



# EUROBODALLA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY Inc.

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NEWSLETTER NO. 138

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The summer has been, once again, very quiet at Moruya Heads. For the first time in over 20 years Newstead Pond is completely dry, with waist-high vegetation growing where the water used to be, so there have been no ducks, grebes or snipe to watch in the late afternoons. I recorded only 585 mm of rain for the year, the lowest I have ever recorded and over 200 mm less than in 2008. Apart from a couple of squawking Magpie fledglings and one Pied Currawong chick, breeding had finished by mid December around the Heads. There even seemed to be fewer Red and Little Wattlebird chicks than usual. The Koels and Channel-billed Cuckoos were about but no chicks of either species were being fostered by the usual wattlebirds and currawongs; the result, I suppose, of the ongoing drought. One of the few interesting observations I made during the holiday period was the appearance of a pair of Gang-gangs for a few days in the last week of December, and a flock of White-breasted Woodswallows in the first week of January. We can only hope for some substantial rain in the near future, if only for the sake of improving the bird watching. I hope you all had a happy Christmas and I am looking forward to seeing you at our first outing in 2010.

**Mike Crowley.**

## **P1 - AN ALASKAN VISITOR AT TUROSS**

On 21 November 2009, a Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* turned up on Tuross estuary with an unusual leg flag – black with white lettering, P1. Most waders on local estuaries are northern hemisphere migrants that breed in the high Arctic in the northern summer and then migrate to the southern hemisphere to feed and moult during the southern summer. This particular bird had been flagged on 9 September 2009 at Punoarat Pt in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta in Alaska USA. In the ten weeks since banding it had flown 11,500 km across the Pacific to Tuross.

Bar-tailed Godwits are common on local estuaries in spring/summer and all breed in the high Arctic in North America. In March and April they fly north to the Yellow Sea delta in China where they feed before heading north east to arrive in Alaska in May/June. After breeding they depart in September/October and fly directly across the Pacific to the east coast of Australia, a journey that may take only eight to ten days.

As of today (12 Jan. 2010), P1 is still on the Tuross estuary with about 75 others, feeding and readying itself for the long journey home. It is the first flagged North American bird to have been recorded in the Eurobodalla Shire.

**MC.**

Photo: Mike Crowley



**WHAT TO EXPECT IN MARCH-APRIL.** The calm beauty of autumn days, the nicest time of the year. The wild world is winding down from the excitement of the breeding season and the adults have these few months to recruit their strength before doing the whole thing over again.

There have been few Gannets during the summer but now they begin returning from their breeding places, to spend the winter months in the rich cold waters teaching their brown-speckled young the art of survival in a harsh environment. All the shearwaters desert their breeding places; the Short-tailed to cross the Pacific Ocean on their way to the northern hemisphere, the Wedge-tailed to roam their warmer Pacific haunts. From New Zealand come the Fluttering Shearwaters to winter in our waters and the little Double-banded Plovers to feed in the estuaries and lakes along the east coast. The northern hemisphere waders, fattened by a summer harvesting the wealth of sandbanks and mudflats, gather together to make the long journey home to breed in the brief, insect-rich summer of the Arctic tundra.

Down in the woodlands, the summer-breeding migrants have begun their movement north, the young now sufficiently grown to accomplish a fairly long journey. Not to be compared with the waders marathon of course, but still a long flight for small birds. Away go the Square-tailed Kites too and we will miss their graceful quartering of coastal woodlands. Few of us will miss the cuckoos, specially the noisy Koels and Channel-billeds, though I rather like the mournful trills and scales their small brethren add to the summer chorus. Still, the departure of all these summer migrants is welcomed by the resident birds that reclaim the place as their own for a while.

The reptiles repair to their winter quarters before the end of April, their bodies suitably well-nourished for a period of partial hibernation, allowing for little forays on sunny winter days. The egg-laying members of the tribe have left the next generation in the warmth of the soil, an act of undiminished faith repeated annually.

#### **THE SMARTEST BIRD ON THE BLOCK**

There is a Brown Thornbill on the study site that has had an interesting year. We can recognise her and her mate as they are colour banded.

