

"To encourage the observation and study of birds of the Toowoomba area."

NEWSLETTER No. 135 MARCH 1987

FIELD OUTING for MARCH

Date:

Saturday-Sunday, March 28-29

Place: Assembly Point:

Lake Broadwater, south of Dalby Ranger's House at the Lake

Assembly Poin Time:

Organised programme by Natural

Our Leader:

History Association begins at 10 am Saturday Lesley Beaton

See further details on Page 4

CLUB OFFICERS

President	Lesley Beaton	Phone	32	6262	
Secretary	Ann Shore	Phone			
Treasurer	Lyn Rowan	Phone	35	9118	
Records Officer	Angela Kilmartin	Phone			
Librarian	Nancy Belcher	Phone	38	4047	
Editor	Gloria Glass	Phone	30	7054	

 $\frac{\text{Activities}}{\text{Usually depart from McDonnell \& East car park at 7.30 am.}}$

Camping trips and film and slide evenings.

Newsletter Published monthly, prior to the Field Day. Contributions should be mailed to the P.O. Box. Deadline is the last day of the month.

Annual Subscription Ordinary Membership \$10.00 Family Membership \$12.00

Student Membership \$ 5.00

Postal Address P.O. Box 67, DARLING HEIGHTS, Q, 4350.

NEW TOOWOOMBA BIRDS

251 RED-CAPPED PLOVER

(Charadrius ruficapillus)

20.9.86, Hood's Lagoon, Helidon. Lesley Beaton, John Ball

A pair seen roosting at the water's edge from a distance, they were very pale and much smaller than the more common Black-fronted Plover. On closer examination, the pale brown back and rufous-red crown on the male were clearly visible. A black line went through the eye and continued down onto the shoulder, separating the pale brown from the pure white breast, abdomen and flanks. The female was paler, with no rufous. They stayed around long enough to be seen by about four members.

252 GULL-BILLED TERN (Gelochelidon nilotica

29.12.86, Hood's Lagoon, Helidon. Michael Atzeni, Pat McConnell.

Single bird. Large, generally white term with pale grey wings; full black cap extending to bill; stout black bill.

253 SPOTTED NIGHTJAR (Caprimulgus guttatus)

1.2.86, "Ringmere", Jones Road, Withcott. 87 Bill Jolly, Eileen Jolly

Description: Between a Dollarbird and Galah in overall size, but typical long-winged nightjar outline. No identifying colours or patterns other than a white patch on each wing.

Behaviour: Appeared at tree-top height at dusk (7.15 pm), apparently hawking. Twisting in flight and making sudden changes in direction. Remained in view for only 15-20 seconds. Made no sound.

Habitat: The bird came from lightly timbered country, mostly grey gums, spotted gums and ironbark, into an area of mature native trees surrounding a dam.

Conditions of observation: Dusk; dark below treetop height, but a light background above. The bird appeared at a distance of approximately 30 metres, above the trees, and closed to about 15 metres. No binoculars were used.

Related experience: We have recorded White-throated Nightjars (C. mystacalis) on this property in the past. Both observers are familiar with several other nightjar species, in Australia and overseas.

Key to identification: The bird was clearly a night jar in size, shape and habit. The only Australian nightjars with light wing patches are:

(a) the White-tailed Nightjar (C. macrurus), which occupies a quite different habitat, does not occur south of Gin Gin, and shows white in the tail; and (b) the Spotted Nightjar, which is at the eastern end of its range in this area.

MEMBERS' BIRD NOTES

Red-necked Avocet (4), 8.2.87, Helidon Spa and (30+) 22.2.87, Hood's Lagoon, LB, JB Common Sandpiper, 15.2.87, Helidon Spa, LB Latham's Snipe (5), 22.2.87, Helidon Spa, LB, JB Brown Falcon, 22.2.87, Hood's Lagoon, LB Brush Turkey, 1.2.87, Redwood Park EJ,0).
Collared Sparrowhawk, 18.2.87, Ringme.
Jones Road, Withcott, EJ, WJ (Initial in hot pursuit of a Common Mynah)
Red-necked Avocet (4) Helidan Sparrow ELOLUM

Red-necked Avocet (4), Helidon Spa, EJ,OJ,WJ and (40) 26.2.87, Helidon Spa, EJ, WJ

JB John Ball EJ Eileen Jolly LB Lesley Beaton OJ Owen Jolly WJ Bill Jolly

QUIZZICAL'S QUIZ No.7

What is the principal method of attack of each of the following insectivorous birds?

