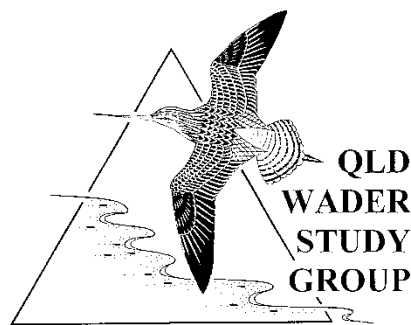


# QUEENSLAND WADER



Issue number 073

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

## Yatsu Higata Day Visit to Japan in June 2010

Three volunteers from Brisbane (David Fitzgibbon, Jennifer Singfield and David Milton) visited the Yatsu Higata Wetland Centre in Narashino City on 5 – 6 June 2010 as part of the annual wetlands exchange between Brisbane and Narashino City. Yatsu Higata Day celebrates the achievements of volunteers and City Council staff in maintaining and enhancing the Yatsu Higata wetland in the heart of this large city on the edge of Tokyo Bay. The wetland is surrounded on all sides by residential and industrial development that has reclaimed the land up to one kilometre seawards of the Wetlands Centre. In the 1960s, Yatsu Higata was a coastal beach, but is now only linked with the sea by a stormwater canal. Despite this, the wetland hosts important numbers of several species of waders from Australia, including Grey-tailed Tattlers and Red-necked Stint from Moreton Bay.

David Milton (representing QWSG) and Jennifer Singfield gave formal presentation on the Sunday morning to about 100 people about efforts to measure and manage wader disturbance in Moreton Bay (David) and how this fitted within the context of the Moreton Bay Zoning Plan (Jennifer). No representatives of the Brisbane City Council joined the delegation, but David Fitzgibbon was able to present the Mayor of Narashino with a gift from Lord Mayor, Campbell Newman. The weekend was filled with a range of activities, including official opening, a comical educational quiz show with a well-known TV star, local dignitaries and David Fitzgibbon, a live video exchange with a local wetland group in Okinawa, southern Japan, tour of the wetland in company with volunteers and visits to the numerous stalls run by local environmental groups. I was struck by the number of people who volunteer at the Wetland Centre and helped with activities over the weekend. The centre hosted over 8,000 visitors in the two days and over 200 people volunteered their time to help with this annual event. Some of the volunteers I talked with were young, hard-working business people who regularly worked 60 hr weeks. Yet, they had played substantial roles and worked over the whole weekend to ensure the event was a success. I only see the same level of enthusiasm or commitment among a few young Australians in south-east Queensland to volunteer for events like World Wetlands Day.



Entrance to YH Wetland Centre



View across YH wetland at low tide

On the Monday following the Yatsu Higata Day celebrations, David Milton held a meeting with members of the executive of the Wild Bird Society of Japan Chiba about the planned joint tracking project on Grey-tailed Tattler. The project had originally proposed to undertake satellite-tracking of Tattlers. However, this has now changed to take advantage of the new, substantially cheaper geolocator technology. In order for the data on a bird's movements to be collected from the geolocator, the bird has to be recovered. During the meeting I found that this will be a problem in Japan as the population of Grey-tailed Tattlers at Yatsu Higata has declined dramatically in 2009/10. Our collaborators felt that the probability of recapture of birds with geolocators at Yatsu Higata was very low. The meeting thus decided that the best option was for the birds to be caught and tracked only from Moreton Bay. Wild Bird Society of Japan Chiba member would join QWSG members in catching and attaching geolocators in Moreton Bay in early 2011.

I want to thank our generous hosts in Japan, especially Hit Akatsu for the warm and friendly welcome during my visit. Shoko Thompson and Ivell Whyte translated my presentation from English to Japanese and Jennifer Singfield and David Fitzgibbon were great company during the visit.

David Milton

## Little Tern Workshop, Bundaberg 31 July – 1 August 2010

The Burnett-Mary Regional Group for natural resource management (BMRG) held a workshop at the Port of Bundaberg to discuss ways to manage the issue of 4 WD disturbance to the nationally-important Little Tern breeding colony on Barrubra Is at the mouth of the Burnett River. In December 2009, Barrubra Is rejoined the mainland and allowed vehicle access to the island. The main access route traverses one of the three known southern Queensland breeding colonies of the endangered Little Tern. The workshop was well-attended. Among the 20 attendees were many local QWSG members, several Queensland Parks and Wildlife rangers and managers, a local 4 WD club member, Moreton Bay Marine Park conservation officer and QWSG member, Kristy Currie, Jason Searle from Gold Coast City Council and interested out-of-town QWSG members, Terry Dillon and David Milton.

Local QWSG member, Chris Barnes started the workshop with a broad overview of Little Tern ecology and some information on breeding behaviour at Barrubra Is. This was followed by a talk on the current distribution and trends in abundance of Little Terns in Queensland based on QWSG counts by David Milton. David concluded with a summary of the status of Little Terns elsewhere in Australia. Then Jason Searle and Terry Dillon gave an interesting slide show about the breeding ecology of Little Terns on South Stradbroke Is over the last two years.

The formal session was followed by a field visit to the Port of Bundaberg reclamation ponds that have become the favourite haunt of many waterbirds, much like has happened at the Port of Brisbane. On Sunday, the group travelled by convoy to Barrubra Is and saw first-hand the issues and threats to the breeding terns. No Little Terns had returned yet, but in previous years they have returned to breed as early as mid-August. This workshop was a timely opportunity for interested locals and land managers to discuss the issues and identify the most appropriate management actions that would ensure the breeding colony remained successful and even grow. I thank Sue Sargent from BMRG for organising and funding the workshop. If the outcomes identified during the workshop can be implemented then Little Terns will remain free to continue breeding on Barrubra Is.

David Milton

## NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new member who have joined recently :

**Jared Khu**  
**Jean Tucker**

A reminder to members to please let the Treasurer know if you change your email address. 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.

