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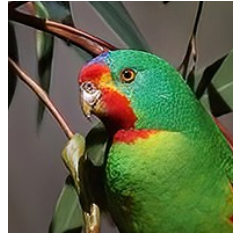
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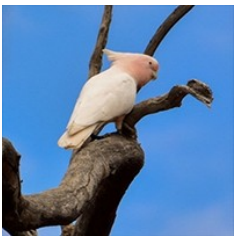
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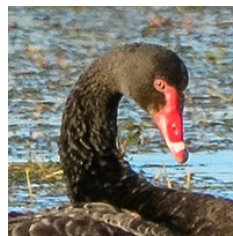
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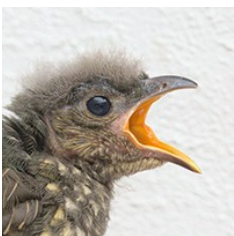
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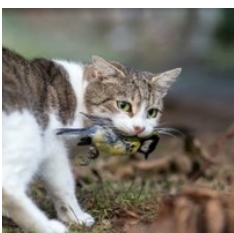
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Special Request - Volunteers Needed! Our "Web Watch" and "Conservation Curiosities" contributors - Chris and Marly Grounds - are taking a permanent leave of absence, and it would be great if someone (or two) could step up and take their place. If you think you are up to the challenge, send an email to communications@birdlifeshoalhaven.org

Cover Photo: This month's cover photo is a Pink Cockatoo. The photo was taken by BirdLife Shoalhaven Conservation Officer, Chris Grounds. An article on the naming of the Pink Cockatoo is included in this magazine.

Acknowledgment: BirdLife Shoalhaven acknowledges the Aboriginal people of the Shoalhaven, their care of country, birds and habitat, and pays respects to all Elders.

President's Report

- by Rob Dunn, President BirdLife Shoalhaven

Many thanks to Chris Grounds

Unfortunately Chris Grounds has advised BLS that he is standing down as our Conservation Officer and from the Committee.

On behalf of the BLS Committee and members, BirdLife Australia and the many groups and people he has supported in this role, I would like to express our sincere thanks for all he has done.



Chris has been Conservation Officer for seven years after answering a call for volunteers in 2014 in the "early days" of BLS with his own stated preference to focus on conservation. This is something he traces back to his university work in natural geography and education prior to a lifetime around conservation and professional work in geography, environmental education and aboriginal studies.

Chris's work for BLS has involved many submissions, continuing research, liaison and consultation to support individuals, groups, organisations and agencies, community presentations, as well as public and community media work. This has included some serious and very successful campaigns associated with key bird issues, particularly at Cudmirrah Beach and Jervis Bay National Park involving the Key Biodiversity Area.

His contributions to the BLS Magazine reflect his long-term experience in writing and use of photography to develop greater understanding of the environments of which birds are a part. Photography is a very important part of Chris's life and he is recognised for this through his many exhibitions and continuing contributions within bird conservation and advocacy. Chris is also a volunteer member of the NPWS Shorebird Recovery Project on Booderee National Park beaches.

His amazing contributions will be sorely missed in his roles as BLS Conservation Officer and committee member.

Please help us to deliver our conservation agenda

With Chris's departure, the Committee is currently looking at how best to fill the obvious gap left in our bird conservation capabilities.

While advocacy and submission writing are obviously critical, we are also currently looking to progress one-off conservation projects, like the importance of urban trees and our Jervis Bay KBA strategy.

I would be keen to hear from anyone who could help BLS deliver our conservation agenda. All ideas are welcome - phone 0430 250 600.

New bird signs at Bangalee Reserve

Shoalhaven Council has just installed two new bird interpretative signs at Bangalee Reserve in Tapitallee. The reserve, on the north side of the Shoalhaven River west of Nowra, is one of the best birding spots on the South Coast.

All of the photos for the signs were taken by BLS member and former BLS secretary Kim Touzel, who was the obvious choice. Kim is a great bird photographer, lives nearby and does regular bird surveys at the reserve.



These signs are another excuse to enjoy the reserve's excellent bird walk. With riparian woodland, rainforest, open grassed areas, sandstone cliffs and open forest, a wide range of birds are guaranteed.

Donations from BLS members and supporters paid for the designs and their production. For more information about the walk, click [here](#).



Our AGM in February

Forty members and friends gathered in St Georges Basin in February for our eighth AGM. The now well-established order of events included a bird walk, the meeting itself and Brett's annual bird trivia quiz (see photo below). A good time was had by all, notwithstanding the obvious disputes with some of the trivia answers. [Editor's Note: there were no successful disputes!]



At the AGM I was able to announce that Phil Hendry would be joining the BirdLife Shoalhaven committee as our Vice-President.

Phil has been a long-standing member of the Milton-Ulladulla Birdwatchers and is its current President. It is great that with Phil joining Mike Jefferis, the BLS Secretary, we now have two people on the BLS Committee from 'down south'.



BLS and Shoalhaven Landcare and lyrebirds

BirdLife Australia were looking to shoot a fundraising video on the impacts of the bushfires on lyrebirds, so in December BLS members joined Shoalhaven Landcare property owners and Dr. Alex Maisey from La Trobe University in front of the cameras at sites near Tapitallee.



After a fun but exhausting day in the field with interviews, cameras, drones and more, the footage was in the 'can'. It was a lot of effort for a three-minute video! View the video at www.youtube.com/watch?v=6j4bwiBo010 - you can make up your own mind on the end result, but it was all for a very important cause!

There are None So Blind: a Conservation Challenge

- by Chris Grounds, BLS Conservation Officer

I should note before you proceed that this will be the last of my reports as CO. After seven years at the desk I have resigned from the role and the BLS Committee. I would most sincerely thank you for reading the conservation material that I have contributed as CO. I could but say that the conservation challenges associated with birds is as big if not bigger than it was when BLS started in 2014.

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD

BUSHFIRE RECOVERY

Many of us involved in the BLS Bushfire Recovery Project have noticed that there has been a strong plant recovery over the last year at many sites - from ground level to canopy. The epicormic shoots on the trunks of Eucalypts and Corymbia have made a major contribution, particularly to our visual impressions that can mask the need to look closer.



Jerrawangala one year regrowth

The one important thing this testifies to is the recovery in habitat in the first year is foliage dominated and not matched by the flowering so critical to bird habitat.

So many of the trees that are icons of the south coast, the Red Bloodwoods, Spotted Gums, Scribbly Gums, Grey Ironbarks and Old Man Banksia were extensively burnt robbing birds and other arboreal fauna of blossom, psyllids and bark insects. The trees mentioned here were all due to flower in and following the months after the bushfires but of course did not, could not.

