

TOOWOOMBA BIRD OBSERVERS

NEWSLETTER

TO ENCOURAGE THE OBSERVATION AND
STUDY OF THE BIRDS IN THE TOOWOOMBA AREA

December 2020

Edition 463

BIRD OF THE MONTH



WHITE-EARED MONARCH

At Redwood Park November 2020

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OUTINGS and more NOTICES IN JANUARY EDITION

As no outings are planned for December
we take this opportunity to wish all
a very

Merry Christmas

and

Happy Healthy New Year



TOOWOOMBA BIRD OBSERVERS' CLUB INC.

WEB FORUM ONLY

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Mick Atzeni &
Ann Alcock

CLUB REPORTS & NOTICES

ELECTION OF OFFICER BEARERS AGM 2020

Position	Nominee	Nominated	Seconded
President	Sandy Robertson	Ann Alcock	Marie Gittens
Vice President	Mick Atzeni	Pat McConnell	Sandy Robertson
Secretary	Suzanne Combes	Marie Gittens	Ann Alcock
Treasurer	Ann Alcock	Marie Gittens	Sandy Robertson
Records Officer	Pat McConnell	Mick Atzeni	Sandy Robertson
Newsletter Editor	Charles Dove	Mick Atzeni	S Dyson-Holland
Outings Organiser			
Media Officer	S Dyson-Holland	Sandy Robertson	Ann Alcock
Facebook Admin Officers	Mick Atzeni, Ann Alcock Martin Clarke	Marie Gittens	Sandy Robertson

RAPTOR CENSUS JULY 2020

Pat McConnell



Northern Section

Pat McConnell and Kath O'Donnell surveyed the northern section on Sunday 5 July. This section was divided into four sub-sections as in previous years. These were Highfields to Cooby Dam, Cooby Dam to Goombungee, Goombungee to Cooyar and Cooyar to Highfields. The survey was completed between 10.15am and 3.10pm. Three species and nine individual birds of prey were seen (See table below for summarised results). The weather during the survey was cool and fine with a light breeze. One hundred and sixty-seven kilometres were travelled.

Southern Section

The southern section was surveyed by Sandy Robertson and Jaci Robertson on Sunday 5 July. The route travelled was from Hirstvale, Manapouri, Pilton, Upper Forest Springs, Goomburra, Clintonvale, Mt Marshall, Allora, Nobby, Greenmount, New England Hwy, Wyreema, Cambooya, Greenmount, East Greenmount, Steele Rudd and back to Hirstvale. The survey was completed between 10.20am and 4.15pm. The weather was cool and clear with a southerly breeze. In all five species and 62 individual birds of prey were seen.

Eastern Section

The eastern section was surveyed by Olive Booth, Charles & Janina Dove, Mick Atzeni and Elsie Dallinger on Saturday 4 July from 9.15am to 2.30 pm. The route surveyed was Lockyer, Helidon, Grantham, Placid Hills, Gatton north, Adare, Lake Clarendon, Lake Apex, Helidon Spa, Postman's Ridge and Murphy's Creek. In all nine species and 70 individual birds of prey were seen.

Western Section

The western section was surveyed by Ken McKeown, Mike McGoldrick and Al Young on Sunday 5 July from 8.15am to 3.00pm. The weather was cool with slightly moderate south west winds and 70% high cloud. The route they surveyed was Toowoomba to Oakey (via Cecil Plains Rd), Jondaryn, Bowenville Reserve, Norwin, Cecil Plains, Dalby, 'Bun' & Quinalow to Jondaryn (via Mt Tyson Rd), Biddeston to Toowoomba via the Mt Tyson Rd (past the Wellcamp airport). Three hundred and forty kilometres were travelled. In all eight species and 68 individual birds of prey were seen.

