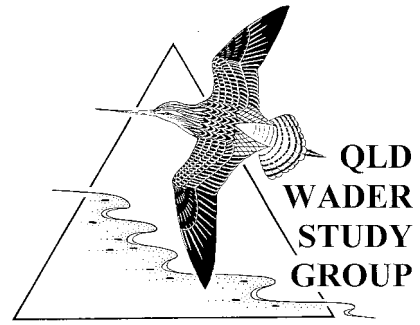


QUEENSLAND WADER



Issue number 059

March, April, May 2007

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

SUMMARY OF QWSG ACTIVITIES IN 2006

Report presented at the AGM on Sat 10 December, 2006

The QWSG committee and many members had another active year in 2006 with a large project to map roosts in along the coast from Tannum Sands to Pt Vernon in Hervey Bay. We continued to undertake counts at the Port of Brisbane for the Port of Brisbane Corporation during 2006 with the support of Wayne Young. We received three requests for summary data from environmental consultants undertaking Environmental Impact Studies for coastal developments. A new policy of the group meant that we now have a fee structure by which to charge for providing these count data. The group has continued to do wader counts for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at Mirapool on the southern end of Moreton Is. A new management plan for the area has been drafted and this is planned to involve QWSG helping the EPA to undertake a study of the disturbance of waders in the area. This study is expected to commence in 2007 and will require volunteers to spend 1-2 days monitoring vehicle and human disturbance of roosting birds each quarter.

During 2006, organising and running the large Burnett-Mary Regional Group for Natural resource Management (BMRG)-funded roost mapping project took much of the time of the chair and other committee members. However, steady progress was made on finalising many existing projects that have meant they were completed or almost completed in 2006.

- **BMRG Roost Mapping** – The BMRG Roost Mapping project involved a large number of QWSG members in 2006. Two surveys were undertaken, in March and October and these involved up to 60 people in the field at one time. That these surveys were completely successful is mostly due to the efforts of our part-time project coordinator, Kirsty Balmer. I thank her for the long hours she spent organising logistics, accommodation, boats and counters for over 100 roosts in the BMRG region. Another key person for the project has been Kirsten Wortel from the Qld EPA Southern Region office in Maryborough. Kirsten provided copies of available aerial photography for all the roosts surveyed, which was critical for the mapping. Ivell Whyte, Don and Lesley Bradley and Denis and Lorna Johnson also made major contributions to the project. They undertook a major survey of resident wader species breeding in the southern Great sandy Strait in September 2006 with help from Qld Parks and Wildlife Service staff. Don and Lesley Bradley and Denis and Lorna Johnson also made pre-survey reconnaissance trips to remote roosts along the coast north of Bundaberg and Fraser Is. The Ch 10 children's show, "Totally Wild" also made celebrities of Lesley and Don by filming a segment on breeding Pied and Sooty Oystercatchers during the survey of breeding resident waders.
- **QWSG Book** – During the year, Andrew Geering again continued working hard finalising the text and layout of the book "Shorebirds of Australia". Andrew and Sandra Harding have now reviewed the final text and it has been sent back to the publishers for last minutes alterations Watch out for a notice or brochure in the newsletter during 2007. QWSG will have an official launch in conjunction with the book's sponsors, Port of Brisbane Corporation.

- **Wader course** – The committee decided to defer a wader course for 2006 while Andrew Geering focussed on completing the wader book. In 2005, it was planned to hold the next course in the first half of 2006. This obviously did not happen with the other activities going on. The committee have agreed to hold a course on 17 November 2007.
- **Port of Brisbane** – QWSG continued the monthly count program at the Port Of Brisbane with 12 counts in 2006. These counts are coordinated by Peter Rothlisberg and continue to be well attended, with many members attending for one or more counts and enjoying the hospitality of Wayne Young with the BBQs on site after several counts. QWSG have agreed to continue to participate in these counts at the POB during 2007. I thank Peter and all members who attend these counts of this critical roost site.
- **Newsletter and website** – The QWSG published four newsletters during 2006 and they continue to receive positive comments from readers. I thank David Edwards for his continuing efforts as editor, making each issue informative and topical with excerpts and articles from across Australia and the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The count program continues to be the backbone of the newsletter. Linda Cross makes a sterling effort to ensure all interesting or large counts are recorded. I also thank Ivell and Jim Whyte for their efforts in labelling and posting the newsletters to members and ensure they all arrive on time. The QWSG website has been off-line for 2006 while the committee grapple with the decisions about the style and content of the website and what its primary focus will be. In the meantime, members can look for information about coming QWSG events at the Birds Queensland website <http://www.birdsqueensland.org.au> and follow the link to their page about QWSG.
- **Count program and ID days** – I thank all members who contributed wader counts for QWSG during 2006. The QWSG count program continued successfully during 2006 under the dedicated guidance of Linda Cross. There were 11 monthly counts at regular roost sites and 12 counts at the Port of Brisbane that are also incorporated into the QWSG count database. I thank all the counters who have contributed their time and money to making these counts. The count database is an extremely valuable resource as a result of these efforts and it increases in value the longer we continue with the program. Joyce Harding has continued in her role as data entry person and has shown continued dedication to ensure that the counts are entered quickly and accurately. David Edwards and Linda Cross have continued to run a series of wader ID days for new and not so new members. Attendance in 2006 has not been as large as in previous years, but they do provide a valuable exercise and a way for newer wader watchers to gain advice and help from the “experts”. We plan to continue them during 2007 as a means to help new members
- **SEQ NRM and Library** – During 2006, Joyce Harding attended four meetings of the SEQ Natural Resource Management Group as a representative of QWSG. The NRM allocated \$20,000 to raise awareness of shorebirds and their habitats. Some of these funds have been used to fund a part-time resource teacher to take the QWSG education kit into Queensland schools. Other activities included making a short TV segment for Channel 7’s to highlight the linkage between water quality in Moreton Bay and healthy intertidal habitats where waders can feed. Michele Burford and Joyce Harding were TV stars for a short time and did well at getting the message across.
- **Wader counts of southern Moreton Is** – QWSG members have continued to accompany Qld Parks and Wildlife staff on counts of roosts on southern Moreton Is. QWSG participated in counts in February, July and November 2006. These are a continuation of counts of this important region of the Bay that began in 2004. We thank the Qld Parks and Wildlife Service for continuing to support these surveys. This region is very important to Eastern Curlew and Bar-tailed Godwit and the total number of birds reaches over 5,000 birds at the three major roost sites. The EPA is keen to monitor wader disturbance at Mirapool, where vehicles regularly disturb the birds as they roost on the beaches. The new Moreton Is Management Plan is now expected to be gazetted in early 2007. New regulations will be introduced to try to reduce or eliminate this disturbance. The EPA would like QWSG to participate in monitoring this disturbance in order to assess effect of the new regulations. They would also like QWSG members to give public presentations about waders and the effects of disturbance on their body condition and ability to migrate. I would like to thank Lisa Ford from the Qld EPA for coordinating these counts and providing QWSG with the opportunity to be involved.
- **Wader survey in Mackay region** – The Australasian Wader Studies Group (AWSG) have received funding from federal Department of Environment, Heritage and Water to undertake wader surveys at sites with large populations of Great Knot and other species that regularly used the reclaimed