P = Pouncing, downwards onto insects

PR = Probing/prising

QL = Gleaning - moving ground litter and soil away with beak and feet to expose insects

S = Snatching from distance up to 2 feet away, usually at insects above the bird

H = Hawking - catching flying insects

*	P	PR	GL.	S	H
Fan-tailed Cuckoo		# I			
White's Thrush				1	
White-winged Chough		1 1			
White-browed Scrubwren					
Superb Fairy-wren				1	_k
Rufous Fantail				-	
Satin Flycatcher					
Grey Fantail		1 1		1	
Rose Robin		1 1			
Australian Magpie					
Golden Whistler		1 1			
Eastern Yellow Robin		1 1			
Eastern Whipbird	THE STATE OF THE S				
Spotted Pardalote	6				
Varied Sittella					
Superb Lyrebird					
		1 1			

In April's Newsletter percentages of each method observed in one research project will be given. But try yourself out before then. And spare a thought for your Editor who had to keep answering until she got them all right!

MY BEST BIRD TREE

My best bird tree last month was not, as you would suppose, a beautiful flowering tree with spectacular blooms, buzzing bees and myriad honeyeaters. It was a rather dull, solemn-looking kurrajong (Brachychiton populneus).

It was a blisteringly hot day. The sun blazed down and not a wisp of wind stirred the leaves of the kurrajong which were a tatty green-brown as the drought had held the country in its claws for several months.

I went over to the kurrajong - the lone tree in a paddock of bare brown earth. It exploded with cacophonous squarks and screeches.

Out flew squadrons of various bird species — first the grey and pink Galahs, then the Ourrawongs. The Magnies followed and then the Magnie-larks. Two Black-shouldered Kites accompanied the last of the exodus — a wing of Zebra Finches.

Diana Beal



MY FAVOURITE TREE

There are **Kookaburras** laughing in the Norfolk Island Pine Where yesterday four **Magpies** perched to sing. Another day, the **Parrots** come to squawk and fly up there, As in the branches upside down they swing.

In autumn, it's the Bluejays who find a branch so high On which to sit just making their sad call.

I talk to them to cheer them up, so dismal they all sound, While all about me autumn leaves do fall.

And sometimes on the very top a Butcherbird will sit,
And fill the air with notes so pure and clear.
The Crows wwill come, with raucous calls;
they aren't allowed to stay,
Or Currawongs, who fill small birds with fear.

And in the spring so many birds will come to rest awhile, Some that we know and others are quite new. They sit and chirp, then they're away; They call to say, "We're only passing through".

The Sparrows and the Honeyeaters perch much lower down, The tree has grown too high for me to measure, But every day some birds will come and sit to view the town, This tree has given all of us much pleasure.

(Editor's note: Elaine says that this tree was given to her by her son when he was little, and she wrote these verses for his children, Steven, 7 years, and and Annette, 5 years.)

CHANGES at "SHORELANDS", WITHCOTT

In a small area that not so long ago was mostly open farming country but is now becoming closely settled with garden plants, shrubs and young trees, many changes are taking place bringing an increase in nectar-bearing flowers and insects of all sorts, and also a change in the bird population.

Almost gone are the Pipits and Bushlarks, the Zehra Finches and the Masked Lapvings. Straw-necked This and Herons are seen but seldom or only after we have had good rains. Also I notice sadly the absence of the once common Black-chouldered Kites and Australian Kestrels.

Instead we see more bush birds — the Brown and Stripe Honeyeaters and, just once, the Fastern Spinebill The Little and, in spring, the Noisy Priarbirds, the Superb Fairy-wren, the White-throated Gerygone and the Scaly-breasted Lorikeets are common visitors now.

At present, when Withcott, at the foot of the Range, looks more like a desert, even more of the bush birds are coming into the garden, searching for insects, etc, among the shrubs and watered plants which provide little cases of greenery. Very early in the mornings I regularly hear the Lewin's Honeyeater; at other times see little parties of Double-barred Finches and twice recently a pair of White-throated Scrubwrens were busy in a thicket as I gardened nearby.

However, most of all it is the Fairy-wrens which I love to see close around the house at all hours of the day. A little family group comes foraging along, in and out of the hibiscus and callistemon by my kitchen window. They hop jauntily over the grass among the roses or ground cover plants in their hunt for tasty morsels, or pause awhile to preen or sing a merry trilling song. These sorts of quiet observations make bird-watching a never-ending pleasure.

Ann Shore

HOBBY & CRAFT SPECTACULAR 1987

The theme of the stand our Club shared with Green Watch and the Toowoomba Field Naturalists Club was the fund-raising appeal for the <u>Bi-centennial Waterbird Habitat</u>.

The display consisted of a very large mural of the Habitat, hand-drawn and painted by volunteers from the groups, together with ten aquaria containing appropriate pondlife, plus photos, posters and general information relating to the Habitat.