One observation of the flow-on impacts has been that the trees, so busy in developing foliage, have not developed flowering. It is interesting that the Red Bloodwoods and Scribbly Gums in the refugia areas I have worked in have had one of their poorest flowering seasons of the last decade. Where there is some spasmodic flowering there is a real attraction to a range of species.

Open forest and heathlands testify to a further impact of the bushfires in habitat and the smaller banksia shrubs are testimony to this. These include the Heath Leaved banksia [*B.ericifolia*], Hair Pin Banksia [*B.spinulosa*] and Swamp Banksia [*B. paludosa*] all of which commence flowering in the early Cool season and continue through the Cool season, especially the red flowering *B.ericifolia*.



Braidwood Road - severe burn in Banksia shrubs with no recovery after twelve months

In some sites such as the Braidwood Road the fire was so hot that these shrubs were totally destroyed and will rely on regrowth from surviving seed shed from cones in competition with other plants for regeneration space.

In other sites of severe but less hot burn the banksia have regenerated foliage but it has been noted that only a very, very small number of these shrubs at these sites are setting flower.



The best sign - regrowth and flowering banksia shrub at Yerriyong

It is feasible to suggest a very depauperate shrub-banksia feed store this Cool season. The honeyeaters in particular will be impacted by this. This will place even more pressure on the refugia areas.

In summary, the trees and shrubs in the second year of recovery – 2021, will continue the broader pattern of a paucity of feed and thus foraging for birds and other fauna, which is not to say there is some improvement from 2020 in feed but observations suggest it is quite limited.

The Shoalhaven has had significant areas of refugia not bushfire impacted but even these require their own characterisation.

The Old Man Banksia [*B.serrata*], a classic coastal tree, flowers in the Warm season unlike the smaller shrub banksias. Those in Booderee National Park had only limited flowering this Warm season but the same species in the Ulladulla refugia of the South Pacific Heathland Reserve did flower and the birds present there indicated this.



White-cheeked Honeyeater at Jerrawangala

One interesting monitoring episode at the Jerrawangala bushfire site produced an atypical number of 10 species, on the escarpment site, including the White-cheeked and White-naped Honeyeaters, not seen before nor since.

The singular attraction was a lone Old Man Banksia flowering profusely in a late Warm season show, which was also a huge attraction to a range of insects. When the flowering finished the count collapsed. So one tree can count – for a while at least – and bird and insects will find it.



Eastern Spinebill at Jerrawangala

The other variant which can be factored in is the ground-dwelling feeders of which the Superb Lyrebird is the most notable example and observations are suggesting they may be faring much better than first surmised.

Mainland Ground Parrot and Eastern Bristlebird species appear to be healthy in non-burn areas.

Whilst the visual impression is of much greener regenerative vegetation there runs a deeper story of habitat and corridors recovery within the bushfire impact story.

Tracking this will give us some insight into the longer bushfire recovery and with that the recovery of Shoalhaven birds.

Manyana Matters

Fighting to save precious unburnt habitat in Manyana

- by Brad Christmas, [Manyana Creative](#)

Nothing better symbolized the environmental devastation caused by the Currowan mega-fire than the eerie absence of birdsong. That ferocious inferno, which tore through so much native bushland on the NSW South Coast, arrived on Manyana's doorstep in early January 2020. By the time the last of the flames were eventually put out more than a month later, over 80 percent of the surrounding Conjola National Park had been burned.



Walking through the ruins of our once thriving bushland in the wake of those fires was deeply traumatic. Nothing had been spared. The destruction was absolute, from the blackened skeletons of gum trees to the dry, smoldering soil.

Even the air itself smelled burnt.

But the thing I found most haunting was the silence. I'd walked those forests countless times before the fires and no matter what time of day I visited, there were always birds singing.

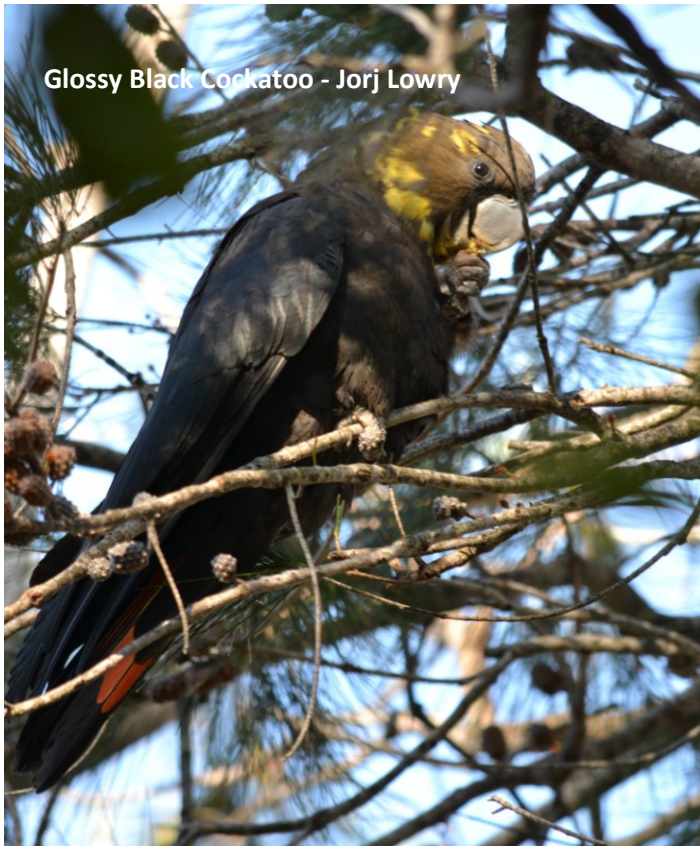
Sometimes it was the chirp of Crimson Rosellas. At other times it was the twitter of wrens or Red-browed Finches in the low shrubs. Sometimes, if I was lucky, it was the rusty gate sounding call of a Gang-gang Cockatoo.



After the fires, though, all signs of birdlife disappeared from the landscape. The flames had stripped it of everything that attracted feathered visitors. The berries, nectar, insects, lizards and small mammals had all been wiped out. All that remained was a barren wasteland. All apart from one small oasis of life.



Thanks to the brave efforts of our local volunteer firefighters, a small patch of mature forest right on the edge of Manyana village was miraculously saved from the blaze. Since then, it has become a refuge for countless native animals left homeless by the fires – a haven from which these vulnerable species might heal and one day recover. Many of those refugees are birds - like the Glossy Black Cockatoo on the next page.



Glossy Black Cockatoo - Jorj Lowry

For us Manyana locals, this forest has become a symbol of hope in an otherwise blackened landscape. With the new avian arrivals, it has also become a twitcher's paradise. I now regularly spot everything from Little Lorikeets and Spotted Pardalotes to Rufous Whistlers and Square-tailed Kites on walks around the forest. I also keep my eyes and ears peeled for Swift Parrots, which pass through the area each Autumn and are known to feed on trees that grow in the forest.