We found her first nest in mid-August. They got to the stage of feeding young in this nest, but it was raided by a predator on September 5. On September 17 we found her dismantling the nest and using the material to build another one about 80 metres away. She was carrying so much lining material from the old nest that she sort of had to fly sideways in order to see where she was going! The second nest contained three eggs on October 1, but then things became a bit mysterious. We did not see the bird on the nest for a few days and then came across her building a third nest, on October 5, back up towards the first one, about 50 metres away. We had a closer look at the eggs in the second nest and decided they were cold and took them out. There were two Brown Thornbill eggs and one Fan-tailed Cuckoo egg. So the female had sussed the cuckoo egg and moved; the smartest bird on the block.



The third nest proceeded smoothly. The young left it on November 18 and we saw them being fed the next day. We wonder if she has passed her cuckoo-sussing genes on to her offspring? **SMG.**

#### **KOEL TALES**

At 0550 on 22 November a female Koel was calling insistently from a cluster of casuarinas and eucalypts on the roadside at Guerilla Bay. A male answered from within the same grove of trees and a duet began, presumably a prelude to mating. The courtship was interrupted by a hastily-

recruited party of Red Wattlebirds, Noisy Friarbirds and a Pied Currawong emerging from the casuarinas round the lagoon, intent upon ejecting the Koels from the vicinity. A couple of concerted diving runs beat the female Koel to the ground, whereupon the male joined the fray, calling loudly. A second male called and flew fast and low into battle, the attacking party was scattered and the three Koels retired to a nearby eucalyptus where they called a few times. Such a public fight seemed uncharacteristic of a species that slides away at the first sign of being noticed. But the breeding season accounts for all sorts of odd behaviour.

Now for the next episode. All through December at least two Koels were seen and heard round the garden and the nearby bush; the male and female calls sounded remarkably like breeding duets. Why? The opportunity to deposit eggs in a breeder's nest was growing slimmer by the day and there was no noticeable second-nest rush by resident hosts following the Christmas rain. On 25 December I watched a male call from a perch in a *Banksia integrifolia*, a female four-note call repeated twice, then the bird lapsed into a meditative 'koel' call, repeated it a few times and followed with a loud 'wirra wirra wirra' before flying off. Now I'm confused. On 4 January a grating female call drew me to the cliff-top reserve and there was a creamy-headed juvenile Koel, all alone. A tattered Pied Currawong occupied an adjacent tree but neither acknowledged the other. Was this youngster the result of a mating on or about 22 November? From 6 January, calling became more conversational; it ceased a week later and since then there has been neither sight nor sound of the three birds. **JW.**

## NOTICE BOARD

**FIELD MEETINGS. Saturday 13 February;** Chatham Park. Trafalgar Rd, Tuross Head (the park entrance is near Drake St.) at 2 p.m. **Sunday 28 February;** Coila Lake. Car park along beach frontage in Bridges Ave. (which runs R off Allenby Rd) Tuross Head at 9 a.m. **Saturday 13 March;** Broulee I. Car park eastern end of Harbour Drive at 2 p.m. **Sunday 28 March;** Monga NP. Car park (near toilet block) adjacent to south/west corner of Batemans Bay Bridge at 9 a.m.; the drive takes about 45 mins. to entrance of NP.

**Membership renewal** for 2010 was due on 1 January. Single subscription \$15, family \$20 and *Nature in Eurobodalla* No. 23 can be collected at a field meeting for \$12 or posted for \$13.30. Thank you to the many who responded promptly.

## INTERESTING AND UNUSUAL SIGHTINGS

Field notes submitted on a **Black Kite** at TS 29 Nov. (JM).

Two **Black-winged Stilt** at Nangudga 13 Nov. (MA), 1 or 2 at TS estuary occasionally (PJP).

Field notes submitted on a **Common Sandpiper** at Mystery Bay 23 Nov. (MA); 1 at TS estuary same month (PJP).

The **Long-billed Corella** still resident at TS (GR/WN).

The *Banksia serrata* at BP failed to blossom this summer, the first failure since the drought of the early 1980s, and the usual lorikeets and Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoos are scarce.

## VULNERABLE AND THREATENED SPECIES

**Eastern Osprey:** no records in either month

**Square-tailed Kite: Nov:** 1 at Pedro Swamp, Mystery Bay. **Dec:** 1 at BP; Broulee; Pedro Swamp (on 2 days).

**Bush Stone-curlew:** usual bird at NA.

**Australian Pied Oystercatcher: Nov:** 1 at MHS; 2 at Candaglan Ck, TS, NA; 3 at Mystery Bay (all banded); 7 at TS estuary; 8 at Brou L.; 12 at Coila L. **Dec:** 2 at Candaglan Ck, Bengello, MHS, Surfside; 3 at BB, TS, Mystery Bay; 9 at TS estuary. **Breeding:** at TS estuary: 2-egg nests at Mainbank, Dunes, 1-egg at Reedy I; 2 runners.

