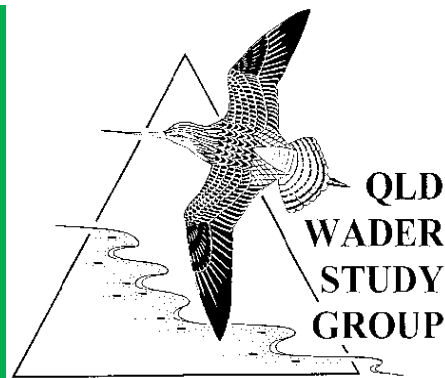


QUEENSLAND WADER



Issue 114

Dec 2020, Jan, Feb 2021

Newsletter of the Queensland Wader Study Group (QWSG), a special interest group of
Queensland Ornithological Society Incorporated. www.waders.org.au
<https://www.facebook.com/QueenslandWaderStudyGroup/>

Queensland Government: Community Sustainability Action Grants (Round4) Threatened Species Recovery and Resilience: QWSG successful grant application

Aims:

Queensland's migratory shorebird community is in decline (Clemens et al. 2016), with 7 species listed as nationally threatened under the EPBC Act 1999. Migratory shorebirds are climate sensitive species (Iwamura et al. 2013), and Queensland's Ramsar wetlands are probably playing an important role in shielding them from the impacts of climate change, coastal development, and a range of other threats. Yet regular surveying and mapping of threatened migratory shorebirds is heavily biased towards the southernmost of the four coastal Ramsar sites.

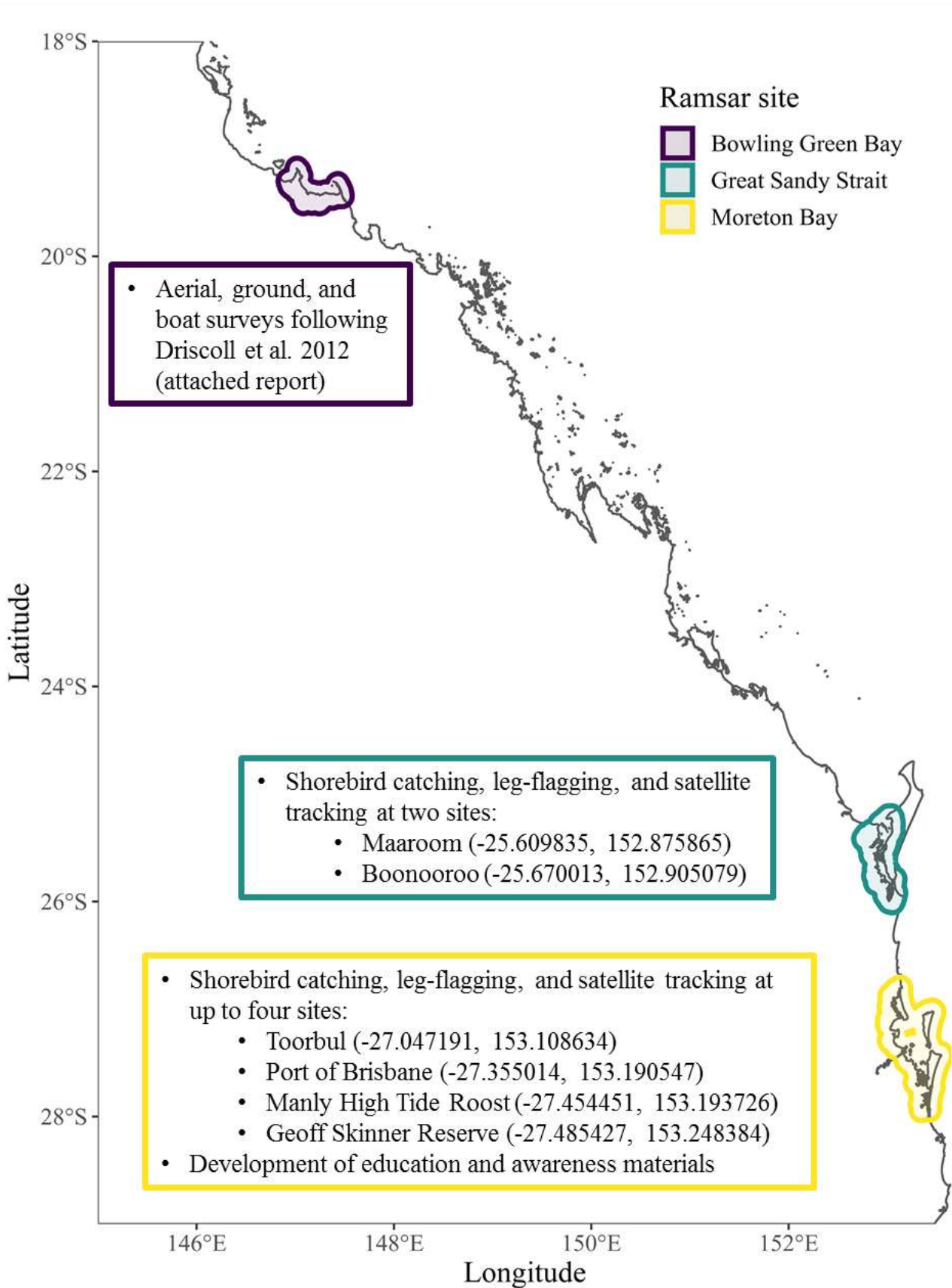
Our project aims are to:

1. *Conduct community-led surveys of threatened migratory shorebirds in Bowling Green Bay.*
This northernmost Ramsar site supports internationally significant numbers of threatened migratory shorebirds, yet is the poorest surveyed Ramsar wetland in Queensland (Driscoll et al. 2012). Through surveys of populations and mapping of climate sensitive habitats, we will provide critical data needed to fulfill international obligations under the Ramsar Convention and three bilateral migratory species agreements.
2. *Measure and map migratory shorebird habitat use within and among Queensland's Ramsar sites.*
We will deploy tracking devices and engraved leg-flags on Endangered Far Eastern curlew and Vulnerable Bar-tailed godwit in the Moreton Bay and Great Sandy Ramsar wetlands. This will build on previous tracking efforts revealing critical roosting and foraging habitat requirements and population connectivity in Moreton Bay, Great Sandy, and along Queensland's coastline.
3. *Use tracking data to inspire Queensland school communities, students, and the general public through targeted and sustained education and awareness-raising.*
Previous tracking work has shown the tremendous power of shorebird migration for public education and outreach. For example, a recent Far Eastern curlew tracking story on the QWSG Facebook page had a global reach of >100,000 views and culminated in a feature story on ABC TV news. Grant support will help to entrench these educational and outreach opportunities in curricula.