You can imagine my community's despair, then, when we learned a developer intended to push ahead with plans to clear this surviving piece of unburnt bush to make way for a new housing development – just weeks after the fires had swept through. It seemed heartless and obscene to be clearing more native habitat at a time when so much had already been lost - a cruel act to a community still hurting. After such a deadly summer, surely every tree is now precious.

So, with the bulldozers poised to begin their work in May 2020, we formed the Manyana Matters Environmental Association and launched a community campaign to save the forest.

Since then, we've been tirelessly lobbying our local, state and Federal representatives to intervene and protect it. We've been sharing our story through social, local, national and international media – and even had a few influential friends like actor Claudia Karvan and author Marcus Zusak lend their voices to our cause.

We've also had expert support from organisations like the Environmental Defenders Office, the Foundation for National Parks and Wildlife, Birdlife Shoalhaven and the World Wildlife Fund Australia as we explore using existing environmental laws to compel political leaders to act.



Manyana Forest April 2021

I'm happy to say that twelve months on, our forest is still standing. But our fight to save it isn't over yet. The threat of clearing still looms large. We still need all the support we can get to make sure this critical piece of native habitat is protected for good.

To find out more about our campaign and how you can get involved, please like and follow us on social media - on Facebook at www.facebook.com/manyanamatters or on Instagram at www.instagram.com/manyanamatters.

P.S. If you're in the area, why not pay a visit to the unburnt forest and see if you can spot a Powerful Owl, Orange-bellied Parrot, Ground Parrot – or maybe even a Swift Parrot. If you manage to capture one of these birds on film, you might just clinch the deal to protect the land!



Swift Parrot

Welcome Back Swift Parrots

- by Fiona Blandford, BirdLife Australia

On 22nd May in Batemans Bay, join the ——Swift Parrot program officer Beau Meney, Nature Conservation Council members and concerned South Coast residents to Welcome Back migrating Swift Parrots and call for the protection of their habitat.

Right now, Swift Parrots are migrating from Tasmania to mainland Australia. They are leaving their Tasmanian breeding habitat to forage on flowering eucalypts on the East Coast of Australia from Victoria up to Northern NSW.

But while they make the long journey across Bass Strait, logging has already begun in their winter homes – both in forests already decimated by last year's fires, and in the small pockets spared.

Habitat loss continues to drive the decline of this critically endangered species. With the latest research estimating that their effective population is 750 but could be as few as 300 birds, with even their Tassie breeding grounds marked for destruction under the Future Production forest agreements (FPPF), they could be extinct within 10-15 years.



Swift Parrot © Leigh Pieterse

From Victoria through to Northern NSW and into Southern Queensland – The Spotted Gum forests of the NSW south coast are one of the most important mainland sites for Swift Parrots. These forests have been internationally recognised for their significance to the species as the Ulladulla to Merimbula Key Biodiversity Area (KBA).

The need to conserve remaining Swift Parrot habitat in NSW was made all the more urgent by the disastrous bushfires of summer 2019/20. The fires significantly impacted important Swift Parrot feeding habitat on mainland Australia, including the KBA. Our analysis shows that 35% of the KBA was affected by the bushfires.



Logged Habitat © Amelia Kuveke

Now, the NSW Forestry Corporation has resumed both logging, and their ongoing public contest with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The BirdLife Australia Campaigns team have been working hard with communities in both Tasmania and NSW to demonstrate local constituent concerns and state-wide public support for protecting all remaining Swift Parrot habitat. With the focus presently on NSW, the goal is to secure support from NSW Members of Parliament and the NSW Government to suspend any current or planned forestry operations within Swift Parrot habitat and all remaining Swift Parrot habitat in any future forestry operation plans.

There is an opportunity to stand up for Swift Parrots by joining the [BirdLife campaign here](#) and also at the three day NSW Conservation Council conference in Batemans Bay from the 22nd May. Birdlife Australia Beau Meney will be there to chat about the campaign to protect Swift Parrot and the recent launch of the new [SWIFT PARROT SEARCH program](#). This year's conference theme is "Cool, Warm, Hot: the burning questions" which will examine how different fire intensities can influence ecosystems and communities in a changing climate.

There will be a lunchtime rally in front of the Forestry Corporation office at 1pm to Welcome Back Swift Parrots, and call for protection of their habitat.

On **Sunday 23 May** join Beau and local forest campaigners in a tour of an area marked for logging to hear more about the [SWIFT PARROT SEARCH program](#) and how to protect Swift Parrot feed trees from logging.

Getting a Name in the Birdy World

- by Chris Grounds

It was a pleasure for BLS to spread the seemingly unknown news in our previous magazine that the Ground Parrot, also known as the Eastern Ground Parrot, has been renamed as the **Mainland Ground Parrot** with the Western and Tasmanian Ground Parrots separately named "cousins".



"Heads up" on my name [Ground Parrot]

Much to my surprise, when I opened the latest edition of the BirdLife Australia magazine, there was a photo of the bird shown as the "Eastern Ground Parrot".

For a second time I took the lingering issue of the naming to BLA, this time to the CEO Paul, pointing out that it was the Mainland GP on the Working List, the key source, but Eastern GP in the magazine and on the BLA web profile, and Ground Parrot in the Birddata App.

Paul's very prompt response was to accept that this needs fixing, saying ...

"Your point about naming inconsistencies is acknowledged and will be addressed. It reflects a failure of our own internal processes and communications."

If you are lucky enough to have to enter it on your Birddata App, enter Ground Parrot - for the moment!

A Flaw Far More Serious

A bird name of a more critical and sensitive nature is the "Major Mitchell Cockatoo".

Major Thomas Mitchell led a number of colonial exploration ventures and there has been controversy around the use of his name for some time given his associations with some very questionable historical events, including a massacre of Aboriginal people near Euston on the Murray River.



The Pink Cockatoo

One thing that could be reasonably expected of conservation and conservation organizations in contemporary Australia is that there would be a genuine recognition and respect for Aboriginal culture, history and perspectives. Obviously, this applies to BirdLife Australia.

Hence it was so disappointing and frustrating, to this author at least, to read a section of the BLA February Quarterly Report authored by the "CEO and Leadership team" that dealt with or rather badly bungled the handling of the issue of the renaming of the **Major Mitchell Cockatoo**.

The most concerning element - and there were a number of them - of the BLA position on this is best summarized from the report on Page 3, as Mitchell being "**allegedly involved**" in the massacre at Mt. Dispersion near Euston on the Murray River.

Allegedly? So if the massacre is contested, and only alleged, it didn't really happen, Murray River people weren't really killed or the episode wasn't court proven then the reason for changing the bird's name is somehow culturally vaporized?

In a letter to Paul Sullivan, the CEO of BLA, I noted that the description "*alleged massacre*" was "*inaccurate and given the topic, both insensitive and a deeply offensive description*".