**Sooty Oystercatcher: Nov:** 1 at Candaglan Ck, TS; 2 at BP; 4 at Mystery Bay. **Dec:** 1 at Broulee; 3 at Mystery Bay.

**Hooded Plover:** 1 at WL on 10 Dec., again 2 Jan. 2010.

**Lesser Sand Plover:** 1 at TS estuary on 6, 9 Dec.

**Sanderling:** up to 4 at TS estuary both months.

**Broad-billed Sandpiper:** 1 at TS estuary in Nov.

**Little Tern: TS estuary:** first arrival 3 Nov., rising to 52 at month end, numbers dropped to 6 on

16 Dec. **WL**: 30 on 10 Dec. **Breeding**: **TS**: nil. **WL**: on 2 Jan 2010, 20 runners, adults carrying food.

**Fairy Tern**: 9 at TS estuary in Nov.

**Glossy Black-Cockatoo**: **Nov**: 4 at BP; 3 at PDD, Pedro Swamp (1 juv.); 2 at Bergalia. **Dec**: 2 at BP, PDD, Pedro Swamp, Bergalia.

**Powerful Owl**: call at MKS 17-19 Nov., occasional in Dec.

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE SYSTEMATIC LIST RECORDS

The following records are from November-December 2009.

**GROUND BIRDS** were represented by up to 10 **Emu** at TS estuary, 6 (incl. 4 dy) at Bodalla, prints in mud at Tarourga L.; 10-12 **Stubble Quail** at Comerang.

**WATERSIDE**. Up to 90 **Black Swan**, 19 nest mounds at Tarourga L. (PJP); common **duck sp** abundant and breeding; **Northern Mallard** male at BBWG; **Little Penguin** calls at BP; **Shearwater sp** in hundreds at sea, 20 beachcast at Bengello (MA/BA); 15,000 **Short-tailed** passing S at BP on 4 Nov., fox family carrying carcasses in following days. Two **Aust. Grebe** at Comerang, 3 at BBWG (JC/DB); no more than 30 **White Ibis**, 60 **Straw-necked** and 24 **Royal Spoonbill**. One **Nankeen Night Heron** at TS estuary, Comerang, 1-6 at BBWG; single **Striated** at Barlings Swamp, MYA, BB, Comerang, 4 at TS estuary in Dec. (GR/WN); 2 **White-necked** at Barlings, 1 at Mogo, Bergalia, Trunketabella; lone **Cattle Egret** at TS estuary in Nov. (PJP); max. 10 **Eastern Great** at TS estuary; 2 **Intermediate** at NA 26-29 Nov. (WEC); up to 3 **Little** at usual haunts; single **Eastern Reef** at BP, Candaglan Ck, Mystery Bay, Surfside (HR/MA/DB). Up to 42 **Pelican**; **Gannet** scarce, max. 12; 45 **Little Pied Cormorant**, 65 **Little Black**, 1-3 **Pied** and 65 **Great**; up to 3 **Darter** at Comerang, max. 11 at TS estuary, on nest and building mid Dec.

**RAPTORS**. **Nankeen Kestrel** breeding at Comerang, TS, MYA (JC/GR/WN/JL); single **Hobby** at Surfside, Bengello, TS; 1 **Brown Falcon** at TS, pair/dy at Comerang; single **Peregrine** at BP, MKS, Comerang, TS estuary; single **B-shouldered Kite** at MYA, Bergalia, TS, Mystery Bay, 2 at TS estuary 24 Nov. (GR/WN); up to 4 **Whistling Kite** widespread, nest/yg at Coila; 1-3 **W-bellied Sea-Eagle**; single **Swamp Harrier** at PDD, Comerang (JF/BA/JC); 2 **Grey Goshawk** at NA, 1 at Pedro Swamp (JMG/JM); 1 **Brown Goshawk** at Pedro Swamp, PDD; 1 **Collared Sparrowhawk** at Pedro Swamp, pair/2 dy at CO Ck; 1-3 **Wedge-tailed Eagle**, juv. at Pedro Swamp; 1 **Little Eagle** at Comerang 24 Dec., overflying Bergalia same day (JC/DHK).