Samangeum estuary in South Korea during migration. Based on previous QWSG studies in the region, AWSG decided to survey waders in the Mackay region as part of this project. Ten QWSG members from Brisbane flew to Mackay in January 2006 to undertake the survey in company with local members. Unfortunately, a tropical low formed off the coast during the week before the planned survey dates. This low dumped buckets of rain and pushed strong winds onto the coasts during the weekend of the survey. This meant that most of the sites with large aggregations of Great Knot could not be accessed as they required boats. Despite these difficulties, over 15,000 waders were counted at the accessible roost sites. These data will provide a useful pre-Samangeum closure data point for comparison with planned surveys in Mackay during the 2006/07 and 2007/08 non-breeding seasons. The other regions being surveyed as part of this project are Roebuck Bay and Eighty Mile Beach south of Broome in northern WA.

I hope that members can see from this list of activities that the QWSG committee have had another busy and productive year. The profile of waders and QWSG is rising and lets all hope that this increase in public awareness will have direct benefits for the conservation of waders and their habitats in Queensland.

I would like to thank the QWSG committee members for their commitment during 2006.

Looking ahead to 2007

The large BMRG project will continue during 2007, with a final report due in June. There will be one more field survey from 17 – 21 March as part of this project. This survey will focus on the northern part of the region and count waders on roosts from Tannum Sands south to Moore Park near Bundaberg. Some new roosts will be mapped during the survey and all roosts counted for a second time. This will mean that all roosts along the entire 200 km of coast will have been mapped and counted twice during the project. These data will be provided to the four local authorities in the survey area as well as the Qld EPA. These authorities will be able to use the data to make more informed local and regional planning decisions. We believe activities such as this will have lasting benefits for the waders by getting information on waders included in the local government planning schemes and making more people aware of waders and their habitat requirements.

For the same reasons, I would like QWSG to undertake a survey and mapping of all wader roosts in Moreton Bay during the 2007/08 non-breeding season. This will require a lot of planning and coordination to get counters to each roost in the area. We will need several boats to ferry counters to sites and map roosts on the islands in the Bay. I would appreciate any member with a boat who would be prepared to help to let me or any of the committee members know of their potential availability. The dates are likely to be in the December 2007 - January 2008 period when the numbers of waders are most stable in Moreton Bay.

Happy and safe wader watching to all members in 2007 and I look forward to meeting more members during the planned survey activities this year. Watch your newsletter for further details or contact me.

David Milton
Chairperson

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new member who have joined recently :

Stephen MURRAY

Tom MUTTON

Rebecca RYAN

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.

**QWSG Income and Expenditure Statement For Year Ended
30th September 2006**

The Financial statements of the QWSG have been stripped from the on-line publication

Editor's Note

Apologies for the late arrival of your newsletter.

I came back from a holiday and my computer decided to go on one for itself. The computer technician has been able to kick start it again, but is not too hopeful for the hard drive's future. Another endangered species?

Syria: 1250 Sociable Plovers, but hunters are on their way!

Subject: from [MEBirdNet]

From: René Vos xxxx@ vos.net
Date: 2007. febrúar 25. 21:22:57 GMT+01:00
Reply-To: xxxx@xxxx.com

The Syria Sociable Plover team discovered today in a limited area about 1250 Sociable Plovers, but unfortunately also preparations for hunters with obviously these birds as their target. Please read Remco Hofland's report below, and especially his cry for immediate help.

René Remco Hofland wrote:

Dear friends,

Today we hit the jackpot but see lower down for urgent news and request for help, especially from people who are influential in Syria.

We started this morning simultaneously at areas No 1 and 2, to get an accurate count of Sociable Plovers around in the area. Team 1 (area 1) would then move to area 3, team 2 to 4, going further east, informing each other of movements of flocks to try and prevent getting double counts.

Area No 1 yielded 267 SPs, all visible scanning around from the top of our Nissan Patrol; area No 2 (ca 14 kms eastwards) produced between 124 and 140 birds. Team 1 moved to area No 3 and, after arriving and quite quickly locating 148 SPs, team 2 moved to area No 4. This however turned out to be the eastern part of area No 3, which proved to be the jackpot.

(Area 3) It is located about 18 kms east of area No 2 and is about 14 x 14 kms in size (of which the southern part resembles semi-desert and is therefore not suitable for SP). The birds' preferred habitat was similar to the earlier ones, which is grazed natural steppe enclosed by near-endless barley fields.

While team 1 was looking at 148 SPs in the SW corner, team 2, positioned in the NE corner, counted no less than 700 SPs from one viewpoint only. I strongly believe that my team recorded around 1,250 different SPs today, of which 848 were found in one area only. This area is called Ar Ruweida Rangeland reserve and, although it is grazed by several herds of sheep, has quite extensive stretches of short grass favoured by SPs. It is bordered by an earth wall much like Talila Reserve east of Talila, but only at the western and southern sides as far as I could tell. We took dropping and soil samples and photographed birds and plants.