"It is cased in the legal and media jargon of our day that politicians also favour to deflect from an issue and fails to portray any historical context. From my perspective it is exceedingly disappointing. I can only hope that such thinking would not be applied to all massacres and massacre sites across Australia."

The description also fails in the account of Thomas Mitchell himself in his own diary for May 27 1836.

Mitchell was clearly concerned with what he saw as the potential threat of a group of Aboriginal people following his party through their own country. He wrote of a **"war . . . which these savages had commenced"** but there had not been one attack wounding or killing of his party, which they were shadowing.

Mitchell set an ambush determined to attack the Aboriginal group but his party was discovered and whilst the Aboriginal people were retreating across the river were fired on by Mitchell's men, killing at least seven as they climbed the opposite bank or swam downstream. Mitchell secured himself on the nearby hill on "high ground".

Mitchell gloated on the **"overthrow of his enemies"**, these **"savages"** and named the hill from which he watched the massacre, Mt. Dispersion, a sacred site to the Kureinji and Barkandji peoples. The site is now formally called the **"Mount Dispersion Massacre Site Aboriginal Place"**.

The book "Caledonia Australis" notes that in 1838 Mitchell sent an Aboriginal skull to a "scientific friend in London".

The BLA response through CEO-Paul Sullivan was :

"Please note the scientists in this discussion are ecologists - not historians. RACC has been asked to include a historian in its advisory group to deal with this issue."

I can but add that ecologists are not excused from responsibility for these matters, though the report is attributed to the CEO and Leadership Team. Are they all ecologists?

They are scientists given to evidence and research, which clearly has not been done in this case. Ironically, it is so many historians that have been the problem in the "truth telling" that is required and asked for on such matters.

Some issues just get worse and even further unresolved by the thinking that absolves them.

And all it would take is to call the bird the "Pink Cockatoo" - and for those who would contest or object to the name change to go off and do some reading!

[Editor's Note: Chris first developed curriculum, courses, and education resources - and taught Aboriginal Studies in public high schools - in the 1970s in western NSW and continued to do so over many decades, continuing in his move to south coast. Chris was an Aboriginal Studies Consultant for the NSW Department of Education in western region schools and communities for three years. He has also authored a number of contributions to both Aboriginal traditional life and culture contact history, the most recent [2020] involving the colonial Aboriginal experiences in the Macquarie Marshes.]

Conservation Curiosities

- by Chris Grounds

Mallacoota Burn and Birds

Mallacoota - to those who know it - is a glorious small town on the most northern Victorian coast set around magnificent scenery, vast coastal lakes, spectacular coast and biosphere quality forests.

Unfortunately, the Mallacoota township and surrounding forests have been one of the many notorious 2019-2020 bushfire-impacted places, featuring on national news and documentary reports many times.

Most recently the ABC's "Back Roads" revisited the town and community.



Croajingolong National Park burn area one year later

The township and Croajingolong National Park share much in common with the Shoalhaven including being a well-known shorebird area especially for the familiar Hooded Plover.



Betka Beach survivors

A breeding pair on Betka beach to the south of the town made the news during the fires in 2020 as they amazingly appeared from the dunes fire zone with chicks.



Late February nesting Betka Beach

There has been similar success for the Hoodies there over the 2020-21 breeding season.

The monitoring volunteers there have one up on us in the Shoalhaven however as BirdLife Australia sent two staff to the town to band and flag both unbanded adults and season fledglings.

The local volunteers assisted the banding, which will most certainly assist future monitoring. Shoalhaven volunteers are envious!

Despite many questions and pleas to NPWS such banding has not happened for some time and did not occur in the 2020-21 season so the three fledgling success at both Cave Beach and Narrawallee will be extremely difficult to follow.

Perhaps a visit from the BLA staffers to help on our coast wouldn't go astray.

Whilst on the point of Mallacoota fire and birds readers may well remember the story of the **capture of 15 Eastern Bristlebirds** from heathlands there in an attempt to save them from the bushfire.

As I understand it only six were returned to the local unburnt heathland, two were kept in Melbourne, presumably for a captive breeding attempt, and seven perished from a fungal disease.

I Missed the Bus!

At the close of each Warm season in the Shoalhaven the international migrants such as the threatened species Bar-tailed Godwits leave on their famous long journey to the far northern hemisphere.

Well, most do, though some are known to "over-winter" from time to time.

This one bird (see the photo on the top of the next page) seems to have totally lost its bearings and wound up recently in the shallows with some acquaintances at Paradise Beach, on the shore of St Georges Basin at Sanctuary Point.



"At 3°C of global warming, Australia's present-day ecological systems would be unrecognisable."

The full article is available at:

<https://theconversation.com/seriously-ugly-heres-how-australia-will-look-if-the-world-heats-by-3-this-century-157875>

Valuable Sand Spits in Jervis Bay

One of the very first formal conservation interest of BLS was the Myola Spit on Currambene Creek at Huskisson.

BLS was actually able to have an Ecologist Report to the Council's proposed dredging project of 2014-15 varied to include all the species observed there and not just the limited number arising from some inadequate casual observations.

A number of our keen birders had noticed the collection of species that used the sandy intertidal zone for resting and they were and are very content to co-habitat there - the birds that is!

It can easily be rated as the most important sand resting area in Jervis Bay. The area waxes and wanes with various tides, floods and storm episodes but always persists.

The vegetated spit is zoned Environmental Conservation 1, the equivalent of National Park, and the beach and spit is "Dog Prohibited" - though that is regularly ignored.

Habitat Issues that are "Seriously ugly"

A recent article from The Conversation points to a science and evidence based alert over widespread decimation of habitats, not just for birds but for all fauna.



Climate change will accelerate species extinctions. Pictured: the critically endangered orange-bellied parrot

To quote the article: "Land and freshwater environments have been damaged by drought, fire, extreme heatwaves, invasive species and disease. An estimated 3 billion vertebrate animals were killed or displaced in the Black Summer bushfires. Some 24 million hectares burned, including 80% of the Blue Mountains World Heritage Area and 50% of Gondwana rainforests. At 3°C of warming, the number of extreme fire days could double.

"Some species are shifting to cooler latitudes or higher elevations. But most will struggle to keep up with the unprecedented rate of warming. Critical thresholds in many natural systems are likely to be exceeded as global warming reaches 1.5°C. At 2°C and beyond, we're likely to see the complete loss of coral reefs, and inundation of iconic ecosystems such as the World Heritage-listed Kakadu National Park.



Recent observations by keen BLS members such as Stan Brown and Yolande Cozijn have certainly added to the impression that the spit remains a great bird "haunt".

Among a number of observations, in February they saw 15+ Sooty Oystercatchers with a smaller number of Pied Oystercatchers in company, though the latter have been seen there in large numbers at times.