Table of Sightings from 4 -5 July 2020

SPECIES	N	S	E	W	TOTAL
Black-shouldered Kite		11	4	1	16
Black Kite			41	4	45
Whistling Kite	1		14	1	16
Swamp Harrier			1		1
Spotted Harrier			1	1	2
White-bellied Sea- Eagle			3		3
Wedge-tailed Eagle	2	6	1	1	10
Brown Falcon		1		3	4
Black Falcon		2	1	2	5
Nankeen Kestrel	6	42	4	55	107
TOTAL NUMBER OF RAPTOR	9	62	70	68	209

The above table shows that 10 species were seen in 2020 which was the same number as in 2019. There were 209 individual birds of prey seen which was five more than in 2019.

A big thank you to all involved especially the leaders.

AGM PRESENTATION

Western Trip *by Ann Alcock and Julie Ramsey*

We were delighted to be asked to be guest presenters at the recent AGM of the Toowoomba Bird Observers.

The project came about when we were invited by Jeff Close, a strong supporter of the Winton community, to photograph birds around Winton for a book which he hopes will attract more birders to the area.

We spent around 10 days photographing in Bladensburg National Park, Lark Quarry and the Winton Treatment Plant. Although we have photographs of over 80 species, we were a little disappointed with the lower number of birds due to the drought. As there had been rain further south at Eulo and Cunnamulla we travelled there on the way home to get some of the species we missed in Winton.



Restless Flycatcher



Rufous-crowned Emu-wren



Spinifex Pigeon



Splendid Fairy-wren

**MEMBERS ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT ARTICLES AND PHOTOS
TO THE TBOC NEWSLETTER**

Email powerart@bigpond.net.au

LOCKDOWN or YOUR LOCAL BIRD LIST

Members were asked if they could send in a bird list of sightings at home or nearby experienced

“Bird sightings from Pat, Kath and Mick from the lockdown period”.

SPECIES	DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER
Square-tailed Kite	7/05/2020	Highfields (Backyard)	PM; KO
Square-tailed Kite (pair)	16/05/2020	Highfields (Backyard)	PM; KO
Little Eagle	13/04/2020	Highfields (Backyard)	PM; KO
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	30/07/2020	Old Goombungee Road	PM
Budgerigar (5)	15/05/2020	USQ Toowoomba. Rare sighting locally	PM
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	11/07/2020	Highfields Falls. Unusual winter record	PM
Powerful Owl	26/03/2020	Highfields (Backyard)	PM; KO
Powerful Owl	2/05/2020	Highfields (Backyard)	PM; KO
Rainbow Bee-eater (3)	11/05/2020	Highfields Falls. Rare winter record	PM
Bell Miner	27/03/2020	Highfields Falls. Rarely seen here	PM; KO
White-winged Chough	11/07/2020	Highfields	KO
Rufous Songlark (female)	11/07/2020	Highfields Falls. Rare winter record	PM

We have a few sightings that may or may not come into your category of rare or interesting species, and unfortunately, we are unable to get out and about as much as we used to. kind regards Wes and Norma Sturdee

SPECIES	DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER
Glossy Ibis	Jan-20	Cooby Dam	Wes & Norma Sturdee
Black-fronted Dotterel	Jan-20	Cooby Dam	Wes & Norma Sturdee
Fork-tailed Swifts	Jan-20	Harlaxton	Wes & Norma Sturdee
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	Jan-20	Harlaxton	Wes & Norma Sturdee
Tawny Frogmouths	Apr-20	Centenary Heights	Wes & Norma Sturdee
Mallee Ringneck (maybe escapee)	Apr-20	Centenary Heights	Wes & Norma Sturdee
Rainbow Lorikeets	Apr-20	Centenary Heights	Wes & Norma Sturdee

We arrived in January this year to live and then the lockdown, fortunately we were not far from West Creek, East Creek and other local birding areas and we managed a large number of sightings, but I will only highlight just a few along with Pics. Charles and Janina Dove.



Regent Bowerbird - Prince Henry Drive - February



Red-backed Fairy-wren - Picnic point – February



Glossy Black-Cockatoo – West Creek - March



East Creek - Scaly-breasted Lorikeet - March



Superb Fairy-wren – West Creek - March



Pale-headed Rosella – Jack Duggan Park – March



Red-rumped Parrot – West creek - April



Striated Pardalote – West Creek – April



Satin Flycatcher – West Creek - May



Variegated Fairy-wren – Glen Lamond Park – May



Tawny Frogmouth – East Creek - May



Musk Lorikeet – West Creek - May

BIRD PHOTOGRAPHY

Some Basic Shooting Tips

Many readers will already be accomplished bird photographers. However, for those who would like some additional information, these are some of the things I have found helpful.