There is one VERY BIG PROBLEM, however. In the eastern part of the area a tented camp was being erected by workmen servicing a Qatari prince and the rest of his hunting party, who are said to be arriving tonight or tomorrow. They will probably stay around one month in luxury tents, with nothing on their hands other than to shoot more SPs than there are worldwide (according to the Single Species Action Plan). The area holds few other birds, the ones we saw were endless flocks of Sky- and Calandra Larks, single male Pallid and Hen Harrier, few Long-legged Buzzards, Merlins and Greater Sand Plovers. The SPs are at great risk here AND THERE IS NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION. Could someone please send governmental people or police over to politely (but firmly) ask to move elsewhere ?!!! We have been able to take photographs of the camp, rifles and slugs, after introducing ourselves as normal tourists.

The GPS coordinates of the eastern access track to the area, located ca 500m west of a power station just north of the M4, are N 36, 33, 11.6 / E 39, 52, 56.1. The area is located roughly 3 kms south of the M4.

The GPS coordinates of the tented camp are N 36 degr 28' 35.2" / E 39 degr 53' 03.7" .

More on behaviour and the likes in the next email.

Bye for now,

Remco and the team

FLAGGED QUEENSLAND WADERS – MORE VISIBLE IN THE FLYWAY

Since October 2006, a small band of QWSG members led by David Milton and Sandra Harding has been mist-netting waders with Jon Coleman in Moreton Bay (see QW issue number 58). To date, Manly Boat Harbour has been the main location, with one activity at Port of Brisbane.

Having been a regular participant in banding and flagging activities with QWSG's wader guru Dr Peter Driscoll until the late nineties, I was delighted at the opportunity to join the current mist-netting group.

Jim and I had our introduction to the activity on January 5 at Port of Brisbane. Mist-netting on the reclamation site provides many more opportunities for getting bogged in the mud than counting there does. Heather Smith, who for some reason regularly sinks up to her knees when she's around me, declined my company and went with the second group on the night. My reputation for giving my companions that sinking feeling was maintained however, when Jon's neighbour, Stephen, disappeared up to his left thigh as we made our way out to check the nets.

The night was windy and our wader catch was small, both in number and stature – three Red-necked Stints, a Curlew Sandpiper and a redcap.

Manly Boat Harbour roost on successive netting nights was far more civilised, with good areas of shoreline around the moat on which to set the nets. Windy conditions once again meant the catches were small, but rewarding nevertheless.

One of only ten waders caught at Manly on January 16 was a surprise: a green flagged Lesser Sand Plover banded on 5 October 1997, at Fisherman Islands (now Port of Brisbane). It was an adult when first banded and would now be at least 11 years old. Many of Moreton Bay's waders were banded well before that date and would now be carrying pension cards. It will be good to have new flaggings to supplement Queensland's dwindling representation in the flyway.

During our cannon-netting period, QWSG members had difficulty in coaxing Whimbrel inside the firing zone, however 4 were caught on the February outing, bringing to 7 the mist-netting total for this species.

I must say also that setting up for mist-netting is a breeze compared with that of cannon-netting. No more wheelbarrow-loads of equipment across the mudflats or extended waiting periods between the net-setting at low tide and the high tide catching period. Mist nets are light and are set up just prior to the birds flying in to roost.

All up, 101 waders from 15 species have now been caught and banded during mist-netting. Forty-two of these are carrying engraved flags, which will be invaluable in terms of future data collection both in Moreton Bay and throughout the flyway.

Species and number currently boasting the new adornments are:

Species	Engraved flags
Bar-tailed Godwit	8
Greater Sand Plover	4
Grey-tailed Tattler	17
Terek Sandpiper	1
Whimbrel	7
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	4
Pacific Golden Plover	1

Other species caught and fitted with plain green leg flags are Eastern Curlew, Red-necked Stint, Ruddy Turnstone, Lesser Sand Plover, Curlew Sandpiper, Red-capped Plover and Red Knot.

Hit Akutsu, from the Yatsu-Higata volunteers and Wild Bird Society of Japan, has forwarded a list of our individually flagged birds to the local shorebirds network in Japan. This will no doubt increase the possibility of sightings reports from Japan. These reports will go initially to the Yatsu Higata Nature Observation Centre (YNOC) with information relayed to us by Centre staff.

YNOC staff and volunteers have previously sent reports of Queensland flagged birds observed in the Yatsu Higata. We're looking forward with anticipation to more reports from our Japanese friends during the coming migration.



Grey-tailed Tattler in hand, leg-flag "AT", Manly Boat Harbour

Don't forget to check your green leg flag sightings for any 2-character codes. We have a top opportunity to gain a much greater understanding of our waders through these reports.

All leg flag sightings in Queensland are recorded by Phil and Linda Cross. Contact details are: address: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Qld 4xxx, email: xxxx@xxxx.net.au or phone: (07) xxxx xxxx.

Ivell Whyte

FINDING NESTING WADERS – THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

In late September 2006, I joined QWSG members Don Bradley, Lesley Bradley, Dennis Johnson and Lorna Johnson in Hervey Bay to carry out a survey of nesting resident waders on the Great Sandy Strait islands. Data on identified breeding sites would be complementary to that on feeding and roosting areas, giving a wider view of wader usage in the region. The project was funded by the Burnett-Mary Natural Resource Management (NRM) Group, with logistical support provided by Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service. The latter was in the form of the QPWS vessel the "Yerandunah", skippered by Bill Alston, who was ably assisted by deckie Wayne Matthews.

Now, I must admit to having been a little sceptical at the outset about the potential for success of this particular venture. After all, the breeding period for three important target species, Beach Stone-curlew, Pied Oystercatcher and Sooty Oystercatcher is spread pretty broadly over about four months (Sept-Jan). The surveys were to be carried out over about a week only. What I hadn't taken into consideration, and subsequently learned the importance of, was local knowledge. Specifically, the Bradleys' local knowledge, gained over many years of boating among, and taking schoolchildren out to, islands in the strait. Don and Lesley assured us that without a doubt, September was the month to bring results. And they were right.