## Lake Torrens turns on an exciting Banded Stilt breeding event.

The normally dry, salt encrusted bed of Lake Torrens was transformed into a lake following significant local rain which occurred in April this year. Members of Friends of Shorebirds SE have been monitoring the large flock (150 – 200,000) of Banded Stilt that has been utilizing the hypersaline conditions of the lower Coorong for the last 8 years. Iain Stewart, who had been tracking water flows throughout the arid interior since the floods in northern Australia, reinforced by David Dadd's report of the absence of birds in the Coorong, immediately realised the significance of the water in Lake Torrens. A call went out to members and DEH Coorong staff for news of the Coorong flock. The last documented sighting of a significant number was on 5<sup>th</sup> April. The Department for Environment and Heritage, South Australia, was contacted stressing the urgency of the situation – high in every-one's thoughts was the massive predation that had occurred at Lake Eyre in 2000, and the need to locate and protect a breeding colony as soon as possible. They firstly flew over the Coorong and confirmed the missing birds and then subsequently made a search of a number of inland lakes from Lake Eyre to the south. In early May they located a large colony of around 140,000 Banded Stilt which appeared to be nesting on an island in Lake Torrens. This was a very special event as this species had not had an extensive breeding event since the one at Lake Eyre South in 2000 although a small attempt was recorded in the Coorong in 2006.

This species requires small isolated islands in large ephemeral inland salt lakes where the influx of fresh water stimulates the dormant brine shrimp and other small crustaceans to hatch and reproduce. Such conditions are erratic given the nature of inland Australia and Banded Stilts are known to have bred in SA only seven times in the last 70 years.

In response to the discovery of this breeding colony, the Department for Environment and Heritage sent in an expedition of ecologists and rangers in early May, led by Alex Clarke of the Port Augusta office of DEH. Their objective was to observe and check for any excessive predator activity. They were able to confirm the colony had 140,000 - 150,000 birds and that they were witnessing probably the largest breeding event on record with up to 200,000 chicks produced. Even better news was the fact that predation activity by Silver Gulls was minimal and within natural bounds. It was also observed that following the first hatching, the colony split with half moving to a northern island and the remainder laying a second clutch of eggs in the original colony.



Photos Ken Gosbell

The AWSG, VWSG and Friends of Shorebirds SE, were invited to participate in a second expedition timed to coincide with the second hatching to record observations and to attempt to place bands and coloured leg flags on some of the chicks. The latter was aimed at finding more about the movements of these birds including any possible movement between the WA and south-eastern Australian populations. Accordingly 4 of us (Maureen Christie, Iain Stewart, David Hollands and Ken Gosbell) accompanied a team of rangers and ecologists from the Coorong office of DEH (Simon Oster, Clare Manning and Chris Thompson). We set out from Port Augusta and camped on the shores of Lake Torrens from 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> June when we returned to Port Augusta. To view this body of water almost 200km long and up to 30km wide, surrounded by gibber and desert, listening to a colony of Banded Stilts almost 3km away was an amazing experience.

The colony occupied about half of a small island some 320m by 200m which was located 2.7km from the shoreline campsite. Hence a walk through water 20 – 30cm in depth for this distance to get to the colony each day was more than sufficient exercise. The colony was much reduced by the time we arrived with less than 10,000 birds in it.



It was located on sandy patches interspersed with low salt bush (*Atropex sp*), Nitre-bush (*Notraria sp*), Samphire (*Sarcoconia sp*), *Rhagonia* and other plants. Birds were nesting in scrapes which were at a density of 10 – 15 per square metre and were sitting on 2 to 4 eggs. Some 30% of the colony had been abandoned probably due to disturbance by a fox and/or dingo which had killed quite a few adult birds. We assessed that chicks from the second clutch had been hatching for the last week and this continued at a reasonably constant rate for the days we were there. When the chicks are 1 or 2 days old the adults take them across the stony beach and introduce them to the water. The rate of chicks being taken to the water varied from 50 to 350 chicks per hour and we saw very few actually taken by gulls. However, as the colony thinned out, more gulls were entering the colony.

One of the inspiring sights was to see the adults shepherd their family of 2 – 4 fluffy white/grey down covered chicks to the water, negotiate past the line of gulls and reach the open water where they amalgamated with other family groups to form crèches. The largest crèche we observed was 40 but as they were moving some distance (several kms) to feed we suspect that even larger crèches were being formed which is their normal behaviour.



Photos Ken Gosbell

Several attempts were made to band chicks while they were in their family groups in the water. This was a tedious process due to adults appearing to abandon the chicks when captured. This meant great care was needed to reunite chicks with adults who were caring for crèches. Because of these constraints we were only able to band and leg flag 54 chicks. So, if you see a Stilt with orange/yellow on the Left tibia it is a very special bird and we need to hear about it. We are also interested in observations of juvenile stilts – recognizable by their grey legs. The first clutch is thought to have started hatching on the 10<sup>th</sup> May. Allowing 50 days to fledge, they could be arriving at a wetland near you any day! Indeed news of the arrival of adults is also of interest as it will help us understand how they disperse after such a large breeding event. One of the highlights of our visit to the colony was when Clare spotted a bird with flags on its right leg which was the result of the banding undertaken by Maureen and her team in the Coorong in 2006.

Overall this was an exciting event which at this stage appears to have been extremely successful for this enigmatic species. To have observed and photographed this unique event combined with the experience of witnessing the way in which outback Australia comes alive with water was very special. We would like to thank the staff of DEH SA for their consideration, co operation and assistance on site; it was a great team effort. We also thank our flag making teams for making a large number of flags at short notice.

It should also be noted that a small breeding event also took place on Lake Eyre where some 5,000 birds nested. This was reported in the media earlier this month.

Although we have increased our knowledge of one of the most interesting of our resident species through the observations of this event, there is still much to learn. Just how did those birds who were happily feeding in the Coorong know that suitable breeding conditions had been created 1000kms away? Maybe in time we will learn.

