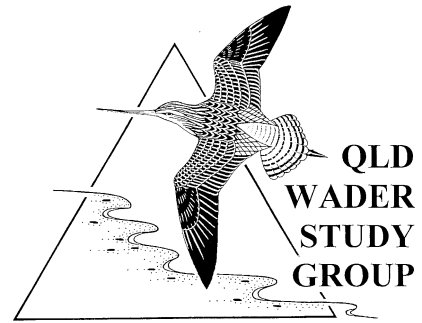


QUEENSLAND WADER



Issue number 36

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

ESTUARIES and the FLYWAY

The Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Shorebirds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway has been developed as a regional guide for the protection of important sites within the Flyway. It calls for improved management, increased public awareness and strong scientific study to guide decision making.

A study into the condition of Australia's estuaries is currently being conducted by a partnership of organisations. The partnership is made up by National Land & Water Resources Audit; Fisheries Research and Development Corporation; CRC for Coastal Zone, Estuary & Waterway Management; CSIRO; The Australian Geological Survey Organisation; and University of Queensland.

The health and condition of estuaries along our coasts has been deteriorating with consequences for the migratory waders that use the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Most shorebird sites in the Flyway Network are in estuaries that have been modified in some way.

Of 970 estuaries identified the study found that:

- 50% are near pristine;
- 22% are largely unmodified;
- 17% are modified; and
- 11% are severely modified.

The near pristine estuaries are mainly located away from population centres.

Of the almost 1000 estuaries less than 50 have been extensively studied and most of these are extensively degraded. Past practices have clearly been at fault.

Mike Cappo, Australian Institute of Marine Science describes estuaries;

Estuaries are young, dynamic zones of diversity, production, confusion and conflict in the forces of nature, culture and law. They buffer extreme energies of wind and tides, drought and flood, to strip and settle sediments and nutrients, shelter life and limb, and kickstart food chains. Competition between our demands and the forces of river and sea will ultimately govern their form and function.

When defining the form and function of estuaries the needs of waders must also be considered:

- Estuaries provide major feeding habitats for waders
- Migratory waders are dependent on healthy estuaries.

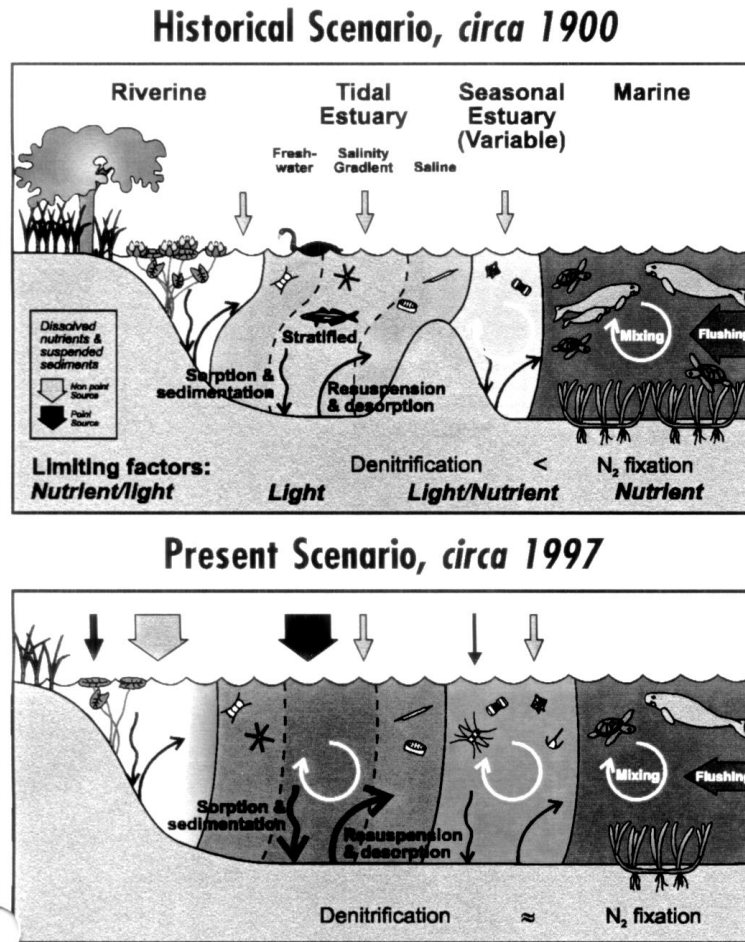
Healthy estuaries require healthy rivers and river catchments. River and estuary degradation is caused by many factors including;

- a) Estuaries are dredged for shipping channels and extractive industries.
- b) Extensive farming areas drain into coastal estuaries.

- c) Large dams in the headwaters have severe impacts on water flow into estuaries.
- d) Flood mitigation, weirs and retention walls stop the natural mixing of fresh & salt waters.
- e) The clearing of forests in headwaters increase flood flows.
- f) Estuaries which are fed by large river systems often support cities with high populations.
- g) Estuaries may be polluted by industrial, chemical and animal wastes.

The development of a framework for estuary management is long overdue in Australia. It is hoped that the studies and management plans now being undertaken will be acted upon. The need to improve practices and provide for the sustainability of estuarine resources is urgent. The future of waders in the Flyway may well depend on the improvement of these practices.

Joyce Harding



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MANLY WADER ROOST UPDATE

By Arthur Keates

In my article in the summer 2001 edition of Queensland Wader, I reported on the issue of the protection of the critical wader roost site at Manly Boat Harbour. Since that article there have been further developments to report to QWSG members.

In a media statement released on 14 March 2001, the Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA) advised of its decision to issue a licence under the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld) to the Manly Boat Harbour User's Group to dredge certain areas of Manly Boat Harbour. The statement, describing the outcome as a 'win-win' solution for harbour users and the environment, announced the retention of part of the reclamation area as a permanent wader roost site while the remainder would be used as a dredge spoil rehandling area.

While environmental groups applauded the retention of an area for waders, the use of part of the foreshore for rehandling what was described as contaminated dredge spoil was rejected.

Shortly after, Peter Driscoll and I met with officers of the EPA to discuss our concerns so far as the decision related to the waders and their habitat. We informed them that while we did not entirely agree with the decision, we assured them that QWSG is committed to ensuring a permanently protected viable roost site is retained on the site. The EPA officers indicated the EPA shared this commitment.

The officers explained to us that, under the terms of the licence, the licensee is required to undertake re-contouring of the eastern reclamation area into a dredge spoil rehandling area and a high tide roost site for waders. The plan of development in a schedule to the licence shows the northern half of the area to be set aside for a wader roost.