**CRACKS, RAILS, GALLINULES & BUTTON-QUAILS**. A **Buff-banded Rail** at Coila L., Comerang, BBWG (JH/JC/DB); max. 40 **Purple Swamphen**, some dy; 6-8 **Dusky Moorhen** (2 dy) at BBWG, 4 at Comerang; up to 30 **Coot** at BBWG (2 dy), Coopers I.

**WADERS**. Three **Pacific Golden Plover** at Mystery Bay 17 Nov., 3-5 at TS estuary Nov.-2 Dec. (MA/PJP/GR/WN), 1 or 2 **Grey Plover** in Nov., 3 on 2 Dec.; fewer than 10 **Red-capped**, two nests at Brou L. (BS); up to 3 **Latham's Snipe** at BBWG in Dec. (DB); good numbers (114) **Bar-tailed Godwit** at TS estuary, up to 16 at Mystery Bay; max. 4 **Whimbrel**, 1-3 **Eastern Curlew** in Nov., rising to 20 in Dec.; 1 or 2 **Greenshank**, 1 **Grey-tailed Tattler**, up to 4 **Ruddy Turnstone** at TS estuary (PJP); max. 25 **Red Knot** at TS estuary, 6 at Brou L.; max. 276 **Red-necked Stint** at TS estuary, as were 204 **Sharp-tailed Sandpiper** and 16 **Curlew Sandpiper**.

**SKUAS, GULLS & TERNS**. At TS estuary: **Caspian Tern** rising to 19 in Dec.; max. 370 **Crested**; 1 **White-fronted** and 4 **Whiskered** in Nov. (PJP/GR/WN).

**OTHER NON-PASSERINES**. Up to 20 **White-headed Pigeon**; 2 **Brown Cuckoo-Dove** at Comerang, 5 at NA, call at MKS; **Common Bronzewing** breeding at MKS, Pedro Swamp; max. 6 **Wonga**; 1-4 **Peaceful Dove** at PDD, Comerang; 34 **Topknot Pigeon** at TS estuary 24 Nov., 6 on 16 Dec., 13 at BB 9 Dec. (GR/WN/DB); up to 39 **Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo**; no more than 10 **Gang-gang**; max. 100 **Little Corella**; **Rainbow**, **Musk** and **Little Lorikeet** following blossom; steady numbers of **Crimson** and **Eastern Rosella**, **King Parrot**. **Pallid** and **Brush Cuckoo** fairly widespread, as were **Fan-tailed** and **Shining Bronze**; **Horsfield's Bronze** call at Pedro Swamp,

Surfside (JM/DB); a few **Koel** chicks; **Channel-billed** chicks at TS (JH). **Southern Boobook** call at MKS, PDD, MYA, 2 at NA (SMG/BA/JL/JMG); 2 **Tawny Frogmouth** at Mystery Bay, at MKS, TS pair/2 young; **White-throated Nightjar** on nest at Pedro (JS), call or 1 at PDD, MKS, Pedro Swamp; Aust. **Owlet-nightjar** call at Pedro Swamp, 1 at Comerang; no more than 120 **White-throated Needle-tail**; **Dollarbird** numbers down, 6 and fewer; up to 5 **Sacred Kingfisher**; **Azure** at Comerang, NA, Bumbo Rd, 4 at TS estuary (first since 29/9), nest at Durras L.