Benefits:

Our activities will benefit threatened migratory shorebirds in two main ways. First, community-led surveys and mapping will fill critical knowledge gaps about the abundance, distribution, and habitat needs of threatened migratory shorebirds in Queensland's coastal Ramsar wetlands. Without such information, it is impossible to assess climate vulnerability and impacts. Further, tracking data will help to identify important non-breeding and breeding habitats for Endangered Far Eastern curlew within and beyond Queensland (Actions 1.1.1, 1.2.1 in the *International single species action plan for the conservation of Far Eastern curlew*, East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership). Second, we will develop educational and outreach materials using findings from our tracking activities to enhance public engagement, appreciation, and concern for threatened migratory shorebirds. Developing and sustaining education and awareness programs is considered a key element of minimizing anthropogenic threats to migratory shorebirds in Australia (Action 3a in the *Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds*, Australian Government).

Queensland Ramsar project locations



Queensland Leg Flagged Pied Stilt by Arthur Keates

In issue 112 of Queensland Wader, I reported on the breeding of the resident shorebird, Pied Stilt (*Himantopus leucocephalus*), at Manly Boat Harbour shorebird roost. When monitoring the nesting event in early June I recorded a juvenile under the watchful eyes of an individual fitted with a green engraved leg flag (ELF) fitted by QWSG's banding team. Zooming in on the letters on the ELF revealed it to be BWB, aged 1 year when fitted on 13 January 2019. My last observation of BWB on 6 July, again presumably with its offspring, prompted me to look at the observations of ELF's fitted to Pied Stilt in QWSG's leg flag database.

Since June 2007, 95 Pied Stilt have been fitted with an ELF, nearly half of them on 2 August 2020 at the Manly roost when 46 birds were caught, including 2 recaptures. The others fitted with an ELF were caught at Thornlands (10), Geoff Skinner Reserve (GSR), Wellington Point (7) and Lytton (2).

The vast majority of observations of birds fitted with an ELF has been at the Manly roost (164) followed by the Wynnum foreshore (79), Oyster Point (34) and Thornside (21), reflecting the observer effort at the sites.

Of the Manly roost flagged birds, 52 have been resighted, including 23 of the birds caught on 2 August, one of which has been observed at Wynnum and Lytton as well as the banding site. Apart from observations at the banding site, there have been sightings at Wynnum (12), Lytton (11), Thornside (6) and Kianawah Road Wetlands (2).

Of the GSR flagged birds, there have been no reports of observations of 2 of them, a single report of one at GSR while the other 4 have shown a propensity to move a short distance from the banding site; all having been observed at Thornside and one of them also at the Manly roost. On the other hand, only 6 of the Thornlands flagged birds have been observed, all reports of observations at the banding site or to the north at Oyster Point. The birds flagged at the Lytton roost have never been reported.

A Pied Stilt aged 1 when banded by QWSG's banding team on 2 Jun 2007, was fitted with the first ELF, BB. Last observed on 11 August 2020, BB is at least 14 years old and so the oldest known living bird fitted with an ELF by QWSG. BB has been observed at Lytton, the Wynnum foreshore and the banding site.



Pied Stilt BB at Manly Boat Harbour shorebird roost Photo: A Keates.

Over time as reports of ELF observations are recorded, a better picture of the movement of the species will be gained.

Again, I thank those who report their observations of leg flags and Phil Cross for maintaining QWSG's leg flag database.

New Contaminant Study Finds Brisbane River Estuary Contamination Levels Higher than Melbourne and Sydney

Emerging contaminants are compounds that can enter the environment and potentially affect public health. A recent study measured pharmaceuticals and pesticides in three Australian estuaries.

Pesticides that are used to improve crop yields, and medicines that protect human and animal health are entering our estuaries. Pesticides can enter either from surface run-off or via wastewater treatment plants, and diuron, the main herbicide found in Great Barrier Reef waters, is also an antifouling agent used on boats that frequent our estuaries. Medicines can leach from landfill sites; however, their main pathway is from sewage, which carries medicines that have not been completely metabolized and are not removed by wastewater treatment plants.

In a preliminary study of the three Australian estuaries, Brisbane, Melbourne and Sydney, the concentrations of 25 medicines and 53 pesticides were measured. Carbamazepine, a medicine used to treat epilepsy and neuropathic pain was detected in all water samples in all three estuaries. Other dominant pharmaceuticals measured were gabapentin, iopromide, venlafaxine and tramadol. Similarly, the current-use pesticides; atrazine, diuron, metolachlor and simazine were prevalent in all three estuaries. Generally, contamination was higher in the Brisbane River estuary than Sydney and Melbourne.

The Brisbane River is the major freshwater system that enters Moreton Bay. The river flows through agricultural, commercial and industrial areas before emptying into the Bay, so it is important to monitor pollutants that are entering the Bay. Unfortunately, the concentrations of emerging contaminants entering Moreton Bay is likely to rise due to the rapidly increasing human population and the accompanying demand for medicines and farm produce. Thus, the ongoing research on these contaminants will be important as we search for ways to reduce the amount that enters the Bay, and understand their impacts on Bay ecosystems.

Dr Alfred Kwablah Anim (PhD), Queensland University of Technology
Prof Jochen Muller, Queensland Alliance for Environmental Health Sciences, Faculty of Health and Behavioural Sciences, The University of Queensland

Anim AK, Thompson K, Duodu GO, Tschärke B, Birch G, Goonetilleke A, Ayoko GA, Mueller JF. (2020) Pharmaceuticals, personal care products, food additive and pesticides in surface waters from three Australian east coast estuaries (Sydney, Yarra and Brisbane), *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 153. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2020.111014>.

Abstract of paper

The detection rates of pharmaceuticals (Ps), personal care products (PCPs), current-use pesticides (CUPs) and a food additive (FA) in Brisbane River estuary (Queensland), Sydney estuary (New South Wales) and the Yarra River estuary (Melbourne, Victoria) were: Ps: 16/25, 7/25 and 12/25, respectively, CUPs; 28/53, 5/53 and 23/53, respectively, PCPs: 1/3, 0/3 and, 1/3, respectively and FA; 1/1, 1/1 and 1/1, respectively. Diuron was measured in all estuarine samples, simazine, MCPA and 2,4 D were also commonly measured. Pharmaceuticals: carbamazepine, iopromide paracetamol tramadol and venlafaxine were also commonly measured across the estuaries. Generally, analytes were prominent in Brisbane River estuary, followed by Yarra River/Sydney estuary. Inputs of Ps are likely from leakages or effluents of WWTPs; CUPs are potentially from agricultural and parklands via surface run-off in Brisbane River estuary, while for Sydney and Yarra estuaries, which have separate stormwater and sewer systems, sources are likely to be ingress and leakage.



Wader Flock - Space filler

Shorebirds with Unusual Social Structures

by Max Planck Society



Female snowy plover: the breeding grounds of this wading bird are threatened by the progressive development of the coasts and the popularity of sandy beaches. Credit: Clemens Küpper

Waders like wet conditions. They look for insects and other creepy-crawlies in the damp earth. Some species, such as the Mexican snowy plover or the ruff have developed fascinating behavioural patterns. Clemens Küpper and his working group at the Max Planck Institute for Ornithology in Seewiesen is conducting long-term studies of the social behaviour of these birds. Here, the issue of biodiversity is central, since like many groups of bird species, the numbers of wading birds are in dramatic decline.