The EPA has required the licensee to consult with representatives from the EPA, Port of Brisbane Corporation and QWSG in relation to the design and construction of the roost site. On 29 March, at a meeting of the parties, a rough design was drawn up for the roost site to be separated from the dredge spoil rehandling area by a moat to minimise disturbance. The licensees are preparing a detailed design and construction plan.

As a condition of the licence restricts the placement of dredge spoil in any area used by migratory waders to the period between 1 April and 31 August in each year, the re-contouring of the wader roost site is obviously a priority.

So far as the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 is concerned, Senator Hill, the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Heritage did not act to have the application for the licence referred under that Act. The reasons for this are not clear and one can merely speculate. However, in a letter received since the issue of the licence, Senator Hill appears to support the EPA's decision.

As the position now stands, a viable wader roost site will be realized. However, the issue of its long-term protection is still of some concern. In my view, the area must be declared a protected area under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 to ensure its permanent protection and proper management. QWSG will continue to closely monitor the situation.

QWSG Wader Workshop 2001

It is envisioned that we will be running another Workshop this year. We think that we will again use the one-day Workshop format, including a field trip to view the waders. Last year we covered an overview of the biology of waders, waders of south east Queensland, a talk about the migration and feeding strategies of waders, and much more. A lunch is provided.

If you wish to learn more about waders or know of anyone who might be interested keep your eyes open for the details in the next Newsletter.

Best Chance to Help Stop the World's Largest Ongoing Tidal-Flat Reclamation: Project: Seamankeum

The World's Top Site For Spoon-billed Sandpiper and Nordmann's Greenshank.

Two years ago, with your help, South Korean environmentalists conducted a highly successful international e-mail campaign that helped delay the ongoing Saemankeum (pronounced "Say-Man-Gum") Reclamation project. The 40 100 ha Saemankeum Reclamation on the west coast of Korea calls for the construction of a 33km long seawall (presently 59% complete), converting 30 000 ha of tidal-flats and 10 000 ha of shallows into rice-fields and reservoirs. This makes it the largest such project in the world. In size it is equivalent to 10 Japanese Isahaya Bay Reclamation projects, or to blocking off most of the Wash in the UK.

The Saemankeum project, part of a national reclamation Master Plan calling for conversion of at least 70% of all remaining estuary and tidal-flat nationwide, was initiated in 1991 without genuine environmental impact assessment or debate.

However, in the interim South Korean environmental awareness has been growing rapidly, as has peoples' understanding of the negative impacts of reclamation.

Following growing protests (including the last e-mail campaign), the government has suspended the project for over a year, while it tries to work out ways to assess the possible impacts of damming two adjacent estuaries, and converting their 40 000 ha of intertidal wetlands into rice-fields.

Now, in May 2001, after months of conflicting signals, the South Korean government finally appears poised to make a decision on whether to restart the project, or to cancel it once and for all.

The decision is a politically difficult one for the incumbent government. Opinion within South Korea is both passionate and divided. Huge sums of money have already been invested in it, and those in power within the local region want it continued for the jobs the construction supports.

However, a growing number of the public, all major environmental groups and both the Ministries of Environment and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries are strongly opposed to the reclamation, on the grounds that the existing tidal-flats are critically important for biodiversity and fisheries, while the reclamation will create enormous pollution problems, and degrade a significant part of the broader Yellow Sea environment.

For those interested in wetland and bird conservation both within and outside of Korea, Saemankeum is a critical but clear case. Both government and independent research confirm that the existing tidal-flats are the most important shorebird (wader) habitat in the nation.

Saemankeum is for example the best place worldwide for the fast-declining and probably critically endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*, with peaks of 200 individuals in recent autumns representing possibly 5-10% of the remaining world population. A single group of 60 Nordmann's Greenshanks *Tringa guttifer* seen in 1998, out of less than 1,000 worldwide, also constitutes the highest count globally in recent years. Other top bird species include peaks of 60,000 Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris* (out of a world population of less than 350 000), 40 000 Dunlin *Calidris alpina articola* (believed largely Alaskan breeders), and internationally important concentrations of other globally threatened species such as Saunders's Gull *Larus saundersi* (ca 700 at maximum, or 10% of the world's population), Black-faced spoonbill *Platalea minor* and Chinese Egret *Egretta eulophotes*.

Probably some 30 species of waterbird in total are supported by the site in concentrations recognized by the Ramsar Convention as "internationally important" and many of these are Species of Global Special Conservation Concern.

Beyond the immediate impacts of this reclamation in itself, the project's continuance would signal clearly that South Korea values reclamation over conservation. It would significantly undermine efforts being made by the relevant ministries to conserve intertidal wetlands and their natural resources, and to honour national obligations under both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention. As a result, other projects in progress or being considered (which could claim a further 50% or more of remaining tidal-flats nationwide) would become substantially more difficult to cancel.

In addition continuing the Saemankeum Reclamation would send a clear signal of support for reclamation in neighbouring countries Japan, North Korea and China, each of which have also been undertaking extensive reclamation projects contributing to the degradation of the Yellow Sea eco-region.

In sharp contrast, however, the cancellation of the Saemankeum project now would be a major force for change not only within South Korea but throughout region, enabling substantial policy changes leading towards long-term conservation of the Yellow Sea's charismatic but threatened wildlife.

With a government announcement on the project to be made in the coming two weeks (believed on or around May 23), now really is the best chance to show support for those in government and society who are opposing this most destructive of reclamation projects.

With many thanks in advance,
Nial Moores

International Liaison, Wetlands and Birds Korea (The Korean organization dedicated to wetland and bird conservation through cooperation, research and education: Korean partners to the WWF-Japan and Wetlands International China Program Yellow Sea Ecoregion Initiative.)

In cooperation with Nam Ho Gun, Green Korea United (Committed to building and maintaining an ecologically sound and sustainable Korean peninsula and world).

Please give 10 minutes of your time to help stop this reclamation project: 5 minutes to forward this message to your friends, colleagues and to relevant list-servers or newsgroups, and a further 5 minutes to send a mail of support for NGOs and the Ministries of Environment and of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, who are responsible for wetland conservation in South Korea. Personal messages are perhaps best, but to save time, please feel free to use the message below:

To all those it may concern,

We would respectfully like to add our voices to those of Korean NGOs and of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, in asking for the cancellation of the Saemankeum Reclamation project.

We understand the extreme international importance for biodiversity of the Saemankeum area (comprising both the Mankyung and Tongjin estuaries), and will follow with interest all efforts being made by your government to conserve the area.