Ken Gosbell  
Maureen Christie  
Iain Stewart  
David Hollands

28<sup>th</sup> June 2010

## Bumper Season for the endangered New Zealand Plover on the Coromandel Peninsular

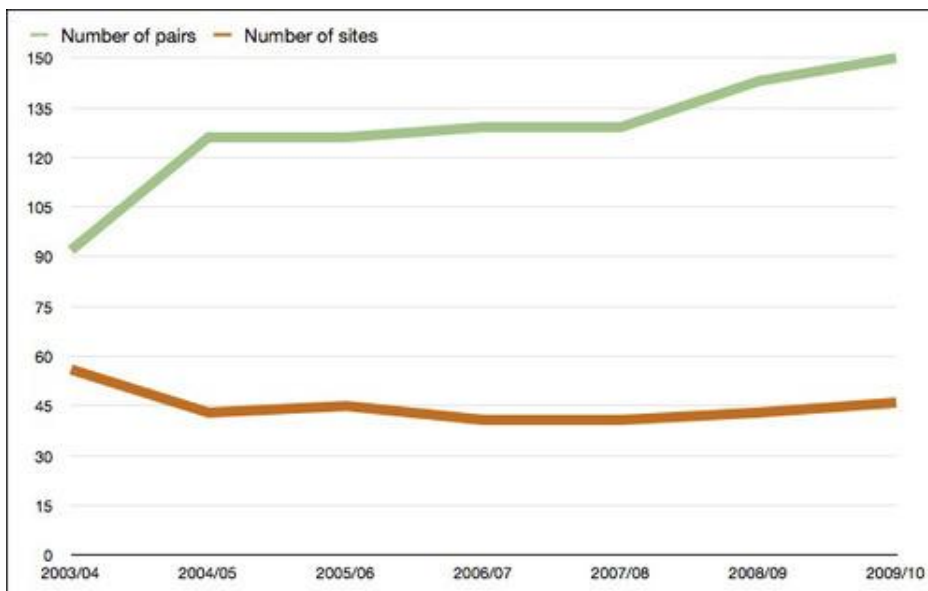
*Written by Andy Wills/DOC*

The 2009/10 season has been very successful for the New Zealand Dotterel Watch program on the Coromandel Peninsula in New Zealand. This program is a partnership between Newmont Mining, Waihi, Department of Conservation, and local volunteer Dotterel Minders.



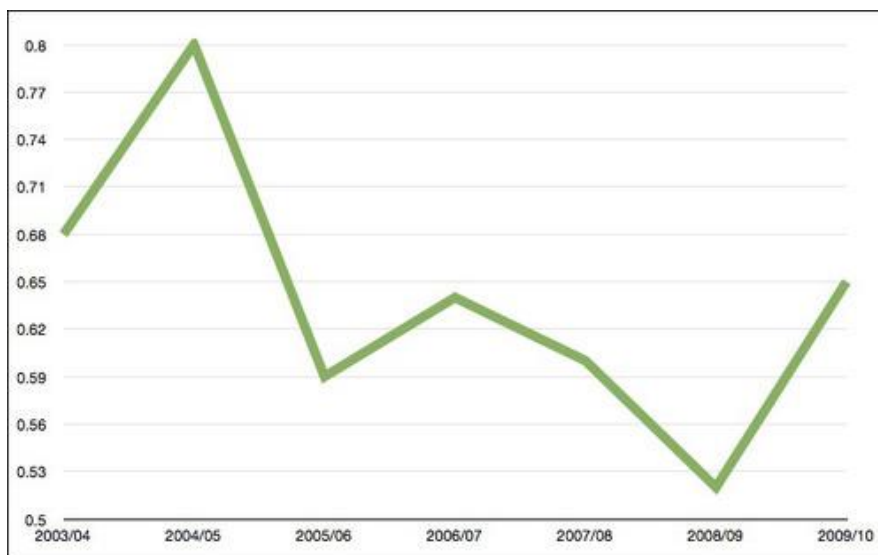
*New Zealand Dotterel (IOC name is New Zealand Plover). © Steve Barker*

This season has produced 98 fledglings from 150 pairs of NZ Dotterel, across 46 monitored sites, making it our most successful season in the last five years. There are a number of elements which have contributed to this.



*Increase in breeding pairs monitored at 46 sites around the Coromandel Peninsula.*

The program would not be the success it is without the many Dotterel minders on the peninsula who give up their time to help these endangered birds during the breeding season. They help set up rope fences and signs around nest sites, in educating the public about the Dotterels and sometimes help with trapping.



*Productivity value = average number of chicks fledged per breeding pair.  $P = 0.65^*$  (\*current minimum value – chicks yet to fledge @ 1 March 2010). Management is considered effective if productivity values are greater than 0.5 for three consecutive years or longer (Dowding & Davis, 2007). Seventh consecutive season where  $p > 0.5$  has been achieved.*

The sponsorship from Newmont Mining Waihi, which enables the Department to employ a full-time Dotterel Ranger over the 6 month breeding season. The ranger works in with local minders to provide technical, logistical and operational support for the Coromandel NZ Dotterel Watch Minder Network.

We have also increased the trapping around the beaches. This has enabled us to catch greater numbers of Hedgehogs, Rats, Stoats and Feral cats which predate on the Dotterel nests.

This year the Thames Coromandel District Council have introduced new Dog bylaws which have restricted dog activity to a number of the main nest sites which has provided further protection to the Dotterels.

Overall we were quite lucky with the weather this year; we didn't get too many big easterly swells and not many big tides either.

The NZ Dotterel Watch program has been running since 1998, there is now a greater awareness with the general public, resulting in fewer disturbances to breeding areas. We are continually looking at ways which we can improve on previous seasons.

## Habitat creation prompts breeding bonanza among wading birds

*Written by WWT*

Wading birds on the Ouse Washes have stunned staff at WWT Welney Wetland Centre by turning up in droves to breed thanks to newly created habitat, giving eager visitors the chance to see them rearing their chicks.

In 2008 just five pairs of Lapwing bred on the former arable fields just beside the Ouse Washes. This year 67 breeding pairs of waders have been recorded in the same area, including Lapwing, Redshank, Little Ringed plover and Avocet.

With the support of the Environment Agency and Natural England, WWT converted the two areas of farmland to wet grassland over two years, providing ideal habitat for the birds. The new habitat covers nearly 80 hectares, all visible from the cafe in Welney Wetland Centre.

Leigh Marshall, Reserve Manager at WWT Welney, commented: "That the birds have turned up in such huge numbers just goes to show that there's a real demand for this type of habitat. Many farms once included wet fields like these but it is estimated about 45% were drained over the 20<sup>th</sup> century which has undeniably had an effect on wader numbers around the country.

"Our neighbouring farmers have been really supportive, providing livestock to graze the area which has kept the grass in tip top condition for the birds."

WWT Chief Executive Martin Spray commented: "All around the world, populations of wading birds are declining, largely because their wetland habitats are being ruined. Globally 23 species of wader are red listed and another 20 species are heading in that direction. So we're hugely proud to be able to report such a successful breeding season. It clearly demonstrates how important habitat is to conservation."