The snowy plovers don't exactly embody the classic image of bird family life. The eggs, for example, are incubated by male as well as female birds. Once the chicks have hatched, the mother usually goes looking for a new partner while the father is left to rear the chicks by himself.

Sometimes, though, the female remains with the family—at least at first. "For her, the chances of survival of the brood are the key factor. If the father is able to rear them on his own, she leaves the nest. If the situation looks pretty hopeless, she also disappears off into the sunset," Clemens Küpper explains.



Ruffs with chicks. On extensively mown meadows, clutches are often destroyed. Credit: Clemens Küpper

What is the cause of this unusual distribution of roles in the animal world? Together with his team, Clemens Küpper is conducting a long-term study on the social behaviour of the birds, which live along the coasts of America. "The key is the gender ratio. There are more males among the snowy plovers than there are females. Females can therefore allow themselves the luxury of leaving the rearing of their chicks to their partner, and to go and look for another bird to mate with," he explains. If male and female chicks are roughly evenly spread in the oviposition, the relationship changes in favour of the males. However, researchers still don't know why more female than male chicks die.

Under threat on many fronts

Like most other wading birds, the snowy plover is under threat. Prawn farms, an increase in building along the coastline and the popularity of sandy beaches, the preferred breeding grounds of the birds, are reducing the size of their habitat to an increasing extent. "Most wading birds are migratory—in other words, they use several habitats. If the living conditions in the breeding and overwintering grounds deteriorate, the birds suffer multiple setbacks at once," Küpper explains.

In Germany, intensive farming is creating more problems for wading birds than anything else. For example, numbers of lapwings—which until just a few years ago were a common sight in German fields—have declined by 90 percent in some areas. Curlews are also on the brink of extinction in some places. "Nowadays, many nests get crushed by machinery when fields are mown too early and too frequently. If only the first mowing could be put back by three or four weeks, it would make a big difference for the protection of wading birds and grassland bird species."

Fighting arenas

And the "waders", as they are known in specialist circles, have even more to offer. The ruff, for example, has one of the most unusual social structures in the bird world.



Male ruffs in the courtship display. The birds with the light-coloured ruffs are so-called satellites. Ruffs have a very individual plumage. After mating, only the females take care of eggs and young. Credit: Hanna Algora

The males compete in real arenas for the favour of the females. The strongest fighter has a threefold chance of procreating. However, only 20 percent of the males have access to these competition grounds; the others fly from one arena to the next and try and gain entry.

The male ruffs can be divided into three personality types: as well as the fighters, there are males without decorative feathers with female-like plumage, who are not aggressive and who also do not perform courtship displays to gain the females' favour. "They look like females and behave like females," Küpper explains. That enables them to mate with the females undetected. This change in behaviour is caused by a chromosomal accident, which leads to a permanent change in the bird's genetic makeup. Clearly the behaviour has been so successful that this mutation has not died out—even though it is deadly if a bird has two copies of it.

Successful thanks to an unlikely wingman

Another genetic mutation can be observed among so-called "satellites". They perform courtship rituals for the females, but show almost no aggression. "Fighters and satellites are often seen together. This combination appears to be highly attractive to the females, since such duos are extremely successful. In such cases, the satellite only gets to mate with the female when his partner is busy defending against competitors."

Even so, this bizarre behaviour has not protected the ruff from becoming increasingly rare. In Finland, where Küpper and his team study the ruffs in the wild, they are also threatened by intensive farming. The bird, which actually benefits when fields are grazed by cattle, has almost no chance of incubating its eggs or rearing its young when there are too many cattle. In Germany, too, the birds are only able to survive when extensive agricultural methods are used. "Initiatives such as the referendum on species diversity in Bavaria and other federal states give us hope that in the future, biodiversity and agriculture will no longer be at loggerheads. Then we will see a return of the ruff to Germany," says Küpper.

Shorebirds More Likely to Divorce after Successful Breeding

by Vicky Just, University of Bath



Females are more likely than males to leave the nest and breed again with another mate. Credit vinx83

An international team of scientists studying shorebirds, led by the University of Bath, has found that successful plover parents are more likely to divorce after nesting than those that did not successfully breed, in contrast to most other bird species which tend to split up after nest failure.

The researchers studied the mating behaviour of eight different species of Charadrius plovers, covering 14 populations in different locations across the world. These shorebirds tend to lay two to four eggs per nest and can have up to four breeding attempts per season.

Plover chicks mature quickly and fly the nest around a month after hatching; in most plover species both parents care for the hatchlings, but in some species either parent can desert the nest to breed again with a new mate.

Surprisingly, the researchers found that pairs that successfully raised chicks were more likely to divorce, whereas unsuccessful pairs tended to stick together and try breeding again. Females were more likely to desert the nest than males, and those that did often produced more offspring within a season than parents that retained their mate. Plovers that divorced also dispersed across greater distances between breeding attempts to look for new mates.

The findings, published in the journal *Scientific Reports*, suggest that a range of factors including the adult sex ratio, the length of breeding season and adult lifespan affect the fidelity and parenting behaviour of these birds, rather than simply being due to the species.

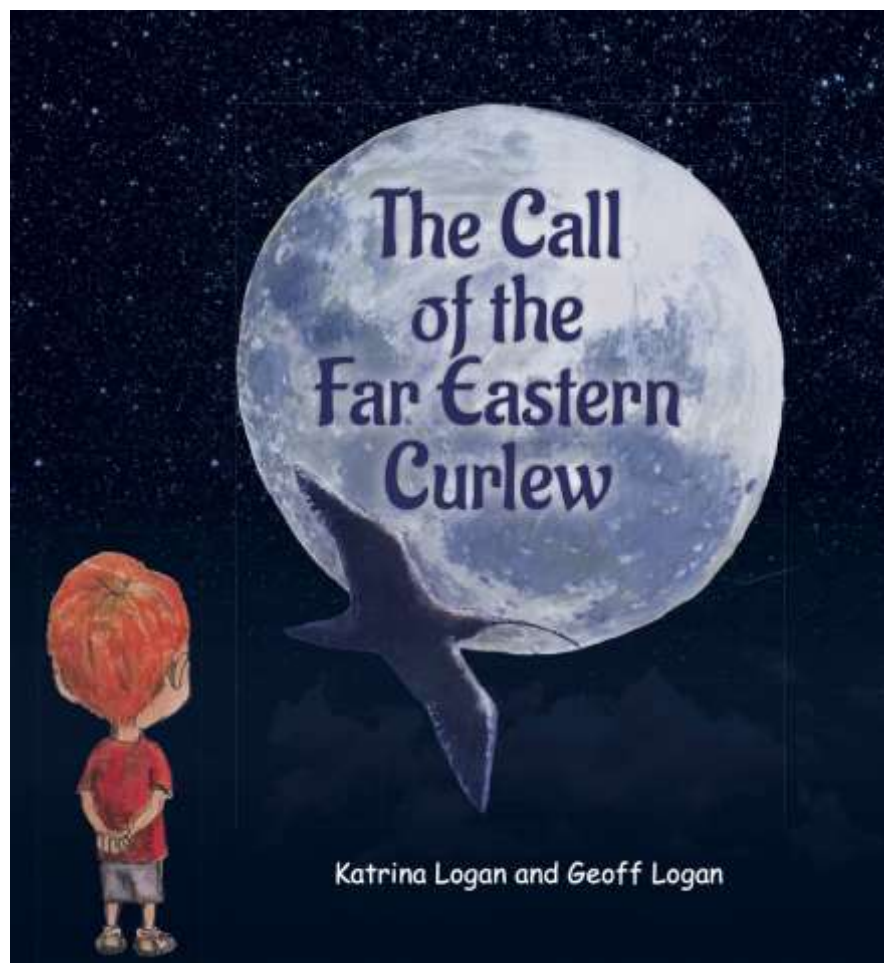
Naerhulan Halimubieke, Ph.D. student at the Milner Center for Evolution at the University of Bath and first author of the paper, said: "Our findings go against what you'd intuitively expect to happen—that divorce would be triggered by low reproductive success. Interestingly, we found that mate fidelity varied amongst different populations of the same species—for example, Kentish plovers in Europe and China are serial polygamists and are migratory, whereas those found on Cape Verde are exclusively monogamous. This shows that mating behaviour is not simply down to which species they belong, but that other factors affecting the population are also important, such as ratio of males to females and temperature variation of the habitat."