Yours respectfully,

<p>Briefing for Mr Downer on Visit to the Republic of Korea, May 2001 Provided by Wetlands International - Oceania</p>

Wetlands International is not-for-profit organisation dedicated to "sustaining and restoring wetlands, their resources and biodiversity for future generations through research, information exchange and conservation activities, worldwide". It has an Australia registered operation that works under a MoU with Environment Australia.

Migratory Shorebirds - linking Australia and the Korean Peninsula

Key Issues

- Migratory shorebirds provide a direct link between Australia and the Korean Peninsula.
- Australia has been taking a leadership role in conservation efforts for migratory shorebirds.
- There are major threats to shorebirds from reclamation of tidal flats in the Republic of Korea which have the potential to significantly reduce shorebird populations migrating to Australia.
- There is the potential for greater cooperation and joint activities to maintain migratory shorebird populations, particularly in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.
- Cooperation on the conservation of migratory shorebirds, in addition to having biodiversity outcomes, is a means to broaden international relationship with the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Background:

- Tidal flats along the West coast of the Korean Peninsula are critical staging areas for shorebirds on migration to and from Australia.
- Australia has been providing regional leadership for the conservation of migratory shorebirds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.
- Environment Australia has contracted Wetlands International - Oceania to undertake this work.
- It has involved the implementation of an Action Plan, development of a Shorebird Site Network and activities to enhance management of important sites.
- The Shorebird Site Network now involves 29 sites in nine countries.

Republic of Korea

- Plans to reclaim almost all of the tidal flats in the Republic of Korea were developed in the 1980's. However, on coming to office, the President called for a moratorium on new reclamation projects and a reconsideration of existing projects.
- A decision is to be made this month on the continuation of a major tidal flat reclamation project (Saemankeum).
- The Saemankeum site supports up to 250 000 shorebirds. This includes up to 30 % of the population of the Great Knot, a species that migrates to Australia. It is also an important staging sites for several species of globally threatened waterbirds.
- Part of the Saemankeum area (Tonggin) was nominated by the Republic of Korea and has been involved in the Shorebird Site Network since 1997.
- Australian non-government organisations have joined with Korean non-government organisations to express concern about the potential impact of the Saemankeum project.

Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea

- Wetlands International has been working with government officials in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to develop shorebird conservation activities.
- This will involve capacity building by Australian trainers for site managers at the Migratory Waterbird Reserves on the west coast of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.
- The shorebird conservation activities are a component of a proposed Global Environment Facility funded biodiversity project.
- As part of the project the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea will consider signing the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar) and nominating sites for involvement in the East Asian -Australasian Shorebird Site Network.

Port Macquarie Wader Roost to be Declared a Nature Reserve.

After years of lobbying by the Hastings Bird Watchers (HBW) and local members of the NSW Wader Study Group a major wader roost site and Little Tern nesting site are to be managed and protected as part of a nature reserve at Pelican Island in the mouth of the Hastings River. Over the years the site has been under threat from weed invasion (Bitou) and predators such as feral cats and foxes.

Part of the problem will be lessened when a channel, separating the island from the mainland is dredged thus providing a barrier to predators. Other works envisaged for the site includes weed removal, enhancement of the roost sites and erection of a fox-proof fence.

The site is currently under the jurisdiction of six government departments which has been one of the main problems with getting things done. Now the site will be managed as a nature reserve by a single agency – NPWS. With volunteer assistance from the HBW the site should be ensured a much brighter future.

Dredge spoil from the channel will be used in an effort to reinstate a Little Tern colony that was abandoned by the birds about ten years ago.

Information supplied by Hans Lutter

Gulf Surveys: First Instalment - Waterbirds of the Southern Gulf Plains

The next issue will give a summary report on results for shorebirds from coastal surveys of the south east Gulf of Carpentaria. As a preliminary to that article results of less intensive surveys on waterbirds (and waders) from the neighbouring southern Gulf Plains are outlined below.

Despite the large size of the southern Gulf plains and the scattered nature of wetland habitat, a reasonable coverage of wetlands across the whole area was achieved during a series of aerial surveys in March to April 1999. In July and again in December, wetland areas had contracted and despite less intensive surveys, there was still adequate coverage of what appeared to be good wetland bird habitat. Data were collated on the basis of 27 ten-minute grid cells between Burketown and Normanton and north of 18 degrees (about 30 km back from the coast).

South of 18 degrees is mostly continuous woodland with much narrower watercourses than closer to the coast. Although there are pockets of wetlands suitable for waterfowl and waterbirds in these woodlands, by far the best wetlands are north of 18 degrees in more open country.

About 5% of an 8500 square km area was covered. However, far more than 5% of the wetland birdlife would have been counted because of the selective way in which flight routes were chosen over what looked to be the best sites. This intensity of assessment compares well with a previous wetland aerial survey of the area in 1991.

Over 70,000 birds were counted in autumn across the 27 cells at an average of around 2700 birds per ten minute grid cell or 8 birds per square kilometre. Bird density was very uneven across such a large area with cell totals varying from just a few birds to over 15000 birds. Totals for species or groups of species are given below. Counts for the shoreline are not included here.

Taxa	Survey total for autumn 1999
Magpie Goose	694
Australasian Pelican	3,187
Purple Swamphen	654
Coot	965
egrets	3,674
Australian White Ibis	310
Glossy Ibis	2,513
Straw-necked Ibis	470
Pied Heron	1,126
ducks	40,490
migratory waders	13,075
terns	4,133
Black-winged Stilt	2,458
Total birds	73,749

High numbers of Little Black Cormorant, Brolga and Masked Lapwing were also recorded. The terns counted were mostly either Whiskered or White-winged, with far fewer Gull-billed and Caspian Terns.

Egrets, ibis and herons were far more evenly distributed than were the ducks which concentrated in large flocks at fewer places. Therefore, the number of ducks recorded is likely to have included a higher proportion of those that occur in the region than in the case of egrets, ibis, herons and waders.

There is wide-scale contraction of wetlands and exodus of waterbirds as the dry season progresses and conditions beyond the region would also influence the numbers of birds using what are mostly ephemeral habitats from year to year.

In July and December, the total bird count was 20% and 17% of the autumn total respectively. The December total may have been lower if the area had been counted a few weeks earlier before it had rained heavily on the western side of the plains.

The total of all waders counted was 13075 in Autumn, 5181 in July and 322 in December. At the time of the December count waders were still largely confined to the coastline but there had been good numbers of them on the sub-coastal wetlands in winter.

Local and regional movement of birds is commonplace under seasonally variable conditions and numbers of birds is difficult to assess. However, the significance of the southern Gulf Plains for waterfowl and waterbirds is indisputable as a result of these recent surveys and from information gathered by Gavin Blackman and others. At least in the wet season, the southern Gulf is likely to be more dependable as wetland bird habitat than much of the interior of Australia. Depending upon how well shallow lakes persist each year, the region will have varying significance as the dry season progresses. The specific importance of these sub-coastal areas for waders will be discussed in the next article.