Roger Gerry, from Natural England, added: "The figures speak for themselves, this is a huge boost to wetland birds in the Fens and for everyone that comes to enjoy seeing them. Natural England hopes to continue giving this project our support through our Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) scheme in the future."

WWT created the wet grassland by digging a system of ditches, channels and scrapes into the former arable land and seeding it with native grasses. As well as being a success with breeding waders this summer, the habitat has attracted huge numbers of ducks from the Arctic, which come to escape the harsh winter weather. Last winter saw a huge jump in the number of wintering Wigeon with 1,600 seen on one day from the cafe, along with 540 other ducks.

But the real delight for staff and visitors alike has been the numbers of breeding waders throughout this spring. 33 pairs of Lapwing, 29 pairs of Redshank, 3 pairs of Avocet and two pairs of Little Ringed plover have been recorded on the site.

## Farmers find flooded fields can help birds, crops

LA CONNER, Wash. — Three-inch deep water would seem to be about the last thing Dave Hedlin would want to see on the field where he grows cucumbers, potatoes and other crops near northern Washington's Skagit Bay.

But for the past three years, the third-generation farmer has taken part in an experiment that contradicts everything he's known about farming. For a fee, he agreed to flood about 20 acres to provide wetland habitat for migratory shorebirds, a move researchers hoped would also result in more productive farmland. "Our grandparents spent all their time trying to keep this land well-drained and dry," said Hedlin, who acknowledged scepticism when conservationists offered to pay him to flood part of his farm.

The effort, called Farming for Wildlife, included Hedlin and two other nearby property owners. Early results have been so positive that organizers at The Nature Conservancy, a group that works to protect land and rivers throughout the world, plan to replicate it in other parts of the country.

Hundreds of shorebirds fattened up in the flooded field during spring and fall migrations, and the farmers noted a spike in nitrogen, a key plant fertilizer, in their fields.

"We absolutely want to replicate it," said Julie Morse, an ecologist with The Nature Conservancy. "You could do it anywhere as long as there's a water source and you build dams to hold the water."

The Skagit River Delta, about 60 miles north of Seattle, was once covered in estuarine and freshwater wetlands, providing rich habitat for birds and other wildlife. Over the past century, much of it was diked and drained for farming.

Despite the habitat loss, an average of 35,000 migratory birds stop in the Skagit delta on the Pacific Flyway. "A hundred years ago, they had places like this along the entire length of the Pacific Flyway," said Kevin Morse, The Nature Conservancy's north Puget Sound program director. Now, "their options and feeding places are extremely limited."

Buying land to create habitat wasn't feasible because no one wanted to sell, so Morse said his group offered to rent land from farmers under the program. He declined to say how much farmers were paid, but said the group had an overall three-year project budget of \$350,000 to cover the leases and all expenses related to the flooding and studies.

Funding for Farming for Wildlife came from private donations and a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency grant. The effort will be expanded this year with money from donors and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The flood rentals are separate from other federal programs that pay farmers to set aside thousands of acres for long-term conservation. Many farmers have stopped participating in those programs, opting to put land back into production to take advantage of relatively high crop prices.

The Skagit Bay program, and a similar effort backed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Klamath Basin of southern Oregon and northern California, are more attractive to some farmers because the wetlands will be drained after a few years.

In Skagit Bay, freshwater is typically pumped onto fields. In the Klamath Basin, freshwater is gravity-fed from a nearby lake.

Ron Cole, refuge manager for the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex, said about 5,000 to 8,000 acres of private farmland are now periodically flooded in a region once filled with shallow lakes and marshes.

Though no studies have quantified benefits, Cole said farmers have reported higher crop yields, better control of weeds and pests and reduced need for fertilizers and fumigants. Flooding drives away harmful soil pests and bacteria, and increased levels of nitrogen helps soil fertility.

The program could be especially helpful to farmers who want to pursue organic certification, which requires that pesticides not be applied for three years. About 15,000 acres of private land have been converted to organic through the Klamath Basin effort, called Walking Wetlands, a change that should help farmers fetch premium crop prices, Cole said.

Researchers at Oregon State University are studying benefits to farmers and birds. "We're also looking at what would it take to get more farmers to participate in such a program," said Christian Langpap, an assistant professor in OSU's agricultural and resource economics department. He thinks a wetland crop rotation could be profitable in the long run if it allows farmers to make the transition to organic production. In Washington, Hedlin has certified his previously flooded field as organic.

One recent morning, two dozen Dunlin and Western Sandpipers pecked for worms, tiny invertebrates and other bugs on a potato farm pumped with a few inches of freshwater. The birds are on their way to the Arctic to breed.

During the first year of the pilot project, hundreds of sandpipers, dowitchers, yellowlegs, and Dunlin flocked to three farms, including Hedlin's. In all 15 species, including many of high conservation concern, have used the fields, though cattails and other vegetation took hold faster than expected and crowded out shorebirds as time went along. Project leaders now plan to mow down the vegetation when they flood another 100 acres later this year.

"It's been very successful," said Hedlin, standing at the farm his grandfather homesteaded in 1906. "When we look back the biggest success is that we learned to work together."

## WorldWaders Shorebird List of the World: a summary of taxonomic changes of shorebirds from the past few years

*Written by Gyorgy Szimuly/WorldWaders*

Using WorldWaders database requires a little understanding about the changes of taxonomic order and names as well as species status of shorebirds of the world. The mess in the naming of birds and using the order is almost impossible to follow and comparing two different taxonomic systems is a real challenge. Every organisation, scientific board or book author can decide which bird list and nomenclature will be used. We at WorldWaders have also decided to use one system consequently (with a very few exceptions).

The International Ornithological Congress (IOC) provides a checklist of birds of the world and updates it as new information is available on the taxonomy of any bird species of the world. Shorebirds are not the most critical part of the world birds in terms of frequent taxonomical changes but in the past few years some major revisions on naming and some splitting has been published.