Wayne dropped us off on the morning of the 25th in the Yerandunah's rubber duckie on Woody Island in the north of the GSS. Just 20m from our landing point Don found a nest whose location he'd marked with a stick on a previous visit with students. Result: one newly-hatched Pied Oystercatcher chick and one egg.

A week earlier, while surveying Little Woody and Duck Islands, Don and Lesley had found three pairs of nesting Sooty Oystercatchers. This species is rare in SE Qld, so locating nests of two of the pairs, each containing two eggs, was exciting and a valuable addition to the wader database for the region.

During the September surveys of the GSS islands, a total of 29 pairs of breeding resident shorebirds were recorded and 10 nests located. These included the 3 pairs of Sooty Oystercatcher and 7 pairs of Beach Stone-curlew. The rest of the breeding pairs were Pied Oystercatcher. A total of only 23 Red-capped

Plovers was observed and there was no evidence of any breeding activity amongst these. Breeding pairs were defined as those exhibiting nesting or breeding behaviour, i.e. agitation or distraction display, whether or not nests and/or chicks were located.

Woody Island, which hadn't previously been surveyed, proved to be greatly underestimated in terms of its importance to the resident shorebird population in the GSS. 15 nesting pairs of Pied Oystercatcher (6 nests located) and 6 pairs of Beach Stone-curlew exhibiting nesting behaviour were found on the island.

Sincere thanks to all involved in this survey. Overall results were excellent. As with most of our wader surveys, there were some testing moments and my hat's off to Lorna for her magnificent stoicism during the team's circumnavigation on foot of Woody Island. The rocky foreshores were extremely difficult to negotiate and Lorna bore, without complaint, the biggest blisters I've ever seen!

Following the September survey, Dennis and Lorna, who like Don and Lesley are also boaties, applied their own local knowledge to their new-found expertise in resident wader nesting behaviour. They found a pair of Beach Stone-curlew with a chick near Wathumba Creek on Fraser Island.

And it was local knowledge once again that ensured Beach Stone-curlew and Pied Oystercatcher nests on Dr Mays Island weren't overlooked by the Elliott Heads team during last October's Burnett Mary coast survey. Local Barry Bainbridge had told us during the February survey that the Pied Oystercatchers we counted on the island regularly bred there, so we kept a close lookout in October.

Dr Mays Island, in the mouth of the Elliott River, is accessible by boat from the western (mainland) side. Conditions were calm enough on the day for our intrepid skipper, Rod Whiting, to land the rest of the team (Heather Smith, Marg Bullock and myself) on the island to carry out the survey on foot. Rod's intention was to remain offshore with the boat, while the girls did the survey work. This plan quickly went by the board, when he noticed from the boat a third Beach Stone-curlew head down to the shoreline from cover. We girls had left the general vicinity, momentarily abandoning our search for a nest we were sure was there. His boat was left anchored and unattended as Rod headed over to join us.

Suffice it to say that we found the nest with its single egg and later the Pied Oystercatchers' nest with two eggs. Both nests were at the base of vegetated low dunes on the mainland side of island. This section is unfortunately the main access point for boaties landing on the island. However, with local knowledge of the nesting sites now verified and officially recorded, hopefully protection of this special area will be ensured.

Ivell Whyte

Shellfish dredging -> Red Knot decline

Mixing exploitation and conservation: A recipe for disaster

Commercial shellfish dredging in the Dutch Wadden Sea led to declines in both the quality and amount of the red knot's food resources, causing the population to crash.

Most governments around the world set conservation policy based on the assumption that resource exploitation and species protection can co-exist in the same place. These policies have led to Orwellian "marine protected areas" that host commercial fishing operations, leading one to wonder who's protecting whom. A new study reveals the danger of this approach--showing that exploitation has led to a decline of a seabird species by 80% in the Dutch Wadden Sea--and concludes that it's time to let protection mean protection.

For decades, the Dutch government sanctioned mechanical cockle dredging in three-fourths of the intertidal flats of the Wadden Sea, a natural monument protected under two intergovernmental treaties. Before suction dredging began in the 1960s, an estimated 2,000 tons of cockles were hand-harvested from the reserve each year. In 1989, the high-pressure, motor-driven water pumps used in suction dredging sucked up close to 80,000 tons of cockles. By 2004, the Dutch government decided the environmental costs were too great and stopped the practice. Jan van Gils and colleagues investigated the ecological impacts of commercial cockle dredging on intertidal ecosystems by studying a long-distance migrant shorebird that dines principally on cockles, the red knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*). Up to 50% of the global red knot population uses the Dutch Wadden Sea at some point during their annual cycle.

Red knots are exquisitely adapted to their lifestyle. They have a pressure-sensitive bill that senses hard objects buried in the sand and a shell-crushing gizzard to accommodate the birds' penchant for swallowing their catch whole. They even have a flexible digestive system that minimizes the energy costs of flying up to 16,000 kilometers between their arctic breeding grounds and winter homes in Europe and the tropics; their gizzard expands and contracts to balance daily food intake and energy needs. To determine the effects of dredging on the birds, the authors sampled prey quality and density over 2,800 Wadden Sea sites during the late summer months (late July to early September) for five years starting in 1998. Dredging occurred each year from September to December, immediately after their sample collections. In un-dredged areas, cockle densities increased by 2.6% each year, and the quality remained stable. In dredged areas, cockle densities remained stable, and their quality (flesh-to-shell ratio) declined by 11.3% each year--paralleling the decline in the quality of the birds' diet (as measured by droppings). This finding falls in line with evidence that dredging disturbs the silt cockles like to settle in, as well as their feeding conditions, which in turn reduces their quality as a food resource.