A close area of sometimes similar character is the Moona Spit where the Oystercatchers will congregate. The area is also a "Dog Prohibited" area as an extension of Collingwood Beach.

An amazing development in the last two Warm seasons at Moona Moona Creek has been two Pied Oystercatcher nests which produced 2 fledglings in the 2019-20 season then 1 fledgling in the 2020-21 season.

Both Myola and Moona sites sometimes feature the critically endangered Eastern Curlew as well!

Paradise Parrot

Paul Daley is one The Guardian Australia's most interesting features writers. In his most recent story he relates the story of the "Extinct" Paradise Parrot with, as his strength, an Aboriginal perspective. The link to the full story is provided.



Paradise parrot, illustrated by Elizabeth Gould in John Gould's Birds of Australia.

Few but the most dedicated ornithologist will know anything about Australia's Paradise parrot.

That is because it has the dubious distinction of being the only mainland Australian bird marked "extinct" by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. That the Paradise parrot - *Psephotellus pulcherimus* - was already on the verge of extinction by 1900 in its habitat on the Darling Downs in the Queensland colony speaks volumes about the dramatic environmental impact of colonisation on native grassy woodlands.

Indeed, its near disappearance by the beginning of the 20th century happened in a part of the continent where the most extreme frontier violence of the late 1800s and early 1900s occurred. This resulted in the killings of potentially tens of thousands of Indigenous people and the diminution of their land-management practices including fire usage.

As James Cook University historian Russell McGregor writes in CSIRO Publishing's Historical Records of Australian Science series: "... the environmental

transformations wrought by colonists, probably including the changed fire regimes consequent on Aboriginal dispossession, were deadly to the Paradise parrot."

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/may/02/the-story-of-the-paradise-parrot-the-only-mainland-australian-bird-marked-extinct>

A Very Different 2020-21 Warm Season

It really goes without saying that the 2019-20 and 2020-21 Warm Seasons could not have been more different, especially in bird terms.

Some of the differences with birds have been quite noticeable, at least in the refugia zone of the Shoalhaven.

The reports of Tawny Frogmouth in the Bay and Basin area were quite numerous and multiple nests produced many fledglings.

These birds are far short of engineer level nest builders but their chicks are super cute. One nest reported in the Booderee Botanic Gardens by keen birder Robyn Hill had four chicks.



Tawny Frogmouth parent and chick

Likewise, the presence of the "alarm clock" - the Eastern Koel - seemed restored to usual levels for a bird that was far more likely to be seen as a carcass washed up in the fire debris on beaches in early 2020.

The sighting of three different new fledglings around the Bay and Basin revealed all were being fed by Red Wattlebirds, their "host" parents.



Koel fledgling and "parent"

Ryans Swamp in Booderee National Park has been filling again from the 2020 rains after virtually drying out, and a pair of Australasian Grebes nested there and produced six chicks.

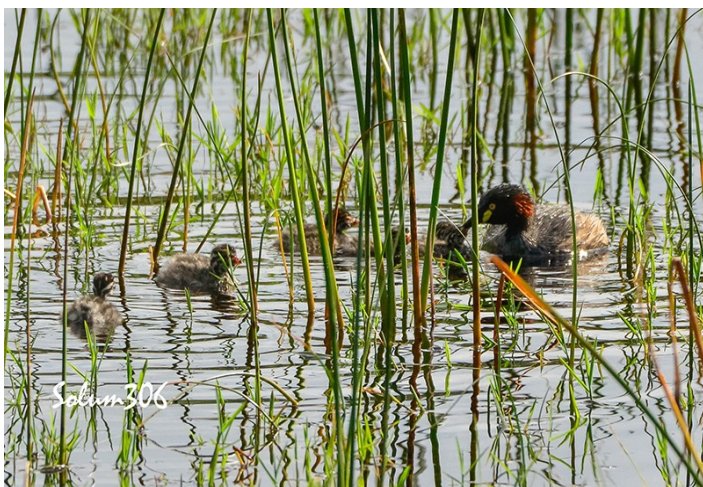


Photo – Ryans Swamp Grebes

Superb Lyrebird Alive and Well!

The Superb Lyrebird has a very strong association with the Shoalhaven both as a resident species of considerable interest and as one previously used symbol of the Shoalhaven.

The species was listed as of "Concern" and needing special monitoring after the bushfires - though it is not a Threatened Species on either the Commonwealth or NSW lists.

Many of the messages coming through over the last twelve months from various birders at various sites in the Shoalhaven are that these enigmatic birds survived the fires in perhaps bigger numbers than was first feared.

The Superb Lyrebird has been heard and seen repeatedly in more than one escarpment site associated with the Jerrawangala National Park and in a number of other escarpment locations.

The very same has been the case in a foothills Spotted Gum-Temperate Rainforest burn site where at least three birds call, have been sighted, and are scratching their way through lots of moist leaf litter.

A recent camera monitoring by Manyana Matters campaign manager, Peter Winkler, in a wet gully on his own place in the Bendalong area, which was badly burnt, produced some great photos and video of the Superb Lyrebird in a site not that far from the coast. See the article and links on [Page 17](#).



Lyrebird photo by Peter Winkler

Readers may be interested to track back to an ABC iView documentary on the Bushfires which included a different and terrifically interesting segment on the Superb Lyrebird, in which a researcher took viewers to a known Superb Lyrebird nest and explained some of the breeding behaviour, which heavily favoured the male. I won't spoil the story! The documentary is narrated by Hugo Weaving and may still be available at:

iview.abc.net.au/show/wild-australia-after-the-fires

Avian Surprises in Queensland

- by Rob Dunn

I have just returned from a week on Heron Island. While my main focus was on its amazing marine world, which certainly lived up to the hype, the birds did not disappoint. What the island lacks in the size of its bird list, it certainly makes up for in terms of abundance at this time of year.

There were thousands of Black Noddies, some in the trees just inches from our balcony. Then in the evening similar numbers of Wedge-tailed Shearwaters, returned to their burrows and chicks, keeping up a constant cacophony of noise throughout the night.

Of course, there are lots of herons year-round, but the third most abundant bird is the Buff-banded Rail. They are everywhere - in the forest, on the paths, in the bar, around the pool, and if they get the chance, they even get into your room. The situation has gotten progressively worse and now they are a real pest, especially if you are trying to enjoy lunch in the bar.

The rails actually drive the Silver Gulls away from any scraps, and are more than prepared to jump on your table while you are eating. The restaurant has been netted off, so at least you are safe there.

In 1998, the park service rounded up some rails in the resort grounds and took them to Northwest Island - about 20km away. It turned out that, while rails prefer to stay on the ground, they are quite able fliers, and the rails flew straight back to Heron Island. It seems there is no solution in sight.