Here I provide a short summary of the changes what not every WorldWaders user might be aware of:

## Splits

**Indian Stone-curlew** *Burhinus indicus indicus* race of Eurasian Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicephalus* raised to species level) – Range: India and Sri Lanka to Indochina; winters to Africa and Arabia

**White-headed Stilt** *Himantopus leucocephalus leucocephalus* race of Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus* raised to species level) – Range: Indonesia to Australia and New Zealand; winters to the Philippines

**Black-necked Stilt** *Himantopus mexicanus mexicanus* and *knudseni* race of Black-winged Stilt raised to species level) – Range: *mexicanus* - W and s US to e Ecuador, sw Peru and ne Brazil; winters to West Indies; *knudseni* - Hawaiian Islands

**White-backed Stilt** *Himantopus melanurus melanurus* race of Black-winged Stilt raised to species level) – Range: North Chile and e-central Peru to se Brazil and c Argentina

**Snowy Plover** *Charadrius nivosus nivosus* and *occidentalis* race of Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* raised to species level) – Range: *nivosus* - US to Mexico and West Indies, winters to Panama; *occidentalis* - Coastal Peru to s-central Chile

**Australian Painted Snipe** *Rostratula australis australis* race of Greater Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis* raised to species level) – range: Australia

**Snares Snipe** *Coenocorypha huegleri huegleri* race of Subantarctic Snipe *Coenocorypha aucklandica* raised to species level) – Range: Snares Islands (Northeast, Broughton and Alert Stack)

## Species not yet approved but appears in the WorldWaders list

**Hudsonian Curlew or Hudsonian Whimbrel** *Numenius hudsonicus hudsonicus* race of Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* will possibly be split) – Range: Alaska to North Canada; winters to south South America.

**White-faced Plover** *Charadrius* ssp. (status of an undescribed plover species from se Asia is under investigation) – Range: se Asia

## Species are out of the list of shorebirds due to probable extinction

† **Javan Lapwing** *Vanellus macropterus* (possibly extinct; last seen around 1920)

† **South Island Snipe** *Coenocorypha iredalei* (extinct; posthumous split from Subantarctic Snipe *Coenocorypha aucklandica*)

† **Eskimo Curlew** *Numenius borealis* (possibly extinct; last confirmed record is from 1963)

† **Tahiti Sandpiper** *Prosobonia leucoptera* (extinct by introduced rats in the late 18th century)

Those changes should be taken into consideration when submitting a record to WorldWaders database. As the world shorebird list is reduced to every geo-region Black-winged Stilt will not appear in the list for Australia. White-headed Stilt will be there instead.

In some cases the English names and even scientific names has been changed. For checking the correct names go through the IOC checklist for shorebirds and allies. Among the many changes Diademed Sandpiper Plover is now named as **Diademed Plover** and family name of the tattlers has been changed from *Heteroscelus* to *Tringa* as well as of Willet's family name from *Catoptrophorus* to *Tringa*.

Speculations of future splits are always in the topic of different discussions (best source of those discussions are on the birdforum). Just naming a few of them:

Monotypic **Grey Plover** to be split. American Arctic birds are supposed to be morphologically different from the Eurasian ones.

North American breeding **Snowy Plovers** to be split to two species as Western Snowy Plover and Eastern Snowy Plover.

*Occidentalis* race of **Snowy Plover** as Peruvian Plover.

*Hudsonia* race of **Dunlin** as Hudsonian Sandpiper or Hudsonian Dunlin(?).

Two **Willet** subspecies to be raised to species level as Western Willet and Eastern Willet.

*Editor's note: Good news for all the "splitters" out there, increasing their bird lists.*

## Delaware Bay Horseshoe Crab Management on The Verge of an Historic Decision

Posted by Conor McGowan



© Conor P. McGowan

The story is widely known in shorebird circles. Shorebirds, especially the *rufa* subspecies of Red Knots, stopover in the Delaware Bay during their epic migration from South America to arctic Canada to feast (or at least try to) on horseshoe crab eggs during the massive annual crab spawning of late May. The crabs crawl up the beach by the millions, dig nests, and leave behind a mess of billions of edible and easily digestible tiny green eggs. Unregulated harvest of these crabs for use as bait in eel and whelk fisheries during the late 1980s and much of 1990s resulted in steep declines of crab eggs on Delaware Bay beaches, which was concurrent with observed declines in Red Knot abundance. The wintering population in Tierra del Fuego fell from up to 90,000 birds to just 15,000 over just a few years, raising dire concerns for the birds, the stopover in the Bay and for the crab populations themselves. In 1998 the Atlantic States Marine Commission, the governing body over many interstate fisheries regulations on the Atlantic coast of the US, began applying harvest restrictions in large part because of concerns over shorebird populations. The regulations became increasingly more restrictive throughout the 2000s and for the last few years, Delaware and New Jersey have been allowed to harvest only 100,000 male crabs and no female crabs, down from millions of crabs in 1997.

Since 2007 a team of scientists from New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia Tech University, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the USGS have been work with various stakeholders (the states, environmental groups, etc.) to develop a management plan for Horseshoe Crab harvest that explicitly incorporates population size targets for Red Knots. The team has developed an adaptive management plan that uses models of population dynamics for both species with explicit ecological and demographic links between the two species. Working with the stakeholder states the team devised a central objective statement, a list of possible harvest actions, and a set of alternative hypotheses of system function (alternative models). The Adaptive management modeling uses the population dynamics models to evaluate each management action and determine which management actions are most likely to achieve the stated objectives given our uncertainty about system function. The objectives call for a maximization of Horseshoe Crab harvest as long as a minimum Red Knot population threshold has been exceeded. A major benefit of this approach is that the explicit modeling allows managers and researchers to acknowledge key uncertainties about how the ecosystem functions (i.e., species interactions between crabs and knots). With uncertainties exposed risk averse management actions can be enacted while working to reduce those uncertainties. By comparing model predictions to the observed species abundance under management actions (in this case crab harvest) scientists and managers can learn about the quality of the models they've developed, potentially improve those models and make better management decisions in the future with those improved models.

The use of two linked population models for making predictions about the effects of harvest management actions is unprecedented. It marks the first time, under the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, that the needs of a shorebird population are being given equal status as the commercially harvested species and if the plan is enacted, this should be considered a major victory for wildlife conservation, especially shorebird conservation. The ASMFC Horseshoe Crab Management Board will vote to give final approval, or not, to the adaptive harvest management plan for the Delaware Bay at their August meeting in 2010.

## WADER WATCH Linda and Phil Cross, Joyce Harding

Can we also please ask people to carefully check which leg the flag is on. If you are not sure, or just see the colour, and do not know which leg it is, please do not make it up. We do record the sighting on the database, even if we do not know which leg it was on. Recording information that you have not seen, or do not know creates extra work for Phil, I and other people who this information goes to. We would appreciate your cooperation on this issue.