Tamás Székely, Professor of Biodiversity at the Milner Center for Evolution, said: "Our previous work has shown that in populations where there are more females than males, the female tends to leave the nest after breeding to make another nest with a new mate. Since plover chicks don't need much work in bringing them up, one of the parents can free themselves from the nest early and go on to breed elsewhere. Females are more likely to leave their partners if the population is skewed towards males, because they have a greater choice of potential partners and so are more likely to increase their reproductive success by breeding with another mate. More research is needed to fully understand how factors such as the adult sex ratio and the climate of the populations affects the breeding behaviour of these birds."

QWSG SPONSORS CHILDREN'S BOOK "THE CALL OF THE FAR EASTERN CURLEW"

QWSG provided financial support to locals Katrina Logan, author, and Geoff Logan, illustrator, for the publication of a children's book that tells the story of a young boy, Parker, who is fascinated by birds, especially migratory shorebirds. Parker is in awe of the critically endangered, Far Eastern Curlew, but he is worried that he sees fewer of them each year in Moreton Bay. His concern increases when he sees more and more disturbance while he watches them feeding on the Moreton Bay mudflats. Encouraged by his father, Parker sets out to raise awareness of the plight of these long-distance travelers.

The book is an ideal Christmas present and can be ordered online through the author's website:
<http://www.katrinalogan.com>



King Tides Are a Sign of the Future for Oregon's Coast

March 8, 2020 February 29, 2020 Causes, News, Wildlife

With the king tides in Oregon this month, we are getting a preview of the rising sea levels that climate change will bring to the Oregon Coast. These extremely high tides – which are 2 to 4 feet higher than normal – currently only occur a couple times a year when the moon is closest to the earth.

With the threat of upwards of 6 feet of sea-level rise by 2050, these high tides will become a daily occurrence along Oregon's coast, exacerbating flooding in communities and inundating important coastal ecosystems in which people and wildlife, rely.



Long-billed Curlew. Photo: Stephen Pollard/Audubon Photography Awards

These same ecosystems that face threats from climate change can also play a critical part of the climate solution. Coastal wetlands, in particular, provide important natural flood buffers for coastal communities and critical habitats for birds and other wildlife threatened by climate change.

In addition, these ecosystems play an important role in reducing the carbon pollution that is causing climate change. Wetlands and seagrasses act as a “carbon sink,” storing carbon in their roots and soils. By one scientific estimate, an acre of seagrass can sequester 740 pounds of carbon per year, about the same amount emitted by a car traveling 3,860 miles.

Research suggests that eelgrass's carbon sequestration also moderates the effects of ocean acidification, which can inhibit the ability of shell formation in some marine life. Oregon has been ground zero for ocean acidification with costly impacts. A study published just weeks ago found that Dungeness crab larvae off Oregon and Washington are suffering shell damage directly related to ocean acidification impacts. Dungeness crab is the most lucrative fishery in Oregon.

Preserving natural means of capturing carbon is the most cost-effective way to meet 37% of the emissions reduction goals necessary to keep the Earth from warming any more than 1.5°C. The National Audubon Society's recent report, *Survival by Degrees: 389 Bird Species on the Brink*, found that limiting climate change to this level is necessary to give 76% of bird species in North America a significantly improved chance of survival.

Preserving and protecting wetlands and other ecosystems that these birds call home will be critical to ensuring their survival in the face of rising sea levels and a warming ocean. These ecosystems are already disappearing at an alarming rate—a recent study shows that 74% of tidal wetlands have been lost in the Columbia River estuary alone.

This loss is one that affects the people who live on the coast, as well as the birds who rely on a healthy ecosystem, including many migratory birds like the Black Brant, Brown Pelican, and Long-billed Curlew which are included in the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's Nearshore Strategy as species of greatest conservation need.

Recognizing the important roles these ecosystems serve, Representative Suzanne Bonamici has introduced the Blue Carbon for Our Planet Act in Congress. "Blue Carbon" is a term for carbon captured by the world's ocean and coastal ecosystems. This Act would set a pathway to strengthen blue carbon research and support the conservation and restoration of coastal wetlands including here in Oregon. It would also help the U.S. advance important goals for protecting 30% of coastal habitats by 2030, which is needed to avoid the worst threats of climate change and protect the rich diversity of wildlife and habitats on our coasts.

Portland Audubon thanks Rep. Bonamici for introducing legislation aimed to better protect coastal areas across the country. We would like to encourage Reps. Walden, Blumenauer, DeFazio, and Schrader to co-sponsor this bill, and we call on Sens. Wyden and Merkley to introduce and champion a companion bill in the Senate. This legislation will help states like Oregon advance natural climate solutions and bolster existing state wide efforts including Oregon's Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia Action Plan. This legislation has the potential to help reduce carbon pollution, protect coastal communities and economies, and preserve important ecosystems for bird and other wildlife.

This article was first published by Audubon on 24 February 2020.

Count Programme

by Linda Cross

It is unfortunate that I must report the stepping down of another counter from the count programme. Jill Chamberlain first started counting in January 1993 when she took over 4 sites in Caloundra and Ewan Maddock Dam in the Mooloolah Valley. Jill has also been a standby counter for other sites and was involved in regional surveys in the Great Sandy Strait. Although Jill would love to continue counting, unfortunately her eyesight has deteriorated making it difficult to identify some of the birds, and she is also not able to drive anymore. Jill completed her last count in August 2020, which is nearly 27 years of dedication to the count programme. In that time Jill personally contributed 1,530 counts to the database.

We would like to sincerely thank Jill for her sterling contribution to the count programme and hope that she does not get too many withdrawal symptoms during her rest and relaxation in the future.