The optimal habitat varies with the species, but perhaps the best sites, particularly for waterfowl are large expanses of shallow water, surrounded by open country of segetal and grassland. The highest numbers of duck were in situations where run-off is dissipated behind extensive coastal claypans or is held back by old dune ridges ("beach ridges and low plateaux"). The best such habitat is away from the major river systems where there is generally better run-off from surrounding catchments. This type of habitat appears to be more widespread and more important to waterfowl than was previously realised.

Peter Driscoll

Some Interesting Recoveries

Five Great Knot recovered in August in the SW corner in the Sea of Okhotsk, Russia. This is the place where they are thought to gather before a direct 8000km flight to the shores of northern Australia.

A first-year Terek Sandpiper banded on the 19th May 2000 at 80-Mile Beach was recovered in the Philippines in August. This is especially interesting, as about a third of the Terek Sandpipers (and Greater Sand Plovers) that were caught at that time were extremely heavy. They had disappeared by the end of May and it had been presumed, it now appears correctly, that they were making a partial northern migration in their first year.

A Juvenile Ruddy, Turnstone banded in SE South Australia on the 13th December was seen near Auckland, New Zealand on the 30th December (and again in early February). Part of the metal band was read through a telescope enabling individual identification. About 25% of the Juveniles caught on 13th December were very heavy and apparently still on their southern migration. This is the second Turnstone from SE Australia to turn up in NZ and it is especially interesting to note that significant migration was still taking place in mid December.

From April 2001 Tattler

MEETING of MORTON BAY ENVIRONMENT ALLIANCE on 19/5/2001

Matters discussed at the meeting of particular interest for wader watchers were

- a) The future of Alliance and possible changes of procedure.
- b) Manly Boat Harbour and the dangers of contaminated dredged spoil to the bay.
- c) Tourist development in Wynnum, Manly, Lota - push by Council & some local businesses for greater numbers of backpackers. Possibility of increased tourist pressure on bay islands particularly Moreton Island.
- d) Moreton Island Management Plan under pressure from tourism operators, developers and other interests to the possible detriment of the natural environment.
- e) Mosquito & Pest control - desirability for a "Code of Practice" for operators while controlling mosquitoes in wetland areas.
- f) Destruction of mangroves at Fisherman Island for an extension of the coal storage area.

For those concerned about Moreton Bay and environment the MBA continues to provide a venue for the discussion of a wide range of issues involving its care and health.

Joyce Harding

COUNT PROGRAMME

COUNT PROGRAMME

With the departure of most of the waders your counts will be that little bit easier over the next few months. No count dates set down for May or July due to unsuitable tides at the weekends. Just in case you have withdrawal symptoms, remember we will be conducting a survey of the Great Sandy Strait in July (see separate notice).

I would like to remind all counters that the **NATIONAL SUMMER COUNT** is to be conducted on Saturday 23rd June. The National counts are important so please remember to send your count sheets in as soon as possible after the count.

It has come to my attention that some new counters do not realise that **a count sheet must be completed** even if **no birds** are present when you arrive at your site for the count. It is just as important for our records. Please complete the sheet as per usual and make comments in the notes section what you think the reason is for the lack of birds, then return sheet to me.

As per the previous newsletter I have continued listing bird counts from other sites. Pioneer River was counted on 22.2.01, and the other five counted on 24.2.01

SPECIES	STWK	PION	GSB1	DONN	DUCR	CABO
Latham's Snipe					1	
Black-tailed Godwit				76		
Bar-tailed Godwit	31	80	1147	1496	485	80
Whimbrel	15	72	1	9	2	31
Eastern Curlew	4	130	20	70	142	29
Marsh Sandpiper	2			5		
Common Greenshank	8		3	51	3	4
Terek Sandpiper		8	5			
Common Sandpiper						
Grey-tailed Tattler						
Ruddy Turnstone		11	8			
Great Knot		120	61	506	20	250
Red-necked Stint	44	50	100			103
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	62				3	
Curlew Sandpiper	91	1	26	18	85	
Broad-billed Sandpiper						4
Bush-stone Curlew						
Beach-stone Curlew						
Pied Oystercatcher		2	13	2	14	7
Sooty Oystercatcher					4	
Black-winged Stilt	7				2	1
Pacific Golden Plover		98				
Red-capped Plover	38	50			10	20
Lesser Sand Plover		200	1200		100	135
Greater Sand Plover		20			65	8
Black-fronted Plover						
Masked Lapwing	5		2		3	

STWK – Salt Works, Bowen – Jon Wren

PION – Pioneer River, Mackay – Les Thyer (Standby Counter Maureen Cooper)

GSB1 – Adair Street Roost, Boonooroo (Great Sandy Strait Region) – Suellen Redenbach

DONN – Donnybrook (Pumicestone Passage) – Jill Dening

DUCR – Dux Creek, Bribie Island – Frank Bigg & Lois MacRae

CABO – Caboolture River Mouth – Ivan & Joyce Fien

The 1200 Lesser Sand Plover counted by Suellen Redenbach were grouped together and she was unable to accurately check for Greater Sand Plover within the group.

Double-banded Plover - The earliest record this season for the arrival of this species was 21.2.01 and came from Eddie Kleiber at Tony's Island, Tweed Heads count site, followed by Trevor Ford at the Dux Creek, Bribie Island site on 9.3.01. A number of other sites have also been recording this species, and listed below are the most recent numbers.

Manly Boat Harbour – 2 on 21.4.01
 Maroochy River North Shore – 16 on 20.4.01
 Sandbank No 1 Caloundra – 4 on 19.4.01
 Sandbank No 2 Caloundra – 9 on 19.4.01
 Tony's Island, Tweed Heads – 11 on 20.4.01
 Dux Creek, Bribie Island – 15 on 6.5.01

A know a number of newer members are interested in seeing this species, so get out to one of the above sites for a look at them. Towards the end of July is one of the better times as some of them are sporting their breeding plumage then. If you are not sure where the site is please contact me for further details.

Beach-stone Curlew – As per previous reports on this wader, numerous sightings at the usual roosts. Dez Wells found two at a new site he counted in Chunda Bay, Townsville area on 26.8.00

Sooty Oystercatcher – Again, as per previous reports, numerous sightings at the usual roosts. Four of this species have been frequenting the Toorbul roosts during the last couple of months.