A Buff-banded Rail relaxing in the bar on Heron Island

So, you have been warned about the rails, but also be careful when you are in Gladstone, where you catch the ferry to Heron Island, as it appears there is a new avian variant of the Coronavirus lurking there.



Sign outside a Gladstone Thai Restaurant

But, on a positive note, I hope that next time you travel north you get a chance to find Queensland's Buff-crowned New Holland Honeyeater (below), which only came to my attention when I changed planes in Brisbane!

Happy and safe domestic travelling!



Sign at Brisbane Domestic Airport

Special Encounter with Lyrebird

- by Peter Winkler

Hello friends of the Nerringillah Valley,

Last Wednesday, the first sunny day after a deluge, I could hear that a huge amount of water was coming down the ravine in the escarpment in front of the house. I thought it must be a waterfall, so I went down to Nerringillah Creek - which was impressively in flood - crossed the creek on a fallen tree and made my way up the ravine following the tributary that flows into Nerringillah Creek after heavy rain.

There I discovered not one, not two, but three waterfalls! As the crow flies these waterfalls are only a few hundred metres from the house, but it becomes a very steep climb.

At the second waterfall I saw a Superb Lyrebird on the other side of the creek. Lo and behold it saw me, jumped over the creek and made its way over to inquire as to who is this person climbing around in its territory.

It came so close that I could have reached out and patted it, but of course I didn't as I didn't want to scare it away. It continually came close, hopped away and came close again over a 15 to 20 minute period. I stood still, leaning on a fallen tree trunk taking photos and a few videos on my phone.

Here's a few of the photos and a couple of the videos that I took. This amazing sighting has been registered as a significant sighting with Birdlife Shoalhaven and the Atlas of Living Australia which embraces all natural life forms - not just birds.

The Superb Lyrebird is now listed on the Federal Environmental Protection Biodiversity and Conservation Act (EPBC) as a priority species for urgent management intervention.

Amazing eh?



Facebook - what you've missed!

- by Brett Davis

Over the past few months our Facebook page has let its followers know about rare visitors to the Shoalhaven like the Wandering Tattler (bottom right), about regrowth in areas burnt by last year's fires, about proposed developments that threaten endangered birdlife, about the importance of the Superb Lyrebird, and bought you many excellent images from Kim Touzel and Phil Hendry.

Below are some examples from the page. Why not visit the page, like it and follow it so you don't miss out? Visit the page at www.facebook.com/shoalhavenbirdlife/



Bingo Night!

Beer Bingo - **THURSDAY 20th MAY** - 6:00pm - 7:00pm

Each month the Jervis Bay Brewing Company runs a bingo night where a gold coin donation from participants goes to their charity of the month.

This month - May 2021 - BirdLife Shoalhaven is that charity!

So please consider visiting the brewery in the Woollamia Industrial Estate at 3 Duranbah Road on 20th May, bring your mates, try your luck, sample some of their excellent beers, win big, win small, and help raise a bit of money for bird conservation in the Shoalhaven.

And gamble and drink responsibly!



Rainbird Dark Lager - an example of the many fine beers available on tap at the Jervis Bay Brewing Company!

"Last summer our dark lager was named Black Rain, after what was falling on our brewery as we made the beer. This year we're celebrating a much more welcome visitor, the Rain Bird.

"Rain Birds (or eastern koels) migrate down the East Coast every year to breed and wake people up with their haunting calls that go on through the night. Like the male Rain Bird, our lager is a dark, rich colour. But looks are deceiving: this beer is crisp and lightly dry hopped so you can enjoy it throughout the summer. Want more?! Rain Bird is made from 80% organic Riverina malt from our friends at Voyager. Another small step in our goal of maximising sustainability throughout our processes."

Web Watch

- by Chris and Marly Grounds

Four Plains Wanderer chicks hatched at Taronga Western Plains Zoo

<https://www.dailyliberal.com.au/story/7114777/taronga-western-plains-zoo-welcomes-new-endangered-chicks/?cs=112&utm>



Taronga Western Plains Zoo has continued its breeding success for the critically endangered plains-wanderer with four chicks hatching from two separate clutches in early December 2020. "2020 was a really successful year for our plains-wanderer conservation breeding program with four successful clutches hatching a total of 10 chicks for the year," said plains-wanderer keeper Stephanie Sim.

"The chicks that hatched in December are the second generation to be born at Taronga Western Plains Zoo, with the mothers of both clutches hatching here in Dubbo just last year in March 2020. Plains-wanderers can breed all year round provided the conditions are favourable but generally favour spring and summer as their peak breeding seasons. They will generally hatch 2-4 chicks from up to 5 eggs in a clutch."

A birder's calendar: where and when to watch Australia's breeding and migration seasons

<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2021/mar/01/a-birders-calendar-where-and-when-to-watch-australias-breeding-and-migration-seasons>



During Covid lockdown, birds in our backyards have been a source of pleasure and solace. And while we may not need to list every single bird we've ever seen, many of us are curious to discover more about our many-splendoured feathered friends.

With more than 900 bird species living or migrating here, Australia is home to almost one in 10 of the world's unique bird species.

As Tim Low explains in his excellent book, "Where Song Began: Australia's Birds and How They Changed the World", parrots, doves and songbirds evolved here and spread around the world.

It won't come as a surprise that we have some of the world's loudest birds (cue sulphur-crested cockatoos, galahs et al), but many of us don't realise that Australia is also home to some of the most intelligent, powerful and long-lived birds which dominate the landscape more than birds on other continents.

Threatened species pushed to brink by urban sprawl

<https://www.newcastleherald.com.au/story/6861358/extension-crisis-hits-australias-sprawling-cities-and-suburbs>

More than 20,000 hectares of threatened species habitat in the nation's 99 biggest cities has been cleared since the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act was introduced, new analysis from the Australian Conservation Foundation shows.



Cities are home to, on average, three times as many threatened species per hectare as rural environments.

Nearly half (46 per cent) of nationally-listed threatened animals and 25 per cent of nationally-listed threatened plants can be found in these 99 cities.

This report shows that contrary to common perceptions, Australian cities and towns "are in fact ecologically very important because they provide critical habitat for some of Australia's most threatened species", the foundation said.

Orange-bellied parrots, all but extinct, survive Tasmanian summer only to die migrating

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/aug/17/orange-bellied-parrots-all-but-extinct-survive-tasmanian-summer-only-to-die-migrating>



The story of the orange-bellied parrot, a small migratory bird that breeds in Tasmania's south-west before heading north for the colder months, holds lessons for scientists working to prevent species from reaching the brink of extinction.

In sharp decline since the 1980s, if not earlier, the bird is listed as critically endangered, with scientists warning it could be gone in [three to five years](#).

There was little idea what was driving the fall when, in the late 1990s, modelling was carried out to consider the best way to stem the decline. It suggested steps should be taken to buttress the parrot population during migration and through winter.