Thankfully, we have found a replacement and welcome Gillian Matthew into the count programme taking over from Jill. Gillian has helped the Maroochydoore counters in the past and has already contributed some counts for that area and the main Toorbul roost. Gillian has completed the October and November counts for the 2 Caloundra Sandbanks and after some guidance from Jill, will add the 2 other sites to her workload in time for the December count. We welcome Gillian into the count programme and hope she will enjoy the challenge.

I have mentioned previously the difficulties the QWSG count programme face regarding ageing counters and urge younger members of our organisation to consider helping monitor shorebirds on a more regular basis. QWSG has the most extensive shorebird database in Australia and it would be a great loss if we could not continue to have such an asset available to protect the birds.

The Kentish Plover that was first sighted on 22 February this year and reported in the previous issue of the newsletter was last recorded in the Noosa river on the 24.08.20 count.



Photograph by Maggie Overend taken on 13 May 2020 in non-breeding plumage.



Photograph by Wayne Kroll taken on 21 August 2020 in breeding plumage.

In the table to the right are the last records for Double-banded Plover before they all departed our shores and headed across the Tasman to the South Island of New Zealand for their breeding season.

Count Site	Date	Quantity
Manly Harbour	15 September	1
Port of Brisbane Complex	23 August	6
Kakadu Beach roost Bribie Island	23 August	1
Wave Break Sand Island Gold Coast	19 August	4
Geoff Skinner Reserve East	9 August	43

There appeared to have been earlier arrivals during the southward migration for some waders and this was particularly evident for Red Knot with birds being recorded from late August through to October. Many records noted birds with some degree of breeding plumage. A total of 18 sites recorded the species with the highest counts coming from Manly Harbour (136) on 15.09.20, Pine River Wetland Reserve (127) on 17.10.20, Maaroom (120) on 19.09.20 and Luggage Point (84) on 20.09.20.

In the table below are a few records for juvenile Bar-tailed Godwit that Arthur Keates recorded at Manly Harbour. This exercise helps determine the breeding success of the birds on the breeding grounds.

Site	Date	Bar-tailed Godwit flock size	Juveniles in flock	% of juveniles
Manly Harbour	29.09.20	660	2	< 1
Manly Harbour	01.10.20	680	11	< 2
Manly Harbour	31.10.20	390	7	< 2

The only other juvenile record came from Vicki Campbell and Ross Smith at Pine River Wetland Reserve on 22.08.20, where 3 juvenile Sharp-tailed Sandpiper were recorded in a group of 5 birds.



Bob Westerman recorded 4 Banded Lapwing on his count at Wave Break Sand Island at the Gold Coast on 19.08.20. This was the first record for this species since Bob started counting the site.

Photograph of 2 of the 4 birds taken by Bob.

Also, of interest was a Pectoral Sandpiper recorded by John Knight at Garnet's Lagoon No. 1, Hervey Bay on 18.10.20

While some migratory wader numbers extracted from counts below look good, the low numbers for Lesser and Greater Sand Plovers are of concern. We can only hope that they are a little late to return to our shores. Additional extracts (migratory and resident) can be found in the "Interesting wader sightings" section of the newsletter.

- Pacific Golden Plover:** Port of Brisbane complex (140) on 18.10.20
Grey Plover: Port of Brisbane complex (49) on 18.10.20, Boonooroo Site 1 (30) on 16.10.20
Lesser Sand Plover: Geoff Skinner Reserve East (188) on 17.10.20
Greater Sand Plover: O'Regan's Creek Westside, Hervey Bay (142) on 19.09.20
Eurasian Whimbrel: Toorbul (248) on 22.08.20. St. Helena Island North (122) on 07.10.20, Lytton No, 1 claypan (121) on 19.09.20
Far Eastern Curlew: George Bishop Causeway, Toorbul (328) on 19.09.20, Kakadu Beach roost, Bribie Island (293) on 23.08.20, Geoff Skinner Reserve East (289) on 17.10.20, Boonooroo sites combined (243) on 16.10.20, St. Helena Island North (218) on 07.10.20, Mirapool, Moreton Island (210) on 06.10.20
Bar-tailed Godwit: Reeder's Point (2,800) on 06.10.20, Kakadu Beach roost, Bribie Island (1,800) on 01.11.20, Maaroom (1,500) on 17.10.20, Port of Brisbane complex (1,064) on 18.10.20, Toorbul (1,059) on 19.09.20
Black-tailed Godwit: Dohle's Rocks Road Pond, Pine River (71) on 19.09.20, Pine River Wetland Reserve (50) on 19.09.20, Manly Harbour (16) on 31.10.20
Ruddy Turnstone: St. Helena Island North (62) on 07.10.20, Manly Harbour (32) on 01.10.20, Gable's Point Rocks, Hervey Bay (18) on 16.10.20
Great Knot: Maaroom (400) on 17.10.20, Cairns Esplanade (253) on 22.09.20
Broad-billed Sandpiper: Port of Brisbane complex (8) on 18.10.20, Manly Harbour (4) on 01.10.20
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper: Manly Harbour (350) on 13.09.20, Geoff Skinner Reserve East (112) on 17.10.20
Curlew Sandpiper: Port of Brisbane complex (1,822) on 20.09.20
Red-necked Stint: Port of Brisbane complex (1,577) on 20.09.20, Geoff Skinner Reserve East (1,020) on 17.10.20
Latham's Snipe: Garnet's Lagoons No.1 and No. 2 combined, Hervey Bay (4) on 23.08.20, Bishop's Marsh (3) on 22.08.20
Terek Sandpiper: Manly Harbour (38) on 17.10.20, Toorbul (12) on 12.09.20
Grey-tailed Tattler: Port of Brisbane complex (867) on 18.10.20, Manly Harbour (510) on 01.10.20
Marsh Sandpiper: Manly Harbour (11) on 01.10.20
Common Greenshank: Geoff Skinner Reserve West (17) on 17.10.20, Manly Harbour (13) on 01.10.20, Deception Bay South (12) on 16.10.20.

Unfortunately, it is not always possible to include all articles in the paper version of the newsletter as there is a page limit for posting, so "Interesting wader sightings" and "Not waders but of interest anyway" sections may not appear. However, if you have an email address please ask for the electronic version, which has all the articles that could not be included in the paper version. The electronic version is also in colour.

Breeding records:

Beach Stone-curlew – active nest with 1 egg (now hatched since count) at Noosa River Sandbanks on 07.10.20. Possibly nesting at Kakadu Beach roost, Bribie Island on 18.10.20.

Pied Oystercatcher – nest with 3 eggs at Toorbul 1km north on 22.08.20 with only 1 egg left unattended in nest (no evidence of other eggs) on 19.09.20. Pair behaving defensively but no nest found (last attempt failed) at Noosa River Sandbanks on 22.09.20. Adults with 2 chicks at Manly Harbour on 23.09.20. Nest with 2 eggs and 1 juvenile at St. Helena Island North on 07.10.20. Adult with 2 chicks at Kakadu Beach roost, Bribie Island on 18.10.20. Adult with 2 chicks at Buckley's Hole Sandbar, Bribie Island on 18.10.20.