Breeding records for: -

Red-capped Plover – juveniles at Cooloola reported by John Cummings & Kelvin Nielsen on 10.12.00 & 25.2.01, and a chick at Cairns Airport from Keith Fisher on 24.4.01

Black-winged Stilt – two downy runners at Fish Habitat Reserve, Deception Bay from Phil & Linda Cross on 24.3.01. Three young observed at same site on 21.4.01 (probably missed seeing the third one the month before).

Happy counting.
 Linda Cross.

WILD RIVERS NOT DEAD RIVERS

A meeting was convened by The Wilderness Society and the Queensland Conservation Council(QCC) on 27/5/01 to discuss the state of Queensland's rivers and wetlands and the loss of wetland habitat throughout Queensland caused by the construction of dams and weirs.

Dr. Richard Kingsford of NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service presented concerns about the Cooper Creek & Murray-Darling River Basins, the Paroo River, Narran Lakes and Macquarie Marshes and their degradation caused by decreased water flow. The use by waders while on migration through these inland rivers and wetland systems makes their increasingly poor condition a concern.

A proposed dam and irrigation project on the Flinders River situated in the Gulf of Carpentaria region could have impacts on the health of the Gulf. This wetland system supports waders on their yearly migrations. A full inquiry is sought to find out the effects of increased sediments, fertilisers and herbicides on the fishing and prawning industry in gulf waters. It was suggested that a 20% decline of fresh water into the gulf would cause a 20% decrease in the banana prawn catch. Doubts were expressed that the value of the cotton industry, the suggested crop, would equal the value of the prawn catch lost. A dam would be expected to hold back 20% of water permanently for irrigation purposes. The decline in intertidal organisms in the coastal ecosystems of the gulf which could be caused by an altered drainage system could have a serious effect on food available for waders.

The above issues show that we need to be aware of many issues if we wish to protect our waders into the future.

Joyce Harding

WADER WATCH <i>Linda and Phil Cross, Peter Driscoll, Joyce Harding</i>

Leg Flag Banding Legend (colour = where banded)

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

Green leg flag sightings

- 3 Eastern Curlew with green flag (one with satellite transmitter) – Manly Boat Harbour – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 24.2.01
- 2 Eastern Curlew with green flag (one with satellite transmitter) – Manly Boat Harbour – Wader ID Day – 25.2.01
- 1 Eastern Curlew with green flag – Manly Boat Harbour – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 6.4.01
- 2 Bar-tailed Godwit with green flag – Amity Point – Martin Waugh – 20.2.21
- 1 Bar-tailed Godwit with green flag – Amity Point – Martin Waugh – 22.2.21
- 2 Bar-tailed Godwit with green flag – Manly Boat Harbour – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 24.2.01
- 2 Bar-tailed Godwit with green flag – Lytton – Arthur Keates & David Connolly – 3.3.01
- 1 Black-tailed Godwit with green flag – Deception Bay – Phil & Linda Cross – 24.2.01
- 1 Great Knot with green flag – Boonooroo – Chris Barnes – 26.11.00
- 1 Great Knot with green flag – Manly Boat Harbour – Wader ID Day – 25.2.01
- 2 Great Knot with green flag – Boonooroo – Chris Barnes & Eric Zillman – 1.3.01
- 1 Great Knot with green flag – Woody Point – Alex Bisgrove & Rob Stogdale – 12.3.01
- 3 Great Knot with green flag – Toorbul – Arthur & Sheryl Keates and Roger & Louise McGovern – 12.3.01
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with green flag – Toorbul – Ivan Fien – 26.2.01
- 3 Grey-tailed Tattler with green flag – Lytton – Arthur Keates & David Connolly – 3.3.01
- 2 Grey-tailed Tattler with green flag – Manly Boat Harbour – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 24.3.01
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with green flag – Amity Point – Martin Waugh – 24.3.01
- 2 Grey-tailed Tattler with green flag – Amity Point – Martin Waugh – 10.4.01
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with green flag – Wynnum Esplanade – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 29.4.01
- 1 Ruddy Turnstone with green flag – Clontarf – Alex Bisgrove & Rob Stogdale – 14.2.01
- 2 Ruddy Turnstone with green flag – St Helena Island – Andrew Geering – 24.2.01
- 1 Ruddy Turnstone with green flag – Manly Boat Harbour – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 24.2.01
- 1 Ruddy Turnstone with green flag – Manly Boat Harbour – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 24.3.01
- 3 Lesser Sand Plover with green flag – Manly Boat Harbour – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 24.2.01
- 2 Lesser Sand Plover with green flag – Manly Boat Harbour – Wader ID Day – 25.2.01
- 2 Lesser Sand Plover with green flag – Manly Boat Harbour – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 24.3.01
- 1 Curlew Sandpiper with green flag – Lytton – Arthur Keates & David Connolly – 3.3.01

Interstate green leg flag sightings

- 1 Bar-tailed Godwit with green flag – Barry Beach, Corner Inlet, Wilson's Promontory, Victoria – Peter Anton – 29.3.01

Other leg flag sightings and banded birds

- 1 Pied Oystercatcher with metal band – Amity Point – Martin Waugh – 20.2.21
- 4 Pied Oystercatcher with metal band – Manly Boat Harbour – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 24.2.01 and again on 24.3.01
- 1 Pied Oystercatcher with metal band and apricot band – Manly Boat Harbour – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 24.3.01
- 3 Pied Oystercatcher with metal band – Woody Point – Russ Lamb – 25.4.01
- 3 Grey-tailed Tattler with blue flag – Boonooroo – Chris Barnes & Eric Zillman – 1.3.01
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with metal band – Amity Point – Martin Waugh – 24.3.01
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with blue flag, white flag and metal band – Amity Point – Martin Waugh – 10.4.01
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with blue flag – Manly Boat Harbour – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 21.4.01
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with blue flag, white flag and metal band – Toorbul – Arthur & Sheryl Keates et al – 28.4.01
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with blue flag and metal band – Toorbul – Arthur & Sheryl Keates et al – 28.4.01

- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with metal band – Toorbul – Arthur & Sheryl Keates et al – 28.4.01
1 Red-necked Stint with metal band – Manly Boat Harbour – Arthur & Sheryl Keates – 24.3.01
1 Red-necked Stint with orange flag – Koorungal, Moreton Island – Ian Bunce – 31.3.01
1 Caspian Tern with orange flag and metal band – Tweed River Entrance – Edward Kleiber 6.2.01
1 Caspian Tern with orange flag – Bells Creek Caloundra – Jill Chamberlain – 19.4.01
1 Crested Tern with metal band – Woody Point – Russ Lamb – 25.4.01
1 Common Tern with orange flag – Sandbank No 2 Caloundra – Jill Dening & Barbara Dickson – 22.3.01
1 Little Tern with White flag – Sandbank No 2 Caloundra – Jill Dening & Barbara Dickson – 22.3.01
1 Australian Pelican with metal band – Wave Break Island South – Eddie Kleiber – 28.3.01

Other flagged birds in Toorbul Wader ID report are not listed with above, see page 14.