Protecting the budgie-sized species when it is on the move is incredibly difficult given the migrating birds fan out across the southern mainland and Tasmania's north-west.

A simpler though still highly challenging path has been taken – to look after them in summer, when they gather to breed at Melaleuca, deep in the Tasmanian world heritage wilderness area.

A study published on Monday finds this work at Melaleuca – led by Tasmanian government scientists, who have released captive-bred birds and provided nest boxes and food – has increased the number of birds that leave the breeding ground but had no impact on overall survival.

Scientists used 'fake news' to stop predators killing endangered birds

<https://theconversation.com/scientists-used-fake-news-to-stop-predators-killing-endangered-birds-and-the-result-was-remarkable-152320>



In a new paper out today we show how a form of fake news can be deployed to help save vulnerable wildlife. We protected endangered shorebirds by spreading misinformation - in the form of bird smells - to deceive predators. This helped reduce the number of birds lost, without using lethal force.

Our research set out to undermine the predators' tactics. We worked closely with Grant Norbury and others from Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research in New Zealand.

We distributed fake news - in the form of nest-like odours - that suggested to predators the shorebirds had begun to nest, even though they were yet to arrive. First, we distilled odours extracted from the feathers and preen glands of three bird species - chickens, quails and gulls. In this case, any bird species could be used to produce the scent. The result smelled a lot like a chicken coup or aviary - unmistakable to the human nose.

Wisdom the albatross, the world's oldest known wild bird, has another chick at age 70

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/mar/05/wisdom-the-albatross-the-worlds-oldest-known-wild-bird-has-another-chick-at-age-70>



At 70 years of age, Wisdom the Laysan albatross has hatched another chick.

Regarded as the “oldest known wild bird in history”, Wisdom has outlived previous mating partners as well as the biologist Chandler Robbins, who first banded her in 1956.

Wisdom hatched the chick on 1 February in the Midway Atoll national wildlife refuge in the North Pacific, where more than a million albatross return to nest each year.

Wisdom's long-term mate, Akeakamai, who she has been with since 2010 according to the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), fathered the chick. The USFWS also stated that albatross find their mates through “dance parties”.

Kangaroo Island residents fighting to save hooded plovers amid increased car access on beaches

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-03-17/call-out-for-more-hooded-plover-protection-on-kangaroo-island/13255680?>



About 200 adult hooded plovers live on Kangaroo Island. A local conservationist says increased vehicle access on beaches is endangering plover chicks.

The island's mayor says banning cars from all beaches is not possible. But along South Australia's coastline lives a much more pleasant-natured bird and its existence is severely under threat.

An increase in car beach access on Kangaroo Island, which is home to around 200 adult hooded plovers, has already seen the population decline, according to local Kangaroo Island conservationists.

The birds, which are listed as vulnerable in South Australia, nest along the shore and their chicks are easily destroyed by vehicles.

Jane Renwick from Birdlife Kangaroo Island said the local council's decision to allow for greater access to vehicles launching boats has seen more drivers cruising four-wheel drives along the beach.

Seabirds were so famished they ate pumice stones before mass 'wreck'

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/science/2021-03-25/shearwater-seabirds-famished-ate-pumice-stones-before-mass-wreck/100021882?>



When millions of dead and dying sea birds washed up or dragged themselves ashore on Australia's east coast in 2013, scientists found something unexpected in their stomachs.

Necropsies revealed nearly 90% of the birds had eaten pumice stone pebbles. The birds had an average of four to five stones in their stomachs, some with many more. Scientists set to work to find out whether the stones were a cause or a symptom of the birds' starvation.

The birds were Short-tailed Shearwaters - migratory ocean-going birds that spend the northern summer in the Arctic, before heading to southern Australia to breed, usually around September. The birds had an average of four to five stones in their stomachs, some with many more.

Male lyrebirds resort to artful deception in the pursuit of procreation

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/feb/26/male-lyrebirds-resort-to-artful-deception-in-the-pursuit-of-procreation>



Male lyrebirds in the throes of sexual union will mimic the sound of a distressed mob of other birds to fool their mate and stop her from escaping, new research from Australia has found.

The remarkable discovery was made after analyzing audio and video of superb lyrebirds - a species known for extravagant dance routines and an ability to imitate the calls of more than 20 other species.

Researchers found males could simultaneously reproduce both the vocal "mobbing" sounds, and the sounds of beating wings made by other bird species when they're trying to scare off a predator.

The male lyrebirds mimicry is so accurate it not only fools the female lyrebird, but playback experiments also found other small birds were tricked into thinking there was a threat nearby.

Island's key native animals show distinct signs of recovery six months after summer fires

<https://www.theislanderonline.com.au/story/6867243>



Hanson Bay Wildlife Sanctuary owner and founder Jim Geddes, in May this year, is among the many who have worked tirelessly over the past six months to assist the Island's wildlife and habitat recovery.

A number of key native animals on Kangaroo Island show "positive signs" of recovery six months after the devastating summer bushfires, the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) revealed this week.

On top of koala and kangaroo populations, wildlife includes the Island's endangered dunnart and glossy-black cockatoos species, Southern brown bandicoot and Green carpenter bee.

In addition, the endangered glossy-black cockatoos have also been spotted nesting in burnt out bushland on Kangaroo Island.

Other species sighted returning to bushfire-affected areas include the Southern brown bandicoot, Green carpenter bee, Western whipbird and Southern emu-wren.

Elusive night parrot seen in Western Australia

<https://www.southcoastregister.com.au/story/6891542/elusive-night-parrot-seen-in-western-australia/?cs=7>



The elusive night parrot has been spotted in Western Australia. Rangers in Western Australia's remote northern salt lake country have spotted the bird, once believed to be extinct, but which was recently found in north-west Queensland.

Martu people's Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa rangers and University of Queensland researchers placed five sound recorders in the Pilbara desert and an analysis of the data by the university's Stephen Murphy and PhD student Nick Leseberg confirmed the bird's call at two locations.

Hope for WA's endangered Carnaby's black cockatoo with artificial breeding hollows

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-03-23/carnabys-black-cockatoos-breed-in-cockatubes/100021804>



The Carnaby's black cockatoo is classified as an endangered species. Its numbers have declined by about 50 per cent in the past decade, mostly due to the loss of preferred habitat areas.

The cockatoo, also known as the short-billed black cockatoo, is endemic to south-western Australia.

Two Carnaby's black cockatoo chicks have hatched and been raised in artificial hollows known as "cockatubes". A "cockatube" is a cylindrical nesting box that attaches to a tree when a natural hollow is unavailable. The short-billed black cockatoo population has decreased over the past decade as breeding habitat has been lost.

South Coast Natural Resource Management (NRM) has installed artificial tree hollows, known as "cockatubes", on private properties along WA's south coast.

