ Inc meetings held 1st Thursday of the month at the Royal Geographical Society Rooms OR....

Contact or E-mail at xxxx@xxxx.com.au

Postage is not included in the prices quoted.

Books \$19:80 Shorebird Conservation in the Asia-Pacific Region.
 \$ 3:30 A Guide to Waders of Moreton Bay (through Birds Queensland)
 \$24:00 Slater Field Guide to Australian Birds

No longer in stock: Birds of Bribie Island, Pumicestone Passage and Environs
 Wildflowers of Bribie Island
 However, can be obtained from BIEPA by contacting
 Kathleen Catalan on 07 xxxx xxxx
 A Birdwatcher's Guide to Redcliffe, Pine Rivers and Caboolture Shire.
 However, can be obtained from WPSQ Caboolture branch by contacting
 Brian & Eileen Rigden on 07 xxxx xxxx
 Polo Neck Shirts.
 CD Bird calls of the Broome region (includes 42 Wader Species).
 Cloth Badges.

POLO SHIRTS, CLOTH BADGES & METAL BADGES

We are currently looking at organising new stock of polo shirts and badges from new suppliers and would like to hear from members who are interested in purchasing any of the two items mentioned. This will be particularly helpful for us when placing the order in relation to sizes, colour etc. People who contacted us previously with their choice of colour and size need to contact us again please as there will be colour changes.

The polo shirts will be two or three tones in colour and can be purchased with a pocket or without a pocket. At this point in time we do not have a costing for them and are therefore unable to give you a price. We have 5 Polo Shirts left from previous stock (all are large size - 4 Beige and 1 Jade) and we are clearing them out at below cost price of \$15 + postage and handling. If anybody is interested please contact Linda.

We have new metal QWSG logo badges available for sale. The badge has been made like the logo that appears on the front top right corner of this newsletter with pale grey for the sand, blue ocean/sky and the godwit is pale grey, black/brown with a little white. They are 3½ cm in size and are very stylish. Price is \$5 + postage and handling.

Please contact Dawn Beck on 07 xxxx xxxx or Ivell Whyte on xxxx xxxx



Count Activities 2006

QWSG High Tide – Monthly Count Programme – 2006

No count in June

Sat 15 th Jul	1.88m at 12:46	National Winter Count
Sat 12 th Aug	2.03m at 11:38	
Sat 9 th Sep	2.16m at 10:30	
Sat 7 th Oct	2.25m at 09:24	
Sat 4 th Nov	2.27m at 08:17	
Sat 9 th Dec	2.29m at 12:25	

Port of Brisbane Count Dates – 2006

Sun 18 th Jun	1.81m at 15:07	Meet 13:20
Sun 16 th Jul	1.90m at 13:41	Meet 11:50
Sun 13 th Aug	2.05m at 12:26	Meet 10:35
Sun 10 th Sep	2.22m at 11:16	Meet 09:25
Sun 8 th Oct	2.35m at 10:09	Meet 08:20
Sun 5 th Nov	2.40m at 09:03	Meet 07:15
Sun 10 th Dec	2.18m at 13:06	Meet 11:15

PLEASE CHECK TO SEE IF YOUR RENEWAL IS DUE!



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I / We wish to join / renew: (Single \$15; Family \$25; Student/Pensioner \$10)

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 Postcode:..... Donation: \$.....
 Payment enclosed: \$.....

Phone: (Home) (Work)
 Fax / e-mail:

TOTAL \$.....

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Are you a member of Birds Queensland?.....

What activities do you wish to participate in? (Please circle)

WADER COUNTS, FIELD TRIPS, SCIENTIFIC DATA COLLECTION, SURVEYS, CLERICAL,
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SIGNATURE: DATE:.....

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