### Green leg flag sightings

In each Qld Wader issue there are 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.

Sightings in Moreton Bay & Environs between 13.03.10 and 16.05.10

3 Bar-tailed Godwit and 4 Pied Oystercatcher

The birds sighted above included some of the individually marked flags that QWSG have been fitting and are listed below:

Bar-tailed Godwit – **CE**.

Pied Oystercatcher – **KM and JJ**.

### Interstate & overseas Green leg flag sightings

1 Bar-tailed Godwit (FY) – Shemya, Alaska, USA – Mike Schwitters – 26.05.10

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Mokpo, Namhang tidal flat, South Korea – Dr Kim Seok-Yee & Andreas Kim – 29.04.10

2 Bar-tailed Godwit – Yalu Jiang, China – Jimmy Choi – 25.04.10

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Aphae Island, near Mokpo City, South Korea – Dr Kim Seok-Yee & Andreas Kim – 24.04.10

2 Bar-tailed Godwit – Mokpo, Namhang tidal flat, South Korea – Dr Kim Seok-Yee & Andreas Kim – 13 & 14.04.10

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Aphae Island, near Mokpo City, South Korea – Dr Kim Seok-Yee & Andreas Kim – 12.04.10

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Big Sand Island, Kaipara Harbour, North Island, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 21.03.10

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Big Sand Island, Kaipara Harbour, North Island, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 14.03.10

2 Bar-tailed Godwit – Big Sand Island, Kaipara Harbour, North Island, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 17.03.10

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Big Sand Island, Kaipara Harbour, North Island, New Zealand – Tony Habraken & S. McPherson – 20.03.10

2 Bar-tailed Godwit – Big Sand Island, Kaipara Harbour, North Island, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 22.03.10

1 Bar-tailed Godwit (EP) – Taporā South, Kaipara Harbour, Auckland, North Island, New Zealand – Tony Habraken & Richard Mairs – 13 & 14 & 17.03.10

2 Bar-tailed Godwit – Waikiri Creek, Kaipara, North Island, New Zealand – Tony Habraken – 10.03.10

1 Bar-tailed Godwit – Miranda Firth of Thames, South Auckland, North Island, New Zealand – Elise Verschoor – 07.03.10

1 Bar-tailed Godwit (FP) – Taporā South, Kaipara Harbour, Auckland, North Island, New Zealand – Tony Habraken & E. Lagnaz – 24.10.09

1 Bar-tailed Godwit (KT) – Jeollanam-do-Muan-gun, South Korea – Lobopark – 13.05.09

1 Grey-tailed Tattler (AP) – Estuary Sakai River, Higashiura-chi, Chita-gun Aichi-ken, Japan – Hashimoto Miho – 23.05.10

1 Grey-tailed Tattler (JE) – Kataonami beach, Wakayam-shi, Wakayama-ken, Japan – Yamakawa Yoshinori – 21.05.10

1 Grey-tailed Tattler (HT) – Shidaihama-beach, Seiroi-cho, Kitakannbara-gun, Niigata-ken, Japan – Mibo Shinichi – 20.05.10

1 Grey-tailed Tattler – Rokushou-en, near Beppu, Japan – Ayuwat Jearwattanakanok – 05.05.10

- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler (DH) – Hamakaiden, Nangoku-shi, Kochi-ken, Japan – Nishimura Kouji – 10.04.10 and 04.05.10
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler (BX) – Estuary of Anou River, Tsu-shi, Mei-ken, Japan – Nagai Yoshimi – 22.08.09
- 1 Red Knot – Bohai Oil Rig Site, China – Chris Hassel, Adrian Boyle and Theunis Piersma – 07.05.10
- 1 Red Knot – Bi Hai Yu Chang, between Qilihai and Baliqiao, Leting, Hebei, China – Chris Hassell, Adrian Boyle and Theunis Piersma – 01.05.10
- 1 Red Knot – Bi Hai Yu Chang, between Qilihai and Baliqiao, Leting, Hebei, China – Chris Hassell, Adrian Boyle and Theunis Piersma – 16 to 19.04.10
- 1 Ruddy Turnstone (DH) – Kumozu River, Mikumo-shi, Mie-ken, Japan – Shinomiya Takaaki – 04.09.09
- 1 Greater Sand Plover – Szu-Tsao, Tainan City, Taiwan, China – Wen-Chung Lin – 20.04.10
- 1 Curlew Sandpiper (CT) – Bohai Bei Pu Prison site, China – Chris Hassell, Adrian Boyle and Theunis Piersma – 13.05.10

#### **Orange leg flag sightings**

- 1 Bar-tailed Godwit (engraved, unable to read) – Manly Boat Harbour – Rob Schuckard – 28.09.09

#### **White (New Zealand) leg flag sightings - see note below from banders in NZ**

- 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – white flag right tibia, 2 white bands right tarsus, red band over yellow band left tarsus and metal band left tibia – Toorbul – Dez Wells – 15.05.10

#### **Blue (Japanese) leg flag sightings – use four colour combinations:**

No sightings

#### **Black over white or white over black (Shanghai, China) flag sightings**

- 2 Great Knot – Strubers Creek, near Joskeleigh, Keppel Sands, Qld – Andrew McDougall – 18.03.10
- 1 Red-necked Stint – Noosa River Mouth – Briand Russell – 27.06.10
- 1 Red-necked Stint – Norval Park, near Yandarin, Qld – Trevor Quested – 23.05.10

#### **Other wader leg flag sightings**

- 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – orange over yellow flag – Toorbul – Roy Sonnenburg and Dave Briddon – 12.06.10  
(flagged in South Australia)
- 1 Bar-tailed Godwit – black flag (YO) left tibia and metal band right tarsus – Maaroom – Chris Barnes – 08.09.09 (flagged in Yukon Delta, Alaska, USA)

#### **Pied Oystercatcher 2 digit Yellow leg flag sightings**

The following sightings of yellow flagged oystercatchers are not birds flagged in North West Western Australia, as per the flagging protocol. They are another project being run from Victoria and New South Wales. Birds flagged in Victoria will have a yellow flag on the right tibia and inscribed with two digits. New South Wales birds will have the yellow flag on the left tibia and inscribed with two digits.