Masked Lapwing – 2 chicks about 1 week old with parents at Maaroom on 19.09.20. Nest with 3 eggs in area near gate at Manly Harbour on 17.10.20. Young birds about a month old at Maaroom on 17.10.20. Bird nesting at Kakadu Beach roost, Bribie Island on 04.10.20 and 18.10.20.

Pied Stilt – a bird possibly nesting at Port of Brisbane complex on 18.10.20. Adults with 4 young juveniles on 06.09.20 and a nest with 4 eggs on 01.11.20 at Kakadu Beach roost, Bribie Island. A pair (possibly 2 pairs) nesting on 01.10.20, 3 recently fledged young on 17.10.20 and 2 likely sitting on nests on 31.10.20 at Manly Harbour.

Black-fronted Dotterel – 1 juvenile at Buckley's Hole, Bribie Island on 18.10.20.

Red-capped Plover – behaviour of 3 pairs indicate possible nesting at Manly Harbour on 09.09.20. A runner about a week old and another adult behaving defensively but nest not found at Noosa River Sandbanks on 22.09.20. Nest with 2 eggs at Mirapool Beach, Moreton Island on 06.10.20.

Count dates for 2021 have been selected and appear on the back page of this newsletter. I will also email all counters the dates and relevant tide charts for your interest. Please read the note I have added to the count dates in relation to the higher tides for 5 months of the year.

We would like to remind members that the new counter for Tweed Heads (Erina Forrest) is looking for anyone in the Gold Coast/Tweed Heads area that would be willing to help her conduct the counts. Please contact Erina by email at erina.forrest@gmail.com

Counters not entering their counts online, please continue to send them to me at my email or postal address as follows: counts@waders.org.au

Snail mail: 40 Thompson Road, Bellmere. Qld 4510 Phone: 5495 2758 Mobile: 0490 080 340

A reminder that Leg flag sightings must not be entered online during count entry. Please note that you can now enter flagged and banded sightings on the new website. If you prefer, you can still email sightings to his email address legflags@waders.org.au Please contact Phil or myself for the Leg Flag Observation Report Form.

Happy counting.
Linda Cross.

Interesting Sightings

Interesting Wader Sightings - as per IOC species list January 2020

Stilts and Avocets have been notable absent, or in low numbers across sites during the last few months, which is possibly due to good rainfall in outback Australia.

- Bush Stone-curlew:** Endeavour River Claypan, Cooktown (3) on 18.09.20
Beach Stone-curlew: Gable's Point Rocks, Hervey Bay (3) on 23.09.20, Maroochy River Goat Island (3) on 18.09.20, Kakadu Beach roost, Bribie Island (3) on 04.10.20
Pied Oystercatcher: Manly Harbour (81) on 22.08.20
Sooty Oystercatcher: Wickham Point (5) on 22.09.20, Tweed River Entrance, Tweed Heads (2) on 13.09.20, Gable's Point Rocks, Hervey Bay (1) on 19.10.20
Pied Stilt: Sandfly Bay, Toorbul (80) on 22.08.20, Kedron Brook Wetland (61) on 23.08.20
Red-necked Avocet: Port of Brisbane complex (2) on 18.10.20, Pine River Wetland Reserve (1) on 19.09.20
Masked Lapwing: Bishop's Marsh, Toorbul (64) on 22.08.20, Redcliffe Airport Northside (53) on 24.08.20
Grey Plover: – Wave Break Sand Island, Gold Coast (1) on 08.10.20
Red-capped Plover: O'Regan's Creek Westside, Hervey Bay (93) on 18.10.20
Greater Sand Plover: Cairns Esplanade (25) on 10.09.20
Black-fronted Dotterel: Port of Brisbane complex (3) on 18.10.20, Cairns Esplanade (3) on 23.08.20
Comb-crested Jacana: Garnet's Lagoons No. 1, Hervey Bay (2) on 23.08.20
Ruddy Turnstone: Toorbul (3) on 12.09.20 (unusual species at this site)

Not waders but of interest anyway – as per IOC species list January 2020

Please note: Gull-billed Tern is now called Australian Tern. The old name of Gull-billed Tern now relates to the race *affinis*. Pied Cormorant is now called Australian Pied Cormorant.

- Magpie Goose:** Port of Brisbane complex (518) on 18.10.20
Black Swan: Port of Brisbane complex (104) on 18.10.20
Brolga: Kinka Wetlands, Yeppoon (3) on 19.09.20
Australasian Shoveler: Garnet's Lagoon No. 2, Hervey Bay (2) on 19.09.20, Nathan Road, Redcliffe (1) on 24.08.20
Pacific Black Duck: Port of Brisbane complex (240) on 18.10.20
Grey Teal: Garnet's Lagoons No.1 and No. 2 combined, Hervey Bay (228) on 18.10.20
Hardhead: Garnet's Lagoons No. 1 and No. 2 combined, Hervey Bay (116) on 19.09.20
Silver Gull: Cairns Esplanade (216) on 14.08.20, Fisherman Island complex (180) on 18.10.20
Gull-billed Tern (*affinis*): Kakadu Beach roost, Bribie Island on 16 and 23.08.20 and 06.09.20
Lesser Crested Tern: Manly Harbour (25) on 24.08.20. Recorded at 5 other sites in lower numbers
Little Tern: Port of Brisbane complex (283) on 18.10.20
Common Tern: Wave Break Sand Island, Gold Coast (1) on 08.10.20
Whiskered Tern: Garnet's Lagoon No. 1, Hervey Bay (5) on 18.10.20, St. Helena Island North (5) on 07.10.20, Port of Brisbane complex (4) on 18.10.20

Black-necked Stork: Nathan Road, Redcliffe (1) on 24.08.20
 Australasian Gannet (juvenile): flying over Pumicestone Passage off Kakadu Beach roost, Bribie Island (1) on 23.08.20
 Great Cormorant: Port of Brisbane complex (7) on 20.09.20
 Australian White Ibis: Port of Brisbane complex (104) on 23.08.20
 Glossy Ibis: Garnet's Lagoons No. 1 and No. 2 combined, Hervey Bay (27) on 19.09.20
 Royal Spoonbill: Port of Brisbane complex (116) on 20.09.20
 Yellow-billed Spoonbill: Garnet's Lagoons No. 1 and No.2 combined, Hervey Bay (9) on 23.08.20
 Nankeen Night Heron: St. Helena Island south-east (1) on 07.10.20
 White-necked Heron: Kinka Wetlands, Yeppoon (3) on 22.08.20
 Black Kite: Garnet's Lagoon No. 2, Hervey Bay (1) on 23.08.20
 White-bellied Sea-Eagle: Kedron Brook Wetlands (1 adult and immature on nest) on 23.08.20

Wader Watch Phil Cross

The updated QWSG website now has a tab to 'report a banded / leg flag sighting' on the main page, you may have to scroll down the page to find it.

This issue of the newsletter I have decided to not list green flagged birds. In stark contrast to the last newsletter in which there were no overseas flagged birds reported in Qld, in this edition there are 70 sightings to report, some of these birds have been seen on more than one occasion.