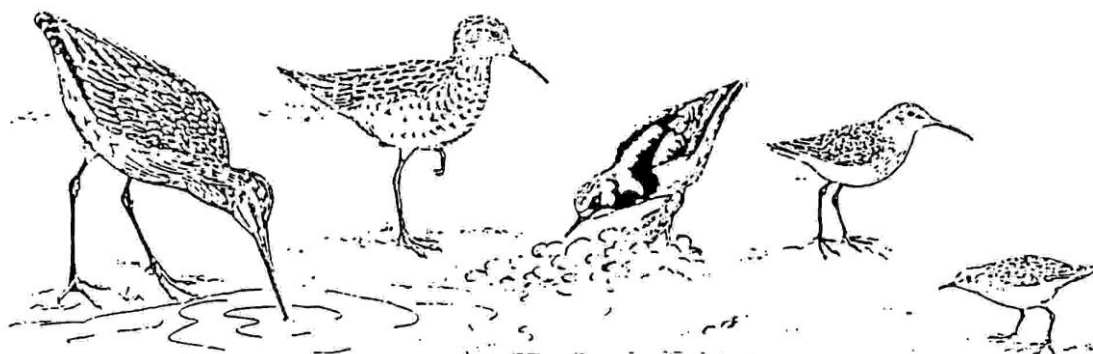
We have received over 115 separate entries of leg flags on Little, Common, Crested and Caspian Terns sighted in the Tweed Heads area from Edward Kleiber, and over 40 entries of leg flags on Little, Common and Caspian Terns sighted on the Caloundra Sandbanks from Jill Dening, Barbara Dickson and Jill Harbison. Unfortunately due to lack of space we are unable to list them in this newsletter.

Interesting sightings

- 1 Sanderling – Black Soil Creek, Townsville area – Dez Wells – 21.1.01
750 Red-necked Stint – Point Veron, Hervey Bay – Donald & Lesley Bradley – 21.2.01
104 Pacific Golden Plover – Maroochy River North Shore – Shirley Rooke – 23.2.01
116 Grey Plover – Black Soil Creek, Townsville – Dez Wells – 25.2.01
278 Red-capped Plover – Cooloola – John Cummings & Kelvin Nielsen – 25.2.01
920 Eastern Curlew – Mathiesen Homestead, Hervey Bay – John Knight – 3.3.01
200 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper – Lytton – David Connolly & Arthur Keates – 3.3.01
1132 Black-winged Stilt – Deception Bay – Phil & Linda Cross – 24.3.01
2 Common Redshank (unconfirmed) – Flinders Beach, North Stradbroke Island – Martin Waugh – 2.4.01
380 Red-capped Plover – Geoff Skinner Reserve East – Peter Rothlisberg & J. Vaughan – 21.4.01
11 Red-kneed Dotterel – Pine Rivers Northside – David Edwards – 21.4.01
13 Red-kneed Dotterel – Luggage Point – Grey Nye – 22.4.01
18 Black-fronted Dotterel – Kinka Beach, Yeppoon area – John Thomson & Rob MacFarlane – 21.4.01
87 Black-fronted Dotterel – Cleveland Road Mudflats, Townsville area – Dez Wells – 28.4.01
2 Australian Pratincole – Cleveland Road Mudflats, Townsville area – Dez Wells – 28.4.01
29 Fairy Terns – Black Soil Creek, Townsville area – Dez Wells – 25.3.01

Not waders but of interest anyway

- 1 Sooty Tern (juvenile) – Tweed River Entrance, NSW – Edward Kleiber – 3.2.01
1 Black Bittern (juvenile) – Point Vernon, Hervey Bay – Donald & Lesley Bradley – 21.2.01
1 Eastern Reef Egret (grey morph) – Caloundra Bar – Jill Dening – 22.2.01
1 Eastern Reef Egret (grey morph) – Tweed River Entrance, NSW – Matthew Angus – 26.2.01
1679 Common Tern – Sandbank No 2, Caloundra – Jill Dening – 22.2.01
1 Bush Hen – Tin Can Bay Sewage Works – John Cummings – 25.2.01
1 Great-billed Heron – Shellgrit Creek, Mackay – Les & Dawn Thyer, John & Dell Williams & Marj Andrews – 23.3.01
891 Black Swan – Cleveland Road Mudflats, Townsville area – Dez Wells – 25.3.01
4 Black-necked Stork – Cleveland Road Mudflats, Townsville area – Dez Wells – 25.3.01
180 Wandering Whistling Duck – Cleveland Road Mudflats, Townsville area – Dez Wells – 28.4.01
2 Australasian Shoveler (male & female) – Buckley's Hole, Bribie Island – Trevor Ford – 19.5.01



QWSG CONTACTS

QUEENSLAND WADER

The Official Quarterly Publication of
Queensland Wader Study Group

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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:	\$12:00
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Receipt will be forwarded with next edition of Queensland Wader.

Forward application to:

Mrs Sheryl Keates,
QWSG Treasurer,
5 Stanmere St,
Carindale, Brisbane
Qld 4152.

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

Copy Deadline for the next issue of Queensland Wader is August 30th 2001

Contributions should be addressed to:

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

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

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

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Wader ID Days Reports

REPORT QWSG/QOSI WADER ID DAY – TOORBUL 31.3.01

We were greeted by an incredibly large group of enthusiastic people at the Toorbul roost when we arrived before midday. Members from the Toowoomba Bird Observers, Gold Coast Bird Observers, Caboolture Bird Observers, Sunshine Coast Bird Observers and the Queensland Naturalists Club joined QWSG and QOSI members, bringing the total of wader watchers to 70!

Weather conditions were fine, sunny and dry, with at times, blustery south easterly winds, but this did not deter the group from enjoying the close views of the nearby waders that roosted for the 5 hours that some of us spent watching them.

A large variety of scopes (51 in total) allowed people excellent viewing of the birds, and most of the species showed some stage of breeding plumage. Highlights included the lone Grey Plover that has been seen at the Toorbul roosts for a few years, and the arrival of 4 Sooty Oystercatchers that have been frequenting the area for the last few weeks.

There was great interest among the QWSG committee trying to sort out 4 Grey-tailed Tattlers with different combinations of leg flags, while Jill Dening worked hard to get the combination of flags on a Little Tern.