Four NSW birds seen as follows:

- J4** – Dunwich, North Stradbroke Island – Andy Jensen – 26.06.10
- L2** – Dunwich, North Stradbroke Island – Andy Jensen – 26.06.10
- L8** – Dunwich, North Stradbroke Island – Andy Jensen – 26.06.10
- C4** – Fisherman Islands – David Edwards & Chris Bell – 16.05.10

#### **Other leg flag sightings and banded birds**

- 1 Beach Stone-curlew – two metal bands left tarsus and one metal band right tarsus – Tallebudgera Creek estuary, Gold Coast – Col Collins – 22.06.10 (flagged in northern NSW by Grey Clancy et al). Two of the bands when fitted were powder coated, but the coating has come off.

Can everyone please remember to use the 'Leg Flag Observation Report' form.

*Editor's Note: I have included Linda's outline of what is required when sending in information of flag/band sightings.*

*I have also put a blank in so that you can photocopy this piece, then it is right for Phil and Linda to easily transpose your info. You will be noting alpha-numeric flags these help to identify individual birds giving more specific information on the movement of our waders. Some of the previous flags have deteriorated and the engraving is making the reading of the figures difficult, please do not guess but still report your sighting. Find on the next page.*



## Recording flags/bands on waders.

These are protocols for the QWSG database and we have included the details of what you need to record if you see a flagged/banded wader. The colour scheme of these flags/bands indicates the locations of where birds were flagged. Please copy them from this newsletter and keep with you as a reminder of what information you should be recording.

Species: Record bird species  
 Colour: Record the colour and type (colour flag / colour band / metal band) and if engraved with letters and/or numbers.  
 Position: Record the position of all flags and bands as follows: -  
                   Right Tibia (Upper) / Tarsus (Lower)  
                   Left Tibia/ Tarsus  
 Location: Record area where bird was seen  
 Sitecode: Record sitecode (if known). This relates to high tide roosts.  
 Co-ordinates: Supply latitude and longitude. Where possible take GPS readings  
 Region: Recorded by QWSG  
 Date & Time:  
 Observer: Name and address of observer/s  
 Other species: Record other species the bird is associated with  
 Comments: Any other comments, particularly plumage (breeding plumage/ non-breeding Plumage / in-between)

Please forward all sightings to Phil and Linda Cross 40 Thompson Road, Bellmere, Caboolture Qld 4510. Phone: (07) 5495 2758 Email: xenus@big.net.au.

### Flag and band recording form

Species:  
 Colour:  
 Position:                   Tibia (Upper)                   / Tarsus (Lower)  
                                   Left Tibia                               / Tarsus  
 Location:  
 Sitecode:  
 Co-ordinates:  
 Region:  
 Date & Time:  
 Observer: \_\_\_\_\_  
           Address        \_\_\_\_\_  
                                   \_\_\_\_\_  
                                   \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other species:  
 Comments:  
 (Plumage)

Please forward all sightings to Phil and Linda Cross 40 Thompson Road, Bellmere, Caboolture Qld 4510. Phone: (07) 5495 2758 Email: xenus@big.net.au.

***Sorry I had a space so you get some bad jokes again. If you don't want this to happen again send in an Article!!***

Not a joke but a true story! My birding friend's 14 year old daughter had taken a message for her father while he was out. When he returned, this is what he got. "Daddy, Mr Coleman called, he said the Little Curlew were in at the airport but I'm sorry, I failed to get the flight number".

Murphy's Law of Tree Anatomy: There are 2 sides to a tree - the side towards you and the side the bird is on.  
 Murphy's First Law of Birding: The greater the time spent searching for a rarity, the greater the chances it will be sitting on your car when you return to the parking lot.

## Wader ID Days

### Sunday 10<sup>th</sup> October 2010 at Toorbul

High tide is at 11.06 am (plus 30 minutes later for Toorbul) of 2.42m. Meeting time 9.00 am.

Take the Bruce Highway north from Brisbane to the Donnybrook/Toorbul 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.

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 Phil & Linda Cross 5495 2758 if you have any questions.

### Saturday 11th December 2010 at Toorbul

High tide at 13.00 (1.00 pm) plus 30 minutes for Toorbul of 2.15m. Meeting time 11.30am

Take the Bruce Highway north from Brisbane to the Donnybrook/Toorbul 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.

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 Phil & Linda Cross 5495 2758 if you have any questions.

## Count Programme by Dawn Beck

We are now moving into that exciting time of the year when the waders start returning; a time I face with excitement, hope and some trepidation. How many of them survived the migration and breeding season, are the numbers down from last year? This is the reason we are all out there every month, our observations are the only way we can get answers to these questions and monitor how each species is coping. Do not forget to check out the proportion of birds with juvenile plumage.

The Highlight of the winter counts was the second sighting in Queensland of the endangered Hooded Plover. Barb Dickson and Clive Allen discovered it on 15 June on Noosa Sandbanks, well north of its normal range. An Arctic Tern was identified at the same time. Clive took photographs of both birds making it easy for these sightings to be accepted by the Queensland Rarities Committee. So, if you do spot an unusual bird, please try to get a photograph to stop any dispute about identification.

One feature of the winter counts was the many sightings of Double-banded Plovers from NZ. They were sighted from Kinka Beach in the north to the Gold Coast, with most sightings in Moreton Bay area. The largest flock, 166 birds, was seen on the southern tip of Moreton Island by QWSG survey team on 16 July. Terry Dillon saw 64 on Wavebreak Sand Island 14 May and 91 at Horseshoe Bay 23 July. In late July, many were looking magnificent in their breeding plumage and about ready to return to NZ. I lived for three years on the west coast of South Island, NZ, and one of my most memorable birding experiences was seeing a very large flock of newly arrived plovers mixing in with a very large herd of dairy cows. They looked splendid in the lush green grass amid the legs of the cows but soon moved on to the wide shingle riverbeds where they breed.

Beach Stone-curlews were recorded from Cooktown, Cairns, Ross River Mouth, Bowen, Noosa, Moreton Island and Gold Coast.

Other sightings of note for winter were 1040 Bar-tailed Godwits seen at Maaroom, GSS, by John Bell on 15 May and large numbers of Red-necked Stints, 621 at Redcliffe Airport by Ken and Floss 15 May and 622 at Port of Brisbane 20 June.