Based on prey quality and densities, van Gils *et al.* predicted the energy intake rate for knots with an average-size gizzard at each site (all sites were pooled into 272 blocks, each with an area of 1 square kilometer), then calculated the percentage of blocks that would not yield sufficient intake rates for knots to avoid starvation. From 1998 to 2002, the percentage of blocks that couldn't sustain knots increased from 66% to 87%--all attributable to dredging in previously suitable sites. Reduced prey density caused some of this degradation, but most stemmed from declines in both cockle density and quality.

The authors caught and color-banded the birds so they could estimate survival rates the following year, and they measured gizzard mass with ultrasonography. As expected, when prey quality declined, birds needed larger gizzards to process the relatively higher proportion of shells in their diet. Their chances of surviving conditions at the Wadden Sea increased as a function of prey quality and gizzard flexibility. Birds that did not return had much smaller gizzards than those that did. Survival rate calculations based on gizzard size and prey quality revealed that if birds could not expand their gizzard and prey quality was low (0.15 grams of flesh per gram of shell), only 47% of arriving birds would avoid starvation. A much greater proportion would survive if their gizzard could expand by at least 1 gram (70% for 1 gram, 88% for 2 grams).

These degraded food conditions, the authors conclude, explains why red knot populations have declined by 80% in the Wadden Sea. And increased mortality in the Wadden Sea, which the authors estimate at 58,000 birds over five years, accounts for the 25% decline of red knots across their entire northwest European wintering grounds. Dredging reduced the quality of red knots' primary food source so drastically that even the birds' extraordinarily adaptable digestive system could not save them. The authors point out that dredging doesn't even provide significant economic benefits--only 11 outfits manage 22 fishing boats--yet is "directly responsible" for the widespread decline of a protected shorebird. These findings put the lie to the notion that commercial exploitation is consistent with conservation and underscore the risks of disturbing critical habitat for threatened or endangered species.

Citation: van Gils JA, Piersma T, Dekinga A, Spaans B, Kraan C (2006) Shellfish dredging pushes a flexible avian top predator out of a marine protected area. *PLoS Biol* 4(12): e376. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030376.

Increased Links Between Australia and NZ with Siberia

We are living in exciting times! This year's Russian/ International expedition to Chukotka, the very north-east part of Siberia, made 22 sightings of colour flagged waders. Until three years ago there had only been two recoveries and no flag sightings linking the waders of this remote part of Siberia with the wader populations present in the non breeding season in Australia and New Zealand.

16 of the flag sightings relate to Red Knot. Six were birds from North Island New Zealand (white flagged) and four were from Victoria, Australia (orange flagged). These are the known areas to which the *rogersi* sub-species of the Red Knot migrate. This has already been proved by a Russian banded Red Knot from Chukotka being caught in Victoria --two years ago and then subsequent sightings of New Zealand and Victorian flagged Red Knots in Chukotka last year (the New Zealand flagged bird actually at a nest).

But this year's records include three sightings of yellow flagged Red Knot in Chukotka - at two different locations and with some time between each sighting, suggesting that three different birds may have been involved. This is the first time we have had incontrovertible evidence that the *rogersi* sub-species of the Red Knot occurs in north west Australia also.

Previously we had thought that the population there was almost entirely *piersmai*, which breeds in the New Siberian Islands and northern Yakutia. These three yellow flag sightings suggest that it may be more than just a few stray *rogersi* which visit NWA.

There were also three sightings of Great Knot flagged in north west Australia and two sightings of Red-necked Stint (as well as one from Chongming Dao in China).

Bearing in mind that reports of any species of wader in the breeding areas are very few and far between, these reports in 2006 are a real bonanza.

Clive Minton from the *Tattler*

Bar-tailed Godwits Complete Marathon Trans-pacific Flights

(Search launched for missing trans-Pacific godwits and curlews)

Buoyed by the success we had in 2005 in attaching satellite transmitters to nesting Bar-tailed Godwits (see January 2006 *Tattler*), we expanded the effort in 2006 to include both Bar-tailed Godwits and Bristle-thighed Curlews. Between early August and late September we followed the southward flights of 9 Bristle-thighed Curlews and 5 Bar-tailed Godwits as they departed their Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta staging grounds.

Amazingly, all of the curlews were tracked to French Polynesia and the southern Line Islands. Bar-tailed Godwits were likewise followed across the Pacific along almost their entire flight, but continuing problems with battery failure prevented us from tracking birds to their final destination in either New Zealand or eastern Australia. For example, one godwit got within 1,500 km of New Zealand when its battery died. At the time it was well past Fiji and flying strongly at over 80 km/h. Another godwit was 2,500 km from Queensland and flying steadily at 50 km/h when its battery failed. Yet a third godwit had its battery die before it even departed on migration. Another bird spent 9.5 days!! in the air before it landed on an atoll east of New Caledonia. It got caught up in some pretty strong headwinds north of Hawaii and again past Fiji. The latter caused the bird to abruptly head west where it stopped on New Caledonia.

This sub species of Bar-tailed Godwits that nest in Alaska must complete the longest known single flight for a land bird, 11,000 km, to Australia and New Zealand.

Among the Bristle-thighed Curlews, two birds reached French Polynesia but their transmitters stopped reporting before they settled on a specific non-breeding area. Both were within 1,000 km of the nearest atoll known to host Bristle-thighed Curlews when their transmitters last reported. Since the transmitters were on a 48-h reporting cycle birds easily could have reached land during the following two days and shed their transmitters before the next reporting cycle. (It is beyond the scope of this article to present other details of the study. These you'll see shortly in the *Tattler* and other scientific journals.)

In the mean time, anyone with an interest in Bar-tailed Godwits and Bristle-thighed Curlews can provide invaluable help by observing one or more of the marked godwits and curlews whose radios stopped prematurely. Each bird carries a black flag inscribed with a two-digit alphanumeric code and an antenna should be clearly visible extending from the bird's lower back or from under its tail. For godwits in particular observing one of the birds in question will demonstrate that it did indeed complete its migration (Bar-tailed Godwits with transmitters and engraved flags were observed in Australia and New Zealand last year).

Please send information directly to David Melville <xxxx@xxxxco.nz>, Adrian Riegen <xxxx@xxxx.co.nz>, Phil Battley <xxxx@xxxx.net.nz>, or me.