Using Back Button Focus is a game changer. This means allocating one of the buttons on the back of your camera to focus while still releasing the shutter in the usual manner. The main purpose is to quickly and efficiently lock in focus. It takes a little while to get used to but is well worth the effort and it's unlikely you will ever go back. You will certainly notice the difference in your wildlife photography.

I prefer to shoot in Aperture Priority and use Auto ISO. The camera knows what type of lens I am using and will set the ISO fast enough for that lens. Most cameras now can handle high ISO without too much noise, provided the image is well lit. There are good noise reduction software programs now. I use Topaz DeNoise AI.

(1. Superb Fairy-wren photographed at *f*5.6 at 1/800th sec at 3200 ISO at 400mm)

*f*5.6 is usually fine for a bird portrait and this will give good separation from the background. However, the greater the distance of the bird from the background, the more background blur you will achieve.

(2. Brown Cuckoo Dove *F*5.6 @100th sec at ISO 3200 and 600mm)

(3. Mallee Ringneck shot at *f*6.3 to ensure the bird and some of the foliage are sharp)

For groups of birds *f*8 will usually work well to ensure more of the birds are in focus.

(4. Crested Terns *f*8 @ 1/2000th sec, ISO 400 at 520 mm)

Shutter speed is critical when photographing birds. Upwards of 1/800th of a second is usually necessary depending on the activity of the bird and I try for at least 1200th of a second for birds in flight. The Red-necked Stint, photograph 6 below, was photographed at 1/500th second but was not moving quickly.

You will probably find that *f*8 works well for birds in flight and some photographers will turn on all focus points until they are really experienced at tracking with the centre point.

(5. Crested Tern *f*8@ 1/1200th sec, ISO 400 at 560mm)

Focus – Set Focus to Continuous Focus (AI Servo on Canon). The sharpest focus point on most cameras will be in the centre, set your focusing point there. Focus on the bird's eye – this must be sharp. While you may not always want the bird in the centre, you can often crop in post-production to suit your preference.

(6. Habitat shot of Red-necked Stint *f*5.6 @500th sec, ISO 200 at 400mm)

Set spot metering exposure for most situations because the bird is the star and must be well lit. I usually shoot at +1/3 for portraits and +2/3 for birds in flight, but again this depends on the lighting conditions.

Shooting mode - Drive and Continuous shooting to ensure you capture the action.

I also shoot in RAW because it offers greater quality and more opportunities in post-production.

The other thing I have found to be most helpful is to load my settings for shooting birds into the Custom Functions in my camera. Custom Function 1 is for shooting bird portraits and Custom Function 2 is set for birds in flight. This way I always know what the settings will be and if, for example, the light changes or the bird is particularly dark, I can quickly make any adjustments I need using exposure compensation. You will find that you can set parameters for most of the functions such as ISO, shutter speed and shooting bursts in your menu settings. For example, you will want to set different lower shutter speeds for bird portraits and birds in flight.

The most helpful thing to do is to practise, practise and more practise. You will see many different opinions on the internet about the best settings to use and it can be confusing but try to find what works for you and your gear.

All images and text by Ann Alcock - all images shot hand-held.



(1. Superb Fairy-wren photographed at *f*5.6 at 1/800th sec
(2. at 3200 ISO at 400mm)



(2. Brown Cuckoo Dove *F*5.6 @100th sec at ISO 3200 and 600mm)



(3. Mallee Ringneck shot at $f6.3$ to ensure the bird and some of the foliage are sharp)



(3. Crested Terns $f8 @ 1/2000^{\text{th}}$ sec, (4. ISO 400 at 520 mm)



(5. Crested Tern $f8 @ 1/1200^{\text{th}}$ sec, ISO 400 at 560mm)



(6. Habitat shot of Red-necked Stint $f5.6 @ 500^{\text{th}}$ sec, ISO 200 at 400mm)

ADAPTIONS, experiences with Black Falcons.