**PASSERINES.** One or two **Superb Lyrebird** at NA, MKS; 1 **Red-browed Treecreeper** at PDD (BA); 2 **Southern Emu-wren** at PDD 14 Nov., 4-8 at Cullendulla, carrying food (BA/DB); 15 **Striated Pardalote** at Pedro Swamp 21, 22 Nov., call 4 Dec. (JM); 2 **White-throated Gerygone** at Comerang, 4 at Belowra, call at PDD, MKS; **Yellow-faced Honeyeater** to end Dec.; 2 **Fuscous**/ldy at PDD 25 Dec. (JF); **Lewin's** widespread; **Brown-headed** at Pedro Swamp, Comerang, PDD; up to 10 **White-naped**; **Noisy Friarbird** to end Dec.; 1-5 **White-cheeked Honeyeater** at PDD, 2 at BBWG; up to 10 **Scarlet**. Max. 24 **White-fronted Chat** at TS estuary 1 at Coila L.; 1 **Rose Robin** at Comerang, 2 at NA in Nov.; **Eastern Whipbird** dy at Surfside, Comerang, BP; up to 7 **Varied Sittella**; 1-3 **Rufous Fantail** to end Dec.; **Black-faced Monarch** breeding; **Leaden Flycatcher** to end Dec. and 1 **Restless** at Comerang, NA (JC/MA); 2 **White-breasted Woodswallow** overflying Pedro Swamp 12 Dec. (JM), up to 10 **Dusky** at Mossy Pt, Pedro Swamp, breeding at PDD, Belowra; **Cicadabird** to end Dec.; **White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike** at Pedro Swamp, NA, MKS; **White-winged Triller** at Comerang, Belowra; **Aust. Figbird** at MYA, TS, BB; **Olive-backed Oriole** widespread; 6-10 **Fairy Martin** nest building at BBWG in Dec. (DB); up to 20 **Tree Martin**, breeding at Comerang; **Aust. Reed Warbler** at Barlings, Comerang, Coopers I., BBWG; 2 **Rufous Songlark** at Mortfield and West Flat in Nov. (JC); 2 **Golden-headed Cisticola** at Comerang; up to 10 **Mistletoebird**; **Aust. Pipit** at TS and estuary, Comerang, Brou L., Belowra, Mystery Bay; 2 **Goldfinch** at MYA 7 Nov.

**MAMMALS.** **Short-beaked Echidna** out and about; **Spotted-tailed Quoll** scats at Pedro Swamp; 1 **Common Wombat** at Comerang, MYA SF (JC/JH); **Sugar Glider** at BP, Pedro Swamp; **Eastern Grey Kangaroo** rising to 30 at Mossy Pt (HR); **Red-necked Wallaby** at Mossy Pt, Bodalla, MKS; **Swamp Wallaby** at BP, Pedro Swamp; **Fox** at BP, NA, MKS; **Rabbit** at Candaglan Ck; 3 **Bottle-nosed Dolphin** still in TS estuary, pods at BP, TS; 6 **Humpback** passing TS 16-19 Nov.; 2 **whale sp** at BP 20 Nov.

**REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS.** Ten **Snake-necked Turtle** at Comerang, 1 at PDD; **Eastern Blue-tongue** growing fat; 10 **Water Dragon** at Comerang; 1-4 **Lace Monitor**; **Diamond Python** at TS (JH); **Red-bellied Black Snake** widespread; 1 **Eastern Brown** at TS estuary 1 Nov. (PJP). The usual **Frogs**, **Froglets**, **Toadlets** and **Tree Frogs** recorded, declining end Dec.

**INSECTS, MOTHS & BUTTERFLIES.** Invasion of **Christmas Beetles** at Comerang from 23 Dec. (JC); the usual **wasps**, **cicadas**, **dragonflies**, **damsel flies** and **spiders**. The dry year has resulted in far fewer moths than expected over summer; those seen include **Cossid**, **Triangular** and **Casuarina Moth**, **Banded Porella**, **Pinara**, *Epicoma sp.*, **White Tussock**, **Pink Browntail Moth**, **Favoured** and **Hookwing Footman**, **Gum-leaf Skeletoniser**, a few **Bogong**, and day-flying **Magpie**, **Tiger** and **Whistling Moth** and *Eutrichopidia latinus*; all the common species of **butterflies** in evidence though in smaller numbers than usual, except for the hardy **Common Grass Blue**; (DB) reported a **Monarch** at Surfside in Dec.

**BLOSSOM.** Twenty-two species of flowering trees, shrubs, vines and wildflowers were recorded; all were classed as usual local species.

**WEATHER.** November was mostly fine and mild; a few 30+ deg. days, indeed a record 46.2C at MKS on 20<sup>th</sup>, winds mostly NE and frequent weak southerly changes. Water level in TS estuary falling. December remained fine and mild, some strong NE winds, a few brief southerly changes and a cool, wet Christmas. Barlings Swamp reduced to rapidly drying mudflats, Tuross River stopped flowing at Tyrone Bridge 3 Dec. The meagre rain hasn't topped up the water table, dams low, wetlands dry. **Rainfall: Nov:** 24mm at BP; 46mm at MKS; 16mm at TS; 16.5mm at Comerang; 24.5mm at MYA. **Dec:** 49.5mm at BP; 58mm at MKS; 53.5mm at MYA; 44mm at TS; 66.5mm at Comerang. **2009 totals:** 647mm at BP, lowest annual total since we began records in

1995, driest month August 3.5mm, wettest October 121mm. 520mm at MKS. 503mm at MYA, driest August 3.5mm, wettest June 90.5mm. 555.5mm at Comerang.