Besides being profusely acknowledged in our writings about the birds, you will become an honorary member of the Alaska Shorebird Group and receive a handsome hat and patch.

Article from the *Tattler*

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.

Recaptures

On 19th January 2007 the flagging team from QWSG recaptured a Lesser Sand Plover at Manly Boat Harbour. The bird was originally flagged at Fisherman Island on 5th October 1997 and recorded as 3+ years old. This will make this bird at least 12 yrs old ! It is nice to know that there are still some of our older flagged birds around.

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 states and countries, and have limited space available for sightings, we will not be listing each individual sighting of 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 & Environs between 04.11.06 and 02.02.07

13 Eastern Curlew, 23 Bar-tailed Godwit, 2 Whimbrel, 2 Great Knot, 20 Grey-tailed Tattler, 1 Ruddy Turnstone, 2 Terek Sandpiper, 1 Curlew Sandpiper, 8 Lesser Sand Plover, 1 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, 2 Red-capped Plover and 5 Red-necked Stint.

The above totals do not include the birds that are individually banded with marked flags. As reported in the last newsletter (issue 58) QWSG are again banding waders, and some are fitted with individual letters etched in the flag. All recent sightings of individually marked birds have been at Manly Boat Harbour. **Bar-tailed Godwits:** **AM** has been seen four times from 27.11.06 to 02.02.07, **AN** has been seen four times from 11.11.06 to 07.01.07. **Whimbrels:** **AA** has been seen twice on 27.11.06 and 03.12.06, **AC** has been seen once on 03.12.06. **Grey-tailed Tattlers:** **AD** has been seen three times from 11.11.06 to 27.11.06.

Since 7th November 2006 QWSG as flagged over 100 waders (some with etched numbers), and as northward migration will be well underway when you receive this newsletter we are asking everyone to please remember to look for flags and make special note of etched flags.

Interstate & overseas Green leg flag sightings

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Whitford, Auckland, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken & K. Bond – 19.10.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Miranda, Firth of Thames, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 14.10.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Farewell Spit, Gobi, Nelson, SI, New Zealand – Rob Schuckard & David Melville – 09.10.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Bells Island, Waimea Inlet, Nelson, SI, New Zealand – Willie Cook – 07.10.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Farewell Spit, Bushend Point, SI, New Zealand – Rob Schuckard, David Melville & Derek McLeod – 07.10.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Clifton Road, Whitford, Auckland, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 02.10.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Miranda, Firth of Thames, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken & Phil Battley – 01.10.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Karaka, Manukau Harbour, Auckland, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken, D. Lawrie & G. Vaughan – 24.09.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Clifton Road, Whitford, Auckland, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 19.09.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Cape Avinof, Alaska, USA – Brian McCaffery – seen 01, 02 and 04.09.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit (flag on left tibia) – Cape Avinof, Alaska, USA – Brian McCaffery – 04.09.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Cape Avinof, Alaska, USA – Martin Green – seen on 24, 29, 30 and 31.08.06. Also seen on 02 and 04.09.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Cape Avinof, Alaska, USA – Andrea Pomeroy & Sarah Lovibond – 30.08.06

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Cape Avinof, Alaska, USA – Andrea Pomeroy & Sarah Lovibond – 24.08.06

2 Red Knot – Karaka, Manukau Harbour, Auckland, NI, New Zealand – Tony Habraken, D. Lawrie et al – 23.10.06

1 Red Knot – Seagrove, NI New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 23.09.06

Orange leg flag sightings

- 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Toorbul – Esther Townsend – 04.02.07
 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Toorbul 1km North – Dez Wells & Deborah Metters – 07.01.07
 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Manly Boat Harbour – David Milton – 27.11.06
 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Toorbul – David Edwards et al – 11.11.06
 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Manly Boat Harbour – David Milton et al – 11.11.06
 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Kakadu Beach Roost – Michael Strong – 05.11.06
 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Toorbul – Dez Wells – 05.11.06
 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Mathieson Homestead, Hervey Bay – John Knight – 03.11.06
 1 Great Knot – Toorbul – Phil & Linda Cross et al – 11.11.06
 1 Curlew Sandpiper – Manly Boat Harbour – David Milton – 02.02.07
 1 Curlew Sandpiper – Manly Boat Harbour – David Milton – 27.11.06
 1 Curlew Sandpiper – Cairns Esplanade – unknown observer – 15.10.06
 1 Red-necked Stint – Manly Boat Harbour – David Milton et al – 04.11.06
 1 Red-necked Stint – Cairns Esplanade – Phil Gregory – 27.10.06

Yellow leg flag sightings

- 1 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper – Geoff Skinner Reserve – Michele Burford & Nicola Udy – 04.11.06

White (New Zealand) leg flag sightings

No sightings

Blue (Japanese) leg flag sightings

- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler – blue flag left tibia – Manly Boat Harbour – David Milton et al – 07.01.07
 1 Grey-tailed Tattler – blue flag left tibia – Fisherman Island – Wayne Young, Joyce Harding, Heather Smith & Ivell Whyte – 10.12.06
 1 Grey-tailed Tattler – blue flag left tibia – Manly Boat Harbour – Kath Shurcliff – 03.12.06
 1 Grey-tailed Tattler – blue flag left tibia and metal band right tibia – Manly Boat Harbour – Kath Shurcliff – 25.11.06

(All above birds with blue flag left tibia were flagged in Hokkaido, Northern Japan)

Other wader leg flag sightings

- 1 Eastern Curlew – white flag over black flag right tibia and metal band left tarsus – Cairns Esplanade – Phil Gregory – 28.10.06
 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – etched white C9 on black flag right tibia and radio transmitter- Toorbul 1km North – Dez Wells & Deborah Metters – 07.01.07
 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – etched white C9 on black flag right tibia and radio transmitter- Toorbul – Deborah Metters – 19.11.06
 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – orange over green right tibia and white flag left tibia – Mathieson Homestead, Hervey Bay – John Knight – 16.11.06 (unknown origin).
 1 Great Knot – white flag over black flag right tibia – Manly Boat Harbour – David Milton et al – 07.01.07
 1 Great Knot – black flag right tibia – Manly Boat Harbour – David Milton et al – 11.11.06
 (Black flag C9 was seen at Kakadu in December 05 and January 06. This bird was flagged in Alaska)
 (Black over white and white over black flagged in Chongming Dao, Shanghai, China)

Count Programme by Linda Cross

On the back page of this newsletter under 'Count Activities 2007' we have the dates for the monthly count programme and the Port of Brisbane Corporation (PBC) counts. When I worked out the dates for the PBC and placed them in issue No 058 newsletter I neglected to include the time that we meet. As I have now included them in this issue can the regular attendees please take a note of these times.