OVERSEAS FLAGGED birds seen in QLD

Black over Yellow (Russia) leg flag sightings

Great Knot

L2 on yellow flag – 7.2.2020 – Bushland Beach Townsville – John Lowry

Black over White or White over Black (Shanghai, China) leg flag sightings

Bar-tailed Godwit

Engraved flag unread – 12.9.2020 – Manly Harbour – Arthur Keates

Curlew Sandpiper

Plain flags – 20.9.2020 – Wynnum Lota Esplanade – Tony Cotter – also blue flag on other leg

Plain flags – 23.9.2020 – Thorneside – Tony Cotter – also blue flag on other leg

Plain flags – 17.10.2020 – Wynnum Esplanade – Tony Cotter – also blue flag on other leg

Plain flags – 19, 20 & 22.9.2020 – Thorneside – Tony Cotter – also blue flag on other leg

Great Knot

C75 on white flag – 7.2.2020 - Bushland Beach Townsville – John Lowry

V74 on white flag – 7.2.2020 - Bushland Beach Townsville – John Lowry

X28 on white flag – 7.2.2020 - Bushland Beach Townsville – John Lowry

J62 on white flag – 27.9.2020 – Geoff Skinner Reserve – Tony Cotter

J62 on white flag – 4.10.2020 – Thorneside – Tony Cotter

J62 on white flag – 19.10.2020 – Geoff Skinner Reserve – Tony Cotter

Plain flags – 7.2.2020 – Bushland Beach Townsville – John Lowry

Red Knot

A36 on white flag – 12, 13 & 15.9.2020 – Wynnum Esplanade – Tony Cotter & Arthur Keates

Plain flag – 15.9.2020 – Manly Harbour – Arthur Keates

Green over Orange (Yalu Jiang, China) leg flag sightings

Great Knot

JH on orange flag – 20.10.2020 – Bushland Beach Townsville – John Lowry

Blue (Japanese) leg flag sightings

Grey-tailed Tattler

Plain flag – 18.9.2020 – Toorbul – Arthur Keates

Plain flag 2 birds – 19.9.2020 – Toorbul – Dez Wells

Plain flag – 16.10.2020 – Cairns Esplanade – Hidetoshi Kudo

Blue over White (Japanese) leg flag sightings

568 on blue flag – 22.10.2020 – Thorneside – Tony Cotter
 J77 on blue flag – 18.9.2020 – Toorbul – Arthur Keates, Linda Cross & Phil Cross
 J77 on blue flag – 19.9.2020 – Toorbul – Terry Burgess
 J77 on blue flag – 28.9.2020 – Toorbul – Helen Leonard

White or Red (New Zealand) leg flag sightings

Bar-tailed Godwit

AZT on white flag – 13.9.2020 – Manly Harbour – Tony Cotter & Arthur Keates
 BHS on white flag – 27.9.2020 – Geoff Skinner Reserve – Tony Cotter
 BJH on white flag – 9.9.2020 – Manly Harbour – Arthur Keates
 BXE on white flag – 12.9.2020 – Toorbul – Gillie Matthew
 ZAY on white flag – 18.9.2020 – Toorbul – Arthur Keates
 ZDM on white flag – 19.9.2020 – Toorbul – Dez Wells
 ZRW on white flag – 18.9.2020 – Toorbul – Arthur Keates, Linda Cross & Phil Cross
 Red flag & bands (R1BWBB) – 8.9.2020 – Manly Harbour – Arthur Keates
 Engraved flag unread – 19.10.2020 – Geoff Skinner Reserve – Tony Cotter
 Engraved flag unread – 2.10.2020 – Toorbul – Maggie Overend
 White flag & bands (6RYBR) – 10.9.2020 – Toorbul – Gillie Matthew & Helen Leonard
 White flag & bands (6RYBR) – 12.9.2020 – Toorbul – Gillie Matthew, Maggie Overend & Helen Leonard
 White flag & bands (4BBYR) – 12.9.2020 – Toorbul – Gillie Matthew, Maggie Overend, Judith Coles & Helen Leonard
 White flag & bands (6WBWW) – 16.9.2020 – Manly Harbour – Arthur Keates
 Flag missing (white) & bands – 12.9.2020 – Manly Harbour – Arthur Keates
 Flag missing (white) & bands – 15.9.2020 – Wynnum Esplanade – Wayne Matthews
 White flag & bands (6RYBR) – 23.9.2020 – Toorbul – Wayne Matthews
 White flag & bands (4YYRB) – 4.10.2020 – Thorneside – Tony Cotter

Red Knot

ECD on white flag – 12.9.2020 – Wynnum Esplanade – Arthur Keates & Tony Cotter
 ECD on white flag – 13.9.2020 – Wynnum Esplanade – Tony Cotter
 ECD on white flag – 15.9.2020 – Wynnum Esplanade – Arthur Keates
 ECD on white flag – 15.9.2020 – Manly Harbour – Arthur Keates
 ECE on white flag – 23.9.2020 – Geoff Skinner Reserve – Tony Cotter
 EKM on white flag – 9.10.2020 – Thorneside – Tony Cotter
 White flag & geolocator – 16.10.2020 – Boonooroo – Cecile Espigole & William Price
 White flag & bands (2YBYW) – 3, 8, 9 & 12.9.2020 – Manly Harbour – Arthur Keates
 White flag & bands (2YBYW) – 13.9.2020 – Manly Harbour – Tony Cotter & Arthur Keates
 White flag & bands (2YBYW) – 6.9.2020 – Wynnum Esplanade – Tony Cotter
 White flag & bands (2YBYW) – 9, & 12.9.2020 – Thorneside – Tony Cotter

Wader ID Days

Due to Covid-19 we have not had any ID days since earlier this year. Under the restrictions and plans that are in place by BQ and QWSG it is making things a little difficult for us to hold any ID days. The requirements to socially distance and the viewing of waders does require the use of a telescope which a lot of people do not own. Under the current plan we are NOT allowed to share equipment with other people. Not being able to view the waders through other people's telescopes will probably be somewhat frustrating for those with only binoculars given the distance to the birds.

If guidelines change in the future and we can safely return to holding ID days, notifications will be advertised in the newsletter and on the QWSG website (www.waders.org.au). We encourage you to keep checking the newsletters and website so that you can attend the ID days in the future.

Postponed/Cancelled

19th, 20th, 21st March 2021

For the Australasian Shorebird Conference 2021 in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia



Hosted by the Queensland Wader Study Group on behalf of the Australasian Wader Study Group

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, Rae Clark

Secretary, Robert Bush

Treasurer, Judith Giles

president@birdsqueensland.org.au

secretary@birdsqueensland.org.au

treasurer@birdsqueensland.org.au

Please note that there is to be an AGM in December 2020 when positions and names will change, but the email addresses are generic to the position if you have enquiries.

Monthly Meetings Birds Queensland

1st Thursday each month except January, when there is no meeting.

Brunswick Room, Merthyr Road Uniting Church, 52 Merthyr Road, New Farm.

Arrive after 7:15pm for a 7:30pm start.