The following birds with leg flags were observed: -

- 2 Grey-tailed Tattler with blue flag on upper left leg, white flag on lower left leg and metal band on lower right leg. Banded Obitsu Estuary, Tokyo Bay, Japan.
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with blue flag on upper left leg, white flag on lower left leg and metal band on upper right leg. Possibly banded Obitsu Estuary, Tokyo Bay, Japan.
- 1 Grey-tailed Tattler with blue flag on upper left leg and metal band on upper right leg. Banded Lake Furen, Hokkaido, Japan.
- 1 Great Knot with green flag on upper right leg. Banded Moreton Bay, Queensland.
- 1 Bar-tailed Godwit with green flag on upper right leg. Banded Moreton Bay, Queensland.
- 1 Little Tern with 2 mid green flags on left leg and a mid blue flag and metal band on right leg. Banded Harrington colony NSW 15.1.1997

A small group of us checked out Bishop's Marsh on our way home and were rewarded with sights of a Hobby on the power line above us, a female Black-necked Stork and a pair of Brolga in the paddock.

Birds seen at Toorbul Roost.

1 White-faced Heron, 1 Great Egret, 1 Striated Heron, 6 Australian White Ibis, 19 Royal Spoonbill, 2 Osprey, 1 Whistling Kite, 2 Brahminy Kite, 3 White-bellied Sea-Eagle, 1 Nankeen Kestrel, 277 Bar-tailed Godwit, 182 Whimbrel, 74 Eastern Curlew, 17 Common Greenshank, 42 Terek Sandpiper, 341 Grey-tailed Tattler, 4 Ruddy Turnstone, 113 Great Knot, 1 Red Knot, 20 Red-necked Stint, 11 Curlew Sandpiper, 3 Pied Oystercatcher, 4 Sooty Oystercatcher, 4 Black-winged Stilt, 1 Grey Plover, 3 Red-capped Plover, 1 Double-banded Plover, 72 Lesser Sand Plover, 2 Greater Sand Plover, 5 Silver Gull, 3 Gull-billed Tern, 12 Caspian Tern, 19 Little Tern.

Birds seen at Bishops Marsh.

16 Australian Wood Duck, 50 Pacific Black Duck, 35 Mixed Grey & Chestnut Teal, 1 Little Pied Cormorant, 2 Cattle Egret, 3 Australian White Ibis, 1 Straw-necked Ibis, 1 Black-necked Stork, 1 Whistling Kite, 1 Australian Hobby, 2 Brolga, 1 Marsh Sandpiper, 62 Black-winged Stilt and 2 Masked Lapwing.

Linda Cross.



Some of the many observes at the Toorbul Wader ID day. (50+ telescopes and 70+ people).

GREAT SANDY STRAIT SURVEY – WINTER 2001

We have been asked to do two more surveys of the Great Sandy Strait for Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service. The winter survey will be conducted on **Sunday 22nd July**. High tide for most of the Strait is **1033 hours (earlier for Moon Point and Inskip Point)**. As with previous surveys, you can choose to go up on the Saturday, or arrive on the morning of the survey.

If you have assisted during any of the previous surveys of this area I would really appreciate your help again. If you can help please contact me as soon as you receive this newsletter.

It will make things much easier for me to organise if we can have all the sites covered by people who have surveyed them before. However, if you have not assisted before, do not think you are excluded from the survey. If you would like to join us please contact me.

The date for the spring survey is still to be confirmed, however, I expect we will conduct it in late October or sometime in November. I should have the date set by the time you receive this newsletter.

Linda Cross.

QWSG/QOSI CAMPOUT REPORT – BOONOROO 10 – 11 MARCH

This was our second combined camp to Boonooroo following the successful one held last year.

On our arrival on Friday afternoon to set up camp, we found that 36 people were already booked into the Caravan Park, which gave us an indication, that Phil and I would be in for a busy weekend, particularly with the waders.

Over 63 people (10 being day visitors) joined the outings over the two days. Attendees came from as far a field as Tweed Heads (NSW), North Stradbroke Island and 2 holidaying birdwatchers from Canada.

We visited Poona National Park on the Saturday morning, which was very quiet and disappointing, so we decided to visit the rubbish tip. This was an excellent choice as there was a lot of activity with numerous species to be seen. A brief shower cooled most of us down from the hot and humid conditions before heading back for lunch followed by wader watching under a large shady fig tree on private property adjoining the Boonooroo Point roost.

On Sunday morning we had an early start at the Adair Street roost checking the waders before the very high tides pushed them off to the Boonooroo Point roost, where we again had been given permission to enter the private property for close viewing of the waders. A number of species were in partial breeding plumage.

A total of 99 species were seen and 8 heard (H).

3 Australian Bush Turkey, 2 Brown Quail, 23 Australian Wood Duck, 8 Little Pied Cormorant, 4 White-faced Heron, 2 Little Egret, 1 White-necked Heron, 1 Great Egret, 1 Intermediate Egret, 20+ Cattle Egret, 18 Australian White Ibis, 3 Straw-necked Ibis, 9 Royal Spoonbill, 2 Osprey, 5 Whistling Kite, 3 Brahminy Kite, 1 White-bellied Sea-Eagle, 4 Black-tailed Godwit, 1200 Bar-tailed Godwit, 150 Whimbrel, 66 Eastern Curlew, 1 Marsh Sandpiper, 2 Common Greenshank, 12 Terek Sandpiper, 40+ Grey-tailed Tattler, 3 Ruddy Turnstone, 100 Great Knot, 10 Red Knot, 35 Red-necked Stint, 10 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, 20+ Curlew Sandpiper, 34 Pied Oystercatcher, 16 Black-winged Stilt, 10 Pacific Golden Plover, 4 Grey Plover, 79 Red-capped Plover, 600+ Lesser Sand Plover, 10 Greater Sand Plover, 20 Masked Lapwing, 15 Silver Gull, 1 Gull-billed Tern, 4 Caspian Tern, 2 Crested Tern, 1 Common Tern, 21 Little Tern, 33+ Spotted-turtle Dove, Emerald Dove (H), 27+ Crested Pigeon, 10 Peaceful Dove, 2 Bar-shouldered Dove, 60+ Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, 1000+ Rainbow Lorikeet, 20 Scaly-breasted Lorikeet, 2 Pale-headed Rosella, (H) Common Koel, 1 Pheasant Coucal, (H) Southern Boobook, (H) White-throated Nightjar, 3 Laughing Kookaburra, 5 Sacred Kingfisher, 4 Collared Kingfisher, (H) Rainbow-Bee-eater, 1 Dollarbird, 6 Variegated Fairy-wren, 10 Red-backed Fairy-wren, 12+ Striated Pardalote, (H) Mangrove Gerygone, 7 White-throated Gerygone, 2 Yellow Thornbill, 1 Little Wattlebird, 6 Noisy Friarbird, 2 Little Friarbird, 5 Blue-faced Honeyeater, 30+ Noisy Miner, 2 Lewin's Honeyeater, 3 Mangrove Honeyeater, 2 White-throated Honeyeater, 6 Brown Honeyeater, 2 White-cheeked Honeyeater, 1 Eastern Spinebill, 1 Dusky Honeyeater, (H) Scarlet Honeyeater, 3 Eastern Yellow Robin, 3 Golden Whistler, 2 Rufous Whistler, 2 Little Shrike-thrush, 4 Grey Shrike-thrush, 3 Leaden Flycatcher, 2 Magpie Lark, 2 Willie Wagtail, 2 Spangled Drongo, 1 Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, 2 White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike, (H) Cicadabird, 1 Varied Triller, 1 Figbird, 1 White-breasted Woodswallow, 2 Grey Butcherbird, 4 Pied Butcherbird, 8 Australian Magpie, 10 Torresian Crow, 3 Richard's Pipit, 10+ Double-barred Finch, 12 Red-browed Finch, 2 Mistletoebird, 20+ Welcome Swallow and 2 Tawny Grassbird.