Counters have you noticed that there are two count dates set down for March in the 'Monthly Count Programme'? This is an exercise especially for the northward migration, which has not been done for some time. My apologies for taking another day out of your weekends in March, but it would be really appreciated if you could do both the 4th March count and the 31st March.

It is with regret that we have to say goodbye to two more counters from the programme. Peter & Lynette Reilly who counted the north section of Stradbroke Island and Sovereign Island (until the site was developed). Peter & Lynette were already counters when I became the count co-ordinator, so they have

been with the programme for a long time. They used to take their boat out to do the count, but rough seas on many count days and family commitments meant that they could not do the count every time. We thank them both for their extensive work for the programme.

Thankfully, Terry Dillon has been doing some counts on the island and the Gold Coast City Council is also taking an interest in the waders on the island and is keen to work with QWSG. So, between the two we should be able to continue to monitor this site into the future.

We would also like to welcome Dorothy Pashniak and Nicola Udy to the count programme. Dorothy has been helping Kelvin & Amelia Nielsen count the sites in Tin Can Bay, which she continues to do, but she now has a site she counts on her own. The site is in among the mangrove area of Toolara and Dorothy has to paddle to the site using a kayak. We know she enjoys being out in her kayak, and also the challenge of learning more about the waders.

Nicola has taken over Acacia Street, Wellington Point site from Michele Burford and Peter Rothlisberg. I remember Nicola attending one of the QWSG wader course a number of years ago and on the field trip she got top marks for correctly identifying some of the wader species. Nicola lives behind the roost and can see the birds from her verandah. I know a lot of counters would love to have that sort of site to cover. We hope Dorothy and Nicola will enjoy their new found hobby.

I would just like to remind members (and none members) that there are a number of count sites just waiting for someone to count. We currently have a number of already listed and known sites from Cairns to Gold Coast, but are adding more as the QWSG continue to survey regions on a more thorough basis. We would love to hear from anyone who is interested in joining the count programme on a regular or add hoc basis.

Latham's Snipe

There are not usually many records for this species, but they have been recorded at a number of sites this summer.

Garnett's Lagoons – 4 on 25.10.06. 4 on 03.11.06. 7 on 09.12.06. 5 on 07.01.07 and 1 on 04.02.07.

Nielsen's Road, Cararra – 1 on 06.11.06.

Buckley's Hole Lagoon, Bribie Island – 5 on 09.12.06 and 6 on 31.12.06.

Trutes Wetland, Tweed Heads – 1 on 04.01.06

Banora Point Sewerage Plant, Tweed Heads – 2 on 05.01.06.

Sewerage Works, Tweed Heads – 1 on 13.01.06

Sewerage Works, Tin Can Bay – 4 on 07.01.07 and 4 on 04.02.07

Painted Snipe

Just one record of the rarer snipe species coming from Garnett's Lagoons, Hervey Bay, with 4 being seen on 07.01.07. I believe the birds were seen on other days, but I only have the details from one count sheet.

Breeding records

Beach-stone Curlew – records from Pioneer River Mackay and Kakadu Beach roost Bribie Island for November 2006 to February 2007.

Pied Oystercatcher – records from Kakadu Beach roost Bribie Island, Seaforth Mackay, Reeder's Point Moreton Island, Tweed River Entrance Tweed Heads and Noosa River for September to November 2006.

Red-capped Plover – records from Manly Boat Harbour, Young Ave Kinka Beach, Fisherman Island, Noosa River, Rooney's Point Fraser Island and Kakadu Beach roost Bribie Island for November 2006 to January 2007.

Masked Lapwings – records from Bishops Marsh and Maaroom for September and December 2006.

During the last few of months there have been some large counts at a few sites and I have placed six counts into a table below. What has been surprising is the larger counts at some sites in December and January, (particularly) at the Port of Brisbane Corporation. The 2006 report and counts for the Port of Brisbane Corporation has been completed and ready for the newsletter, however, it is possible that this will not appear until the next issue of the Queensland Wader due to limitation of space. I have also recorded some of the larger counts in the 'Wader Watch' section.

SPECIES	ROSS 08.10.06	MAHA 27.11.06	GSMH 07.01.07	MAHA 07.01.07	TRNT 07.01.07	BSIS 06.01.07	PION 16.01.07
Black-tailed Godwit		89			2		
Bar-tailed Godwit	445	1450	1500	1995	2740	985	36
Whimbrel	7	94	17	64			18
Eastern Curlew	39	117	4	72		1	136
Common Greenshank		13	113	16	19	3	
Terek Sandpiper		16	450	93			22
Grey-tailed Tattler		662	1050	645	1	255	72
Ruddy Turnstone		9	12	32		14	48
Great Knot	1880	34	600	58	462	58	370
Red Knot	210		18		1		
Red-necked Stint	6	404	180	495		1914	340
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	990	266		93	102	1041	42
Curlew Sandpiper		131	24	82	2	1813	40
Bush Stone-curlew							2
Pied Oystercatcher	26	91	22	195	2	133	6
Sooty Oystercatcher							3
Black-winged Stilt		21		17	91	77	
Red-necked Avocet						32	
Pacific Golden Plover		55	8	29		1090	180
Grey Plover	6	1		1		45	
Red-capped Plover		8	11	6		66	40
Lesser Sand Plover		39	6	157		590	2800
Greater Sand Plover				15		441	110
Masked Lapwing				3	2		4
Total Waders	3609	3500	4015	4068	3424	8558	4269

ROSS – Ross River Mouth, Townsville

MAHA – Manly Boat Harbour

GSMH – Mathieson Homestead, Hervey Bay

TRNT – Toorbul 1 km North

BSIS – Fisherman Island

PION – Pioneer River, Mackay

Les Thyer, who counts Pioneer River in Mackay with his wife Dawn, was amazed at the large number of Lesser Sand Plovers, and said the count on this day in January was the largest count he had ever done for the site.