By Chris. Cameron. March 2019.

Like many boys growing up in the bush who were fortunate enough to get encouragement to observe and study the wildlife, especially the birdlife around them, I developed a great interest in "the hunters", the hawks. There were a number of reasons for this, they were mostly large and striking in appearance; they were rather rare, so seeing them was a treat; and their appearance usually caused a degree of consternation in everything else around that did not want to become lunch!!

Because we lived in relatively densely timbered country, it was a while till I saw my first Black Falcon, and it was not until I left school and went out jackarooing, into Central West NSW first, that I first had a chance to see them regularly. I have often wondered how and what they hunted before Western civilisation came to Australia, bringing herds of livestock, these herds having become such an important "hunting aid" to the falcons.

At Nyngan, where I spent 1965, I was in sheep country, on a large merino stud. That year was an awful drought year but, in spite of that, there were still areas of old dry grass that sheltered various quail species. A mob of sheep moving along, towards either water or feed was an excellent tool for flushing whatever was sheltering in this grass cover, and there the Black Falcons especially had readily adapted their hunting to take advantage of this.

They were not numerous there, or anywhere, so I did not see them on a daily basis, but when they were about there was no missing them.... Ordinarily, when stock flushed a quail, a pipit, a bushlark ... whatever, they would fly only a short distance without urgency and land again just out of the way of the stock. However, when a single, or more usually a pair, of Black Falcons was following along, lazily circling above and usually a little behind the leaders, it was quite different.

I saw on many occasions that potential prey species would run rather than fly to remain safe, flying low and as fast as possible if forced... This was what the falcons were waiting for and their acceleration was stunning as they dived in pursuit, usually after a frantic Stubble Quail. Nothing is foolproof though and their success rate was well less than 100%, their sense of determination to get a feed was often less than the quail's determination to survive!

There were not many falcons, perhaps fortunately for the quail etc, maybe two pairs on the 12,000ha property, so their rate of predation was relatively low.

My next spot was on a much bigger property West of Windorah, on the edge of the sandhill country in far Western Queensland.

There hawks in general were much more numerous, though the numbers were dominated by the scavengers, Black Kites and Whistling Kites. These are not normally bird hunters, preferring dead or slow-moving prey such as lizards and grasshoppers. However, they employed the same hunting adaptation as the Black Falcons by following moving mobs of cattle this time. The falcons were still preferring bird prey, but were quite happy to join in eating grasshoppers along with the kites when they were on offer.

The biggest swarm of Spur-throated Locusts that I have ever seen was between Betoota and Boulia in the early 1970s. I have no idea how long the swarm was, it was crossing the road, but we drove through it for 28 miles on the old scale, approximately 45km! It was a mustering ground for everything that ate grasshoppers, from ibis to magpies and crows and almost every species of hawk in the region... Most were so full they spent much of their time sitting in a low tree digesting... only occasionally flying out to snatch another particularly fat and attractive insect. The Black Kites had worked out that it was faster and more nutritious to simply snatch a flyer, rip off the juicy abdomen and simply drop the rest of the body ...

Black Falcons seemed to be more numerous in the desert country. Perhaps this was due to the restricted nature of good habitat for them. Watercourses and their associated timber belts are not numerous away from the Channel Country.

Trees for shelter, and water are essential for many species, so they tend to congregate, being driven closer together in dry times. The hunters find these situations to their advantage as lunch comes to them effectively, though they do hunt out over the open country if conditions suit... Rat irruptions or Flock Pigeon gatherings offer easy pickings, if somewhat irregular. Hunting out there is still done fairly traditionally.

My next stop was for a year on a property North of Cloncurry that ran cattle. This was an interesting place to work, and a wonderful place to birdwatch, it had such a range of attractive habitat. There were two major rivers on the property, the Corella and the Cloncurry which provided both essentials, plenty of streamside cover and reliable water. There was plenty to offer the hunting species as well as good spots to nest, and for the Black Falcons, there were vast sweeps of grassland with lots of quail and smaller birds.