Linda Cross.

Editor's Notes

Firstly, did you notice my mistake/s last Newsletter. The most important relates to the Wader Count dates. Somehow the 1's for the November and December dates went to the planet Zork, that magical place that zaps things from your computer to store them, goodness knows where. The dates are:

Sun 18 th November	High Tide of 2.34m at 11:28am
Sun 16 th December	High Tide of 2.42m at 10:29am

If you have any info for me please send it through. I am lucky to have regular contributors, but its hard on them and must become boring hearing from the same sources. If you have a favourite site write a brief article.

WADER ID DAYS for 2001

Saturday 8th September 2001 at Toorbul.

Meet at 12 noon (or earlier if you wish) for a 1.91m high at 12:42pm Brisbane Bar (40 minutes later at Toorbul). Take the Bruce Highway north from Brisbane to the Donnybrook/Toorbul turn-off near the Big Fish. 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. Phil & Linda Cross 07 5495 2758

Sunday 23rd September 2001 at Lytton

High tide is 2.01m at 13:58pm. Meet in the car park for a start at 3pm. The birds will be at the roost before 2pm if anyone wishes to arrive earlier for a longer look. However, the leaders will not be there until just before 3pm. Leaders Arthur & Sheryl Keates.

To get to Lytton, drive east along Lytton Rd following the signs to the Port of Brisbane, follow Pritchard St from the turn off to Fort Lytton National Park, turn left into Wynnum North Rd, continue to the end of the road and park in the car park. UBD 143 F11.

Contact

Other Conservation Activities of Interest



QWSG is a special interest group of the Queensland Ornithological Society 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: Dawn Muir, President (07) 3870 8076; Sheena Gillman, Secretary (07) 3372 4089; Treasurer, Rhelmae Hebbard (07) 5464 5343

Monthly Meetings

Birds Queensland - 7.45pm Queensland Museum Brisbane

1st Thursday each month except January.

Entry via Dinosaur Garden in Grey Street. Doors open between 7.30 and 8.00pm.

QWSG MERDCHANDISE

Should you wish to purchase any of the QWSG Merchandise, items may be purchased at QOSI meetings held 1st Thursday of the month at the Queensland Museum **OR**...

Contact Linda Cross on 07 5495 2758 or E-mail at xenus@big.net.au

Postage is not included in the prices quoted.

Polo Neck Shirts	\$30:00	Bottle Green, Maroon, Jade, Navy, Royal Blue, Cream.
T-shirts	\$22:00	Avocet design short sleeve. Limited stock
Books	\$19:80	Shorebird Conservation in the Asia-Pacific Region.
	\$24:00	Simpson & Day Field Guide (2000 print)
	\$14:00	Birds of Bribie Island, Pumicestone Passage and Environs
	\$14:00	Wildflowers of Bribie Island
	\$15:00	Kingfishers and Kookaburras by David Hollands
	\$ 3:30	Quick Guide To Some Waders Of Moreton Bay
	\$14:00	A Birdwatcher's Guide to Redcliffe, Pine Rivers and Caboolture Shire. Wildlife Preservation Society of Caboolture.
CD	\$22:00	Bird calls of the Broome region (includes 42 Wader Species).
Cloth Badges	\$8.00	We now have the new white cloth badges, made to same design that appears on our Polo Shirts. They can be sewn onto your cap, hat, jacket, jumper & bag If you are interested please contact Linda.



Activities 2001

Wader Counts (general monitoring)

WADER COUNT DATES (general monitoring) FOR 2001

Sat 23 rd June	High Tide of 1.82m at 10:44am	National Winter Count
NO COUNT IN JULY		
Sun 19 th August	High Tide of 1.90m at 09:32am	
Sat 22 nd September	High Tide of 2.09m at 13:05pm	
Sat 20 th October	High Tide of 2.27m at 11:52am	
Sun 18 th November	High Tide of 2.34m at 11:28am	
Sun 16 th December	High Tide of 2.42m at 10:29am	

Counters in the regions of Mackay and the North Qld please choose a date as close as possible to the ones listed above with a tide high enough to push as many waders as possible into their respective roosts.

Contact: Linda Cross on 07 5495 2758 or at xenus@big.net.au
 Completed count forms should be returned as soon as possible to:
 Mrs L Cross at 40 Thompson Rd, Bellmere, Qld 4510.

Cannon Netting

There are no scheduled cannon netting days planned for the next three months but netting outings are mounted "opportunistically" when it appears there may be a good chance of success, so the regulars will be warned and they will contact those who have shown interest in the past. If a date is arranged you will need to bring food and water, plus sun-screen and insect repellent.



MEMBERSHIP/RENEWAL APPLICATION

I/We wish to join/renew: (Single \$12; Family \$22; Student/Pensioner \$9)

Title.....Name:.....

Address:.....

Membership: \$.....

..... Postcode:.....

Donation: \$.....

Payment enclosed: _____

Phone: (Home) (Work)

Fax / e-mail:

TOTAL \$.....

How did you hear about QWSG

What activities do you wish to participate in? WADER COUNTS, FIELD TRIPS, SCIENTIFIC DATA COLLECTION, SURVEYS, CLERICAL, OTHER (specify.....)

SIGNATURE:

DATE:.....

Post to: QWSG Treasurer, 5, Stanmere Street, Carindale, Qld 4152