Project officer Sandra Gilfillan said so far two chicks had hatched and been raised in "cockatubes".

"At one property we've had two chicks raised ... it seems to be quite successful to put them in areas where they are already breeding," she said. "They do tend to take them up, which is really good."

Australia's lesser-known ecosystems are heading for collapse. Here's what we stand to lose

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/science/2021-03-21/ecosystem-collapse-mangroves-gidgee-desert/13234044?>



A damning report has found several Australian ecosystems are so degraded, they are heading toward collapse if we do not intervene.

Of the 20 systems studied by a group of scientists, 19 showed evidence of collapse in some areas and required "urgent action" to prevent them from undergoing total collapse.

Ecosystem collapse is what happens when a system is so fundamentally altered that it completely reorders, often resulting in a less diverse group of plants and animals and interactions between them than before.

Among those identified in the report in Global Change Biology were some very well-known ecosystems - the Great Barrier Reef, the Murray-Darling Basin, Ningaloo Reef and Far North Queensland's tropical rainforests.

But then there were the less well-known habitats like the Georgina gidgee woodlands, the western central arid zones, and the Gulf of Carpentaria mangrove forests.

Ten conservation success stories when species came back from the brink

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg24933223-400-ten-conservation-success-stories-when-species-came-back-from-the-brink/>



Look at how we missed all 20 of the past decade's biodiversity targets, or shocking graphs of animals threatened with extinction, and it is easy to be disheartened about the fate of the natural world.

"There's lots of doom and gloom stories around about biodiversity," says Stuart Butchart at the conservation body BirdLife International.

"It would be easy to feel conservation was a pointless exercise and there's nothing we can do to slow the juggernaut down."

Butchart's work suggests that this isn't the full picture, however. He was part of a team that recently estimated that conservation initiatives had prevented up to 32 bird and 16 mammal extinctions since 1993.

Given that 10 bird and five mammal species are known to have gone extinct in that time, the researchers concluded that extinction rates would have been up to four times higher without action.

"I think that's a positive message. It's not all bad news, always," says Friederike Bolam at Newcastle University, UK, the study's lead author.

Predators, prey and moonlight singing: how phases of the Moon affect native wildlife

<https://theconversation.com/predators-prey-and-moonlight-singing-how-phases-of-the-moon-affect-native-wildlife-140556>



Sam Lee built a studio in a wood, found a nightingale to sing with, hooked up a backing band, and livestreamed their concerts. But it is a race against time – for the song of the nightingale may soon be lost for ever

Building your artistic life around duetting with a rare bird that only sings at night for six weeks each year might seem a quixotic quest.

But for [Sam Lee](#), folk singer, song collector and environmental activist who has now written his first book, singing with nightingales is, like folksong, “a language of connectedness and enchantment”.

Research from last month has shown even species normally active by day may change their behaviour and activity by night.

It's not uncommon to hear birdsong by night, including the quintessentially Aussie warbling of magpies. Using bioacoustic recorders and song detection software, these researchers show the willie wagtail – another of Australia's most recognisable and loved birds – is also a nighttime singer, particularly during the breeding season.

While both male and female wagtails sing by day, it is the males that are most vocal by night. And it seems the males aren't afraid of a little stage-lighting either, singing more with increasing moonlight, with performances peaking during full moons.

This work provides insight into the importance and potential role of nocturnal song for birds, such as mate attraction or territory defence, and helps us to better understand these behaviours more generally.

Into the woods: Sam Lee, the singer who duets with nightingales

<https://www.theguardian.com/music/2021/mar/31/sam-lee-the-nightingale-singer>



Endangered condors return to northern California skies after nearly a century

https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2021/mar/26/california-condor-reintroduced-yurok-tribe?CMP=Share_iOSApp_Other



After a century of absence, the endangered California condor is set to return to the skies of the Pacific northwest.

The condor once soared from British Columbia to Mexico, but habitat loss, overhunting and, most significantly, poisoning from hunting ammunition drove the birds to near extinction.

By the early 1980s, these threats had caused such a precipitous decline in the population that only 22 remained in the wild. In an effort to regrow their numbers, biologists captured the remaining birds and began a breeding program.

Now, the bird will be reintroduced in northern California. The reintroduction efforts there have largely been led by the Yurok Tribe, whose ancestral land encompasses large swaths of forest and coastline in northern California and parts of Redwood national park that were once home to the condor.

Environment department failed to investigate allegations rare Australian birds were exported for profit

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/feb/22/environment-department-failed-to-investigate-allegations-rare-australian-birds-were-exported-for-profit>



Sussan Ley says federal environment department will adopt all recommendations of a review that found allegations rare birds had been exported for profit had not been investigated.

The environment department failed to investigate allegations endangered and rare Australian birds were being sold in Europe at a huge profit and instead continued issuing permits to allow more birds to be exported to a secretive German charity, an independent review has found.

The investigation, by KPMG, was triggered after [reporting](#) by Guardian Australia revealed hundreds of birds, including endangered species, were exported to the Berlin-based Association for the Conservation for Threatened Parrots (ACTP) on the grounds that they would be used for a zoo exhibition.

Bird Walks Calendar

There will be bird walks **for members only** on the dates shown above right. Members will receive an email with the starting time and meeting place details soon - or they can contact communications@birdlifeshoalhaven.org for details. Visit www.birdlifeshoalhaven.org/joinus.html for information about becoming a member.

Bird walks for members have been scheduled for -

Friday 7 May
Sunday 16 May
Friday 21 May
Friday 4 June
Friday 18 June
Friday 25 June
Sunday 11 July
Friday 16 July
Sunday 1 August

As mentioned earlier, members will receive an email with the time and location details of these walks soon - or they can contact communications@birdlifeshoalhaven.org.

The Fine Print

Contributions - any bird photographs, articles, conservation issues, birding experiences, anecdotes or sightings that you would like to share with fellow members, please send to the **editor** (Brett Davis) at communications@birdlifeshoalhaven.org

Requests for **re-publication of articles** must be referred to the Editor for approval.

General Disclaimer - the information in articles in this magazine is accepted in good faith and although the editor has tried to verify the accuracy of all information, BirdLife Shoalhaven and BirdLife Australia accept no responsibility for any errors, inaccuracies or exaggerations in this magazine.

Errors - if you find any errors in this magazine, please inform the editor at communications@birdlifeshoalhaven.org

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Apologies - to contributors and sources who have inadvertently not been acknowledged. Let us know of our oversight and we will acknowledge your contribution in the next magazine.

Opinions - the opinions expressed in articles in this magazine are those of the individual authors and do not necessarily represent the views of BirdLife Shoalhaven or BirdLife Australia.

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BirdLife Australia is dedicated to achieving outstanding conservation results for our native birds and their habitats.

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