Please check to see what Government restrictions apply and visit the BQ website for up to date information

Dog Disturbance on Shorelines

When people see dogs chasing or disturbing shorebirds,
Phone the BCC Call Centre 07 3403 8888 and request a RAPID RESPONSE TEAM be sent.
Add the number to your mobile

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members who have joined recently:

Mark Allsopp, Kevin Bates and Andrea Lie, Sandra Bayley, Josiane Broome, Sally Cleland, Karen Hedstrom, Emma Jansen, Veronica Mauri, Warrick McCorkell, Joel Moore, Robyn Neilsen, Maria Nicolaou and Clinton Nash Chays Ogston and Megan Adams, Marion Roper, Milla Sowter Carolyn Stewart and Selwyn Kerans, Kim and Daniel Townsend Chris and Betty Walker

A reminder to members, please let the Treasurer know if you change your email address. If you do please make sure that it does allow delivery and not send downloads to spam.

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.

PLEASE CHECK TO SEE IF YOUR RENEWAL IS DUE!

Chairperson Note re: AGM and New Committee Members

It is coming up to that time of year for the AGM and leading up to this period the Committee is looking to find out who wishes to stay or leave. As ever we are hoping to get new blood on to the Committee. It might seem to be a daunting prospect to join a group of people who have been working together for a long time. We all seem to know each other far too well and a bit of a clique.

We would really like to see some new faces with new ideas and experiences. You are not expected to be thrown in at the deep end but can learn on the job.

If you are interested, please contact one of the Committee to see what is involved in being part of the Committee. All are welcome.

In anticipation David Edwards, Chairperson QWSG

Notice of the QWSG’s AGM for 2020

The 2020 QWSG AGM will be held on Sunday 6th Dec 2020 at 2:30 pm at Lota Camping Reserve, opposite Bart’s Fish & Chips, which is at 687 Esplanade, LOTA.

Please email the chairperson if you are coming along, plus let me know if you require a nomination form for a committee position. chairperson@waders.org.au

NOMINATION FOR POSITION ON QWSG MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Name of Nominee:

Position:

Name of Proposer:

Name of Seconder:

(Note: Nominees, proposers and seconders must have current QWSG membership).

I accept the nomination for the position on the management committee of the Queensland Wader Study Group as indicated.

QWSG CONTACTS

QUEENSLAND WADER

The Official Quarterly Publication of Queensland Wader Study Group

Website www.waders.org.au

Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/QueenslandWaderStudyGroup/>

MEMBERS of the MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE of the QWSG

<u>CHAIRPERSON:</u>	David Edwards	(07) 3262 2017	chairperson@waders.org.au
<u>TREASURER</u>	Judith Giles	0409 062 310	treasurer@waders.org.au
<u>SECRETARY:</u>	Peter Rothlisberg	(07) 3822 3759	secretary@waders.org.au
<u>MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY</u>	Brenda Smith		membership@waders.org.au
<u>NEWSLETTER EDITOR:</u>	David Edwards	(07) 3262 2017	gouldian6@bigpond.com

QWSG COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Robert Bush	0404 805 558	Jon Coleman	(07) 3299 2780
Peter Driscoll	0418 212 627	Paul Finn	0480 177 792
Sheryl Keates	(07) 3843 1874	Ross McMillan	
Brad Woodworth	0439 577 551		

<u>COUNT COORDINATOR:</u>	Linda Cross	07 5495 2758	Email	counts@waders.org.au
<u>LEG FLAG COORDINATOR</u>	Phil Cross	07 5495 2758	Email	legflags@waders.org.au

BQ PRESIDENT Rae Clark Email president@birdsqueensland.org.au

CORRESPONDENCE All correspondence to:
The QWSG Chairperson,
54, Elliott Street,
CLAYFIELD,
QLD 4011

CHANGE OF ADDRESS Please notify the Membership Secretary 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
A receipt will be forwarded if required.

Forward application to:
Membership Secretary or QWSG Treasurer,
PO Box 3138,
SOUTH BRISBANE,
QLD 4101.

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, and only one further newsletter will be sent after expiry of your subscription.

Copy Deadline for the next issue of Queensland Wader is **February 14th, 2021**

Contributions should be addressed to:

David Edwards, the QWSG Editor, 54 Elliott Street, Clayfield, Qld 4011
or E-mail to: gouldian6@bigpond.com

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

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Count Activities – 2020-21

QWSG High Tide – Monthly Count Program 2020-21

Sat 5th Dec 2.32m at 12:39 Sat 16th Jan 2.49m at 11:48 National Summer Count Sat 13th Feb 2.51m at 10:46 Sat 13th Mar 2.43m at 09:45 Sat 10th Apr 2.31m at 08:37 Sat 8th May 2.16m at 07:20 NO COUNT IN JUNE	Sat 17th Jul 1.92m at 15:12 National Winter Count Sat 14th Aug 2.00m at 13:44 Sat 11th Sep 2.17m at 12:32 Sat 23rd Oct 2.27m at 10:57 Sat 20th Nov 2.38m at 10:00 Sat 11th Dec 2.15m at 15:25
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Counters Rockhampton and north – please select a date as close as possible to the count programme day with suitable tides to enable you to complete your counts.

Port of Brisbane Count Dates 2020-21

Please note meeting times may change at the last minute depending on the number of attendees on the day.

Sun 6th Dec 2.28m at 13:28 Meet 11:50 Sun 17th Jan 2.38m at 12:25 Meet 11:05 National Summer Count Sun 14th Feb 2.43m at 11:19 Meet 10:00 Sun 14th Mar 2.38m at 10:16 Meet 09:00 Sun 11th Apr 2.27m at 09:12 Meet 07:50 Sun 9th May 2.13m at 07:59 Meet 06:45 Sat 19th Jun* 1.97m at 16:52 Meet 15:30	Sun 18th Jul 2.03m at 16:24 Meet 15:00 National Winter Count Sun 15th Aug 2.02m at 14:46 Meet 13:25 Sun 12th Sep 2.15m at 13:24 Meet 12:05 Sun 24th Oct 2.24m at 11:30 Meet 10:10 Sun 21st Nov 2.37m at 10:33 Meet 09:10 Sun 12th Dec 2.05m at 16:23 Meet 15:00
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* Change of count day to be confirmed.

Please check to see what Government restrictions apply

MEMBERSHIP/RENEWAL APPLICATION

A reminder to members: please check to see if your renewal is due and please let the Treasurer know if you change your contact details.

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

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

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

..... Postcode:..... Donation: \$.....

Payment enclosed: \$ _____

Do you require a receipt? Yes / No

Phone: (Home) (Work) (Mobile).....

Email

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 :.....)

You will receive your newsletter (colour version) by E-mail.....

Signature Date:.....

Please email this form to: membership@waders.org.au

Direct funds transfer to: **OR** **Please post this form to:** QWSG Membership Secretary

Qld Wader Study Group

PO Box 3138,

BSB: 313 140 (Bank Australia)

SOUTH BRISBANE,

Account number: 08305297

QLD 4101.

PLEASE CHECK TO SEE IF YOUR RENEWAL IS DUE!