Members of the three clubs were on hand to explain and promote the Habitat and to appeal to the public for funds to complete the development including construction of the pathways, the feeding platform, picnic tables and hide, etc. Those giving donations of \$1 or more were given a sticker depicting the Ibis

logo, and those giving \$25 will receive a certificate 4 signed by the Mayor. Approximately \$650 was raised over the weekend. Much interest was shown in our scrapbook of newspaper cuttings on the Habitat collected over the years.

Ann Shore

As you know our Bird Club is soliciting donations towards our Club's specific gift to the Habitat. The suggestion is that our contribution be used to provide identification diagrams of many of the birds of the Habitat. Our Treasurer Lyn Rowan says we have received \$140 so far for this.

Editor

ANSWERS to QUIZZICAL'S QUIZ No.6

Remember the Quiz in January's Newsletter on foraging behaviour? You may not have sent in your answers, but perhaps you had a shot at the questions. Here are the answers. Did you get them nearly all right?

Birds may forage on the ground (G), on the bark of tree trunks (BT), on the bark of branches (BB), on loose hanging bark of Eucalypts (BL) among the leaves and twigs (L), among flowers (F), among seed capsules (c), or in the air (A).

Where would you expect to find the following birds foraging for the greater proportion of the time?

7.9.4			
White-throated Tree-creeper	BL	Crimson Rosella	С
Gang-gang Cockatoo	С	D 1	F
Black-faced Ouckoo-shrike	L	Grey Fantail	A
Eastern Spinebill	F	Satin Flycatcher	Α
Dusky Woodswallow	A	Rose Robin	ì.
White-eared Honeyeater	BL	Varied Sitella	BB
Crested Shrike—tit	BL	Golden Whistler	L
White-naped Honeyeater	L	Silvereye	ĩ.
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	L	Rufous Whistler	ī.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Letter from Prime Minister

Remember about two years ago, our Club and many of our members wrote to the Prime Minister and to the Director of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, not only supporting the proposal to extend the National Park on Christmas Island, but also asking that other significant areas be included in the Park.

These other areas included the breeding habitat of a rare bird, the Christmas Island Frigatebird (of which there are about 1600 pairs), and also an area of raised freshwater mangroves where the endemic Christmas Island Fruit Bat has its major breeding sites.

Our Club's Conservation Committee has continued writing to the Commonwealth government on this matter, and now Angela has received the Prime Minister's assurance that the phosphate mining will not be going ahead with further development when their present sites are exhausted. Further, that the Minister for Territories is at present considering the possible establishment of a scientific research centre on Christmes Island.

The extended Park areas include nesting grounds used by Great Frigatebirds, Red-footed and Brown Boobies, White-tailed and Red-tailed Tropicbirds and Common Noddies, as well as by marine turtles.

This tiny (25 x 20 km) Australian territory in the Indian Ocean south of Java has eleven endemic breeding birds. There is great potential for development of a tourist industry not only for 'greenies' but for other tourists interested in beautiful scenery.

The territory itself recognises its unique avian fauna with some of its stamps, copies of which Kev Kilmartin has kindly lent us.





128 Abbott's Booky

724. ADDON \$ 0000y

DIARY OF BIRD EVENTS This RAOU publication held by our Secretary Ann, details birdwatching events elsewhere in Australia. If you are going on a holiday, check th Ann to see which outings you can join.

CAMPOUT - MARCH 28-29

The Lake Broadwater Natural History Association has sent us a copy of their programme for the National Parks Day 1987 at the Lake.

Our Toowoomba Bird Club members may go for the weeken — we have campsites reserved — or for any part. The official programme is listed below, but of course we are free to go off on birding jaunts as we wish.

Saturday, March 28

10 am to 12 Welcome arrivals, register, etc.

12 to 1 pm Lunch

1.30 pm Park inspection, including walks

5.30 - 6.30 Barbecue at camp area

7 pm - 8.30 At Hall at recreation area
Slides of National Parks of S.Inland Talk on Aboriginals of Lake Broadwate
Slides of Lake Broadwater Park development
Slides and talk on reptiles of the area

8.30 pm Spotlighting with Park Ranger Vic Wood Sunday 29 March

6 am Birdwatching activity

9.30 am Meeting of Natural History Assoc, National Parks Assoc and Nat. Parks & Wildlife Serv. to discuss activities of 1986 and proposals for 1987. All welcome, at the Hall.

12 noon Official opening of Camping Ground.

What to take: Food (or shop in Dalby), drinking water, insect repellant, chairs, camping gear, etc.

Ring Lesley (326262) if you have further queries.

FUTURE OUTING DATES

April 26 Toowoomba region May 24 Cooby Creek and Dam

June 28 Ma Ma Creek