Happy counting. Linda Cross.

WADER ID DAYS for 2007

Saturday 10th March 2007 at Toorbul

High tide at 12:48 (plus 30 minutes later for Toorbul) of 1.69m. Meeting time 11:00am.

Take the Bruce Highway north from Brisbane to the Donnybrook/Toorbul exit (a large billboard advertising Humble Pie is on the left just prior to the exit. Turn off here and head east over the highway overpass. Continue on this road to Toorbul. Turn right at the T-junction then first left and then right, which brings you onto the Esplanade. Follow this road to the end (approximately 2kms); we will be on the left.

This time of year is the northward migration and some of the birds should have breeding plumage, which can help identify those more difficult species. Bring water, food and a chair. It is a good idea to have a hat, sunscreen and insect repellent. Most importantly bring your binoculars or telescopes. Hopefully we can provide the answers to all your questions.

Please contact either Phil & Linda Cross (07) xxxx xxxx or David Edwards (07) xxxx xxxx if you have any questions.

QWSG CONTACTS

QUEENSLAND WADER

The Official Quarterly Publication of
Queensland Wader Study Group

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Andrew Geering	Joyce Harding
Sandra Harding	Des Wells
Ivell Whyte	

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Please notify the Treasurer as soon as possible of any change of address so that your Newsletter can be dispatched correctly.

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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 May 18th 2007

Contributions should be addressed to:

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

Opinions expressed in Queensland Wader are those of the individual contributors and are not necessarily those of the Queensland Waders Study Group, nor the Queensland Ornithological Society Inc.

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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 Dawn Beck Phone 07 xxxx xxxx or email xxxx@xxxx.com.au

Postage is not included in prices quoted.

BOOKS	\$19.80	Shorebird Conservation in the Asia-Pacific Region
	\$20.00	Status and Conservation of Shorebirds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.
	\$15.00	Slater Field Guide to Australian Birds
CD	\$20.00	Bird Calls of the Broome Region (includes 42 Wader Species)
METAL BADGES	\$5.00	Metal QWSG logo badges.
CLOTH BADGES	\$8.00	QWSG logo on rectangular bottle-green background

POLO SHIRTS

Supplies of QWSG's new 100% cotton polo shirts have been delayed as our local producer has been unable to obtain particular colours from her fabric manufacturer. Updated colour swatches have been sourced. The polos should be available for sale within the next couple of months.

Art Exhibition

The Queensland Wildlife Artists Society Inc. (QWASI) is holding an exhibition of outstanding wildlife art inspired by Australia's beautiful native flora and fauna. There will be paintings, bronze, ceramic and wood sculpture, books, cards and prints on show and for sale. The exhibition is called 'From Ocean to Outback' and will be held from 16 to 30 March 2007 at:

Royal Queensland Art Society
25 Broadbeach Boulevard
Broadbeach, Gold Coast.

Opening Hours:
11am to 3pm Monday to Friday
9am to 5pm Saturday & Sunday

The official opening is at 3pm on Saturday 17th March and entry will be by a gold coin donation. The proceeds for the day are very kindly being given to the QWSG, which will be much appreciated, and we thank them sincerely. Admission is free for the rest of the exhibition.

Anyone wishing to attend the official opening is welcome. If you do plan to attend the official opening please ensure you call Gail Higgins on xxxx xxxx for catering purposes.

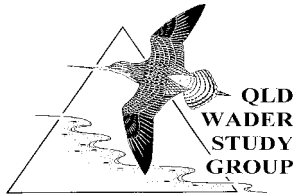
Other Conservation Activities of Interest



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.



Count Activities 2007

QWSG High Tide – Monthly Count Programme – 2006-7

QWSG High Tide – Monthly Count Programme – 2007

Sun 4 th Mar	2.31m at 09:54	
Sat 31 st Mar	2.20m at 08:14	Additional Count for northward migration
Sat 28 th Apr	2.05m at 06:50	
Sat 19 th May	1.71m at 11:12	
NO COUNT IN JUNE		
Sun 15 th Jul	1.71m at 10:01	National Winter Count
Sat 15 th Sep	2.03m at 11:31	
Sat 13 th Oct	2.17m at 10:31	
Sat 10 th Nov	2.26m at 09:35	
Sat 8 th Dec	2.27m at 08:40	

Port of Brisbane Count Dates – 2006-7

Port of Brisbane Count Dates – 2007

Sat 3 rd Mar	2.34m at 09:23	Meet 07:35	Sun 5 th Aug	1.99m at 14:23	Meet 12:30
Sun 29 th Apr	2.04m at 07:30	Meet 06:00	Sun 16 th Sep	2.00m at 12:06	Meet 10:15
Sun 20 th May	1.63m at 12:03	Meet 10:15	Sun 14 th Oct	2.16m at 11:03	Meet 09:15
Sun 17 th Jun	1.68m at 11:00	Meet 09:10	Sun 11 th Nov	2.27m at 10:09	Meet 08:20
Sat 14 th Jul	1.68m at 09:14	Meet 07:25	Sun 9 th Dec	2.32m at 09:16	Meet 07:25

PLEASE CHECK TO SEE IF YOUR RENEWAL IS DUE!



MEMBERSHIP/RENEWAL APPLICATION

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 \$.....

How did you hear about QWSG

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,
 OTHER (specify.....)

SIGNATURE: DATE:.....

Post to: QWSG Treasurer, xxxxxxxxxxxx NT 0xxx

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