OOZLUM'S CORNER

*This is the corner where members place interesting articles or publish their queries. We encourage you to send items to the Editor.*

### **Stubby's first day out**

On 17<sup>th</sup> October, I noticed a pair of kookaburras inspecting a hollow about 12 metres up in a tall eucalypt in the bush near my house in Percy Davis Drive, Moruya. Subsequent visits showed that it had proved an acceptable nest site as the birds were regularly seen to be entering and leaving it.



By early December, it became obvious that there were young in the nest, with offerings of skinks and lizards being presented and eagerly grabbed by tiny beaks. The volume of begging calls steadily increased and the size of the heads emerging suggested that fledging was imminent. On 15<sup>th</sup> December, I saw the young fed once, then I headed off for a surf. By the time I returned home, one young kookaburra had taken his first flight, a distance of some 30 m, and was perched precariously on my television aerial. There he remained for an hour and a half, variously teetering, begging loudly, defecating and being fed. The

food of choice at this stage was spiders, with both parents proffering them at regular intervals. The day began to warm up and I wondered how he would cope in such an exposed position. Fate intervened. Stubby, as I christened him or her, produced one loud and smelly dropping which fell down beside my corgi, who took exception to it and barked. Stubby wobbled away on his second flight for the day, and was quickly assisted by both parents in the direction of a stand of shady trees, again about 30 m distant. There he crash-landed then managed to wedge himself between two upright limbs, with a convenient branch adjacent, for parental perching purposes. He stayed there the whole day. The parents ceased feeding him in the warmer hours but recommenced about 3 pm.



About 7 pm, Stubby took his third flight for the day, just a short one, to the outer branches of an adjacent tree and there, I presume, he spent the night. During the day, the parents continued to feed another chick in the hollow, but that bird did not fledge that day. At least one young kookaburra is still (mid-January) around the house but I have not seen two young ones, together. One interesting aspect of this breeding event is that it involved a simple pair, without helpers.

*Barbara Allan*



The female Mistletoebird has just fed one of the three red-gaped youngsters in the nest.

### Mistletoebird Nest

Mandy Anderson found this nest in a variegated Acer (probably a Box Elder) at Mystery Bay during the latter part of January. The nest is about one and a half metres from the ground, suspended from a small branch.

The description of a Mistletoebird nest in Pizzey and Knight can't be bettered: *'beautiful pear-shaped purse with slit-like upper-side entrance; of plant, down, spiders' web, egg sacs, web-debris, lichen or faded wattle blossom; hung from leafy twig.'*

Both male and female visited the nest to feed the three demanding gapes which were all simultaneously thrust out of the entrance. At feeding times the adult alighted on a branch close by and provided a variety of insects for the chicks, which appear to be fairly close to fledging after about three weeks of feeding.

#### CONTRIBUTORS

#### ABBREVIATIONS

BA	B Allan, PDD	JM	J Morgan, Pedro Swamp	BB	Batemans Bay
MA	M Anderson, Mystery Bay	WN	W Nelson, TS	BBWG	BB Water Gardens
ABB	A&B Bellingham, Mossy Pt	PJP	P Parker, TS	BI	Bermagui
DB	D Bertzeletos, BB	HR	H Ransom, Mossy Pt	BP	Burrewarra Point
JC	P&J Collett, Comerang	GR	G Rayner, TS	CO	Congo
WEC	W&E Compston, Canberra	DR	D Rosalky, Canberra	ERBG	Eurobodalla Regional Botanic Gardens
MC	M Crowley, MHS	BS	B Scales, NA	MH	Moruya Heads N & S
JF	J Fearn, PDD	JW	J Whiter, BP	MKS	Maulbrooks Rd S
JMG	J&M Gordon, NA	FM	Field Meeting	MO	Meringo
SMG	M&S Guppy, MKS		Ian Hendley, CO	MYA	Moruya
JH	J&J Houghton, TS		Sue Matthews, Canberra	NA	Narooma
DHK	D&H Kay, Bergalia		W Simes, Coila	NP	Newstead Pond
JL	J&J Liney, MYA			OMBS	Old Man Bed Swamp
RMcK	R Mackay, Canberra			PDD	Percy Davis Drive
				PP	Potato Point
				SB	Surf Beach
				TL	Tilba Lake
				TN	Tomakin
				TS	Tuross Head
				WL	Wallaga Lake

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