**QWSG needs more counters.** I know how busy most of you are with commitments to jobs, family and other interests and do not feel you can promise to be available to count every month. However, there is a great need for back-up counters who can become familiar with a site and be able to count it when the regular counter cannot. The more counters there are, the more the load is spread and pressure is taken off individuals. Some of the areas requiring relief counters are north of the Brisbane River, Luggage Point, Pine River Wetlands, Deception Bay and Caboolture River Mouth. Buckley's Hole and Buckley's Hole Sandbar on Bribie Island needs new counters. At present Dez Wells does these as well as six other sites, it is time to take some of the load off him.

Further north, Mackay and Townsville are areas where more counters are needed.

**PLEASE IF YOU CAN HELP** get in touch with me [alphabec@powerup.com.au](mailto:alphabec@powerup.com.au)

Ph 07 3378 8598.

One last point to those of you who use those clicker counters. Mine is quite old now and I tested it by clicking and counting in my head and found I was undercounting by about 10%. Quite significant with a large flock. Try yours.

## Birds Queensland Raffle

Proceeds to be used for the conservation research on the endangered Eastern Bristlebird

Prize: Original Oil Painting by **Peter Slater**

Valued at \$3500

Closing Date: August 24<sup>th</sup> 2010

Drawing Date: September 7<sup>th</sup> 2010 for

National Threatened Species Day

**Ticket Price:** \$5.00 each or 5 for \$20.00

**Winner will be notified by mail and phone.**

**The result will be published in the Birds Queensland Newsletter and the website:**

[www.birdsqueensland.org.au](http://www.birdsqueensland.org.au)

We would greatly appreciate your assistance as a volunteer "Ticket Seller". Please contact Marion

Grover for tickets: [marion.grover@gmail.com](mailto:marion.grover@gmail.com)



## NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new member who have joined recently :

**Jared Khu**  
**Jean Tucker**

A reminder to members to please let the Treasurer know if you change your email address.

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.

## Electronic Newsletter ??

Are you interested in receiving your "Queensland Wader" by email?

If you are interested email me on [gouldian@ozemail.com.au](mailto:gouldian@ozemail.com.au). Could you use the subject line as "Electronic Newsletter". Editor

**Note price reduction on "Shorebirds of Australia"**

**Buy Now \$35.00!!**

Check out QWSG Merchandise on page 17

## QWSG CONTACTS

### QUEENSLAND WADER

The Official Quarterly Publication of  
Queensland Wader Study Group

#### MEMBERS of the MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE of the QWSG

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Maureen Cooper	(07) 4959-3770	Joyce Harding	(07) 3488 0212
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COUNT COORDINATOR: Dawn Beck 07 3378 8598 or email [alphabec@powerup.com.au](mailto:alphabec@powerup.com.au)

#### CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence to:  
The QWSG Chairperson,  
28 Peppertree Street,  
SINNAMON PARK  
QLD 4073

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

Annual subscription rates:  
Single: \$15:00  
Student/Pensioner: \$10:00  
Family \$25:00

Receipt will be forwarded with next edition of Queensland Wader.

Forward application to:

Sheryl Keates  
QWSG Treasurer  
30/43 McLachlan St  
DARWIN NT 0800

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 **November 18<sup>th</sup> 2010**

Contributions should be addressed to:

David Edwards, The QWSG Editor, 54 Elliott Street, Clayfield, Qld 4011  
or E-mail to: [gouldian@ozemail.com.au](mailto:gouldian@ozemail.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.

Advertising Rates are \$20:00 for one quarter page and \$25:00 for a third of a page.

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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 1<sup>st</sup> Thursday of the month at the Royal Geographical Society Rooms, 237 Milton Rd, Milton.

**OR**

Contact Vicki Campbell Phone 07 3378 2964 or email [vicki.campbell@cogentia.com.au](mailto:vicki.campbell@cogentia.com.au)

Postage is not included in prices quoted.

**Note price reduction on “Shorebirds of Australia” now \$35**

- BOOKS                    \$35.00 Shorebirds of Australia
- 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 or sand background

POLO SHIRTS            \$35.00.

Our cotton polo shirts are now available. The locally made shirts are plain bottle or sky with contrast collar in sand, or tri-coloured sand/cocoa/sky and sand/cocoa/bottle.

Men’s sizes: SM - XL

Women’s : XS - M



**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, Mike West (07) 38764844; Secretary, Jim Sneddon (07) 3343 6323; Treasurer, Frank James (07) 3389 7559.

Monthly Meetings        Birds Queensland - 7.45pm  
 1<sup>st</sup> 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.



Tattlers at the Port of Brisbane



## Count Activities - 2010

### QWSG High Tide – Monthly Count Programme – 2010

Sat 25 <sup>th</sup> Sep	2.13m at 10:26
Sat 23 <sup>rd</sup> Oct	2.23m at 09:28
Sat 20 <sup>th</sup> Nov	2.26m at 08:28
Sat 18 <sup>th</sup> Dec	2.17m at 07:19

### Port of Brisbane Count Dates – 2010

Sun 26 <sup>th</sup> Sep	2.14m at 11:00	Meet 09:10
Sun 24 <sup>th</sup> Oct	2.27m at 10:03	Meet 08:15
Sun 21 <sup>st</sup> Nov	2.34m at 09:06	Meet 07:15
Sun 19 <sup>th</sup> Dec	2.29m at 08:03	Meet 06:15

**The Port of Brisbane is a work site and we are doing the survey for the Port and ourselves. Unfortunately we cannot accept people who turn up on the day for a bird watching day.**

## PLEASE CHECK TO SEE IF YOUR RENEWAL IS DUE!

A reminder to members to please let the Treasurer know if you change your email address.



## MEMBERSHIP/RENEWAL APPLICATION

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

Title..... First name: ..... Surname Name:.....

Address:..... Membership: \$.....  
 ..... 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.....)

Would you like to receive your newsletter by E-mail.....

SIGNATURE: ..... DATE:.....

**Post to: QWSG Treasurer, 30/43 McLachlan St, DARWIN NT 0800**

Cheques to be made out to: Queensland Wader Study Group

For a direct credit, please use the following details.

Account name: Qld Wader Study Group  
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An email advice to Sheryl Keates [tattlers@tpg.com.au](mailto:tattlers@tpg.com.au) would be appreciated.