Here, every time we moved cattle, even when they were coming into water by themselves, there were more-often-than-not a pair of Black Falcons circling lazily above, waiting. Again, while quail were the preferred target, they would often have a shot at bushlarks, a much smaller morsel, but slower and maybe easier to catch.

While the Blacks had an almost blinding burst of initial speed when diving after a fleeing meal, they were a bit of a one-trick wonder.... If they happened to miss on the first strike, they were frequently unsuccessful in a flat chase as their dodging skills were slower than that of most prey.

If a pair operated together their chances went up a lot as they could team up and reduce the ability of the prey to suddenly double back towards safety, even if it meant diving back into the midst of the cattle and risk trampling.

It was interesting to see to what lengths Quail especially would go to escape death. They are mostly straight-line flyers, and very fast for a short burst, but still no match for a stooping falcon. Flying low to the ground reduced their escape options quite markedly too, but they often used their only remaining option. That was to wait till they were almost gone, then literally fly at full speed into a patch of grass, sometimes even into bare ground where they would whack in and bounce a bit, raising a small cloud of dust, but almost guaranteeing an overshoot by the Falcon, allowing them to recover slightly and fly off in a different direction. I cannot remember ever seeing a Quail picked up on one of these "second leg escapes". The falcons at full pursuit speed would not risk a damaging crash landing, so preferred to simply overshoot and wait for the next chance.

On a number of occasions, I saw a bushlark escape, very surprisingly, given all the obvious differences in size, strength, speed etc between bushlark and falcon. Their approach to survival was opposite to the Quail's. Instead of going low, flat, and fast, they often elected to go straight up. If they were not collected in the first strike and the falcon had to pursue, the falcons normally flew in a circular pattern with a fair radius, gaining height as fast as they could. Surprisingly perhaps, the bushlarks could outpace them in vertical speed and being only a morsel anyway, the falcons would often abandon the chase after a few seconds when they realised that this was going to be neither quick, nor easy, and for so little in the end....

Moving eventually back home to Western Downs for the next 30 odd years, I saw them only infrequently. We did not have any of the conditions that they preferred for day-to-day hunting. No big areas of open pasture for a long time, no big moving mobs of livestock, no big areas of crop where they could follow machinery either for many years.... This suited plenty of other species but not the Black Falcons. Periodically we saw them passing over, and very occasionally, a Grey, but until the late 80's when we worked to establish substantial pasture country, we did not have them as a resident species. It was probably only one pair that settled then, and they had to contend with Spotted Harriers and Brown Falcons which also moved in, but with the already resident Australian Hobbies. There was a decent area of grassland, some 3000 acres, so there was enough potential prey numbers to go around!

Next, after we were forced from home, was a number of years in the general area of The Burdekin, centred on Ayr. This was very different country again, being dominated by sugar-cane production, with cattle country on the Western and Southern edge. This area supported a staggering hawk population, largely dominated by Black Kites and Whistling Kites. The Burdekin is the last major cane-growing area that still burns before harvest.

This has a number of spin-off effects, the major relevant one is that every living thing that can escape the inferno will do so in a rush, providing a veritable smorgasbord for aerial predators. The fires can be extremely fierce, driving everything out that can escape, frying those that cannot.... Given that the cane crop is 3 - 4m high, this is a very substantial fire! There is a small dot, just discernible, in front of the yellow flame on the left that was a Pheasant Coucal fleeing!!



There was a lot of variety available here for a brief period, the fires being limited to a relatively small area each time, but rich pickings for the predator's present. This varied from grasshoppers through Finches and Cisticolas, up to Quail and occasionally Pigeons. On the ground there were snakes, lizards, bandicoots and rats. Most of these were revealed after the harvesters went through the following day. While it was a pretty traumatic time for those fleeing, not all that many were caught.... There were usually only a couple each of Black Falcons and Australian Hobbies, so one each for them was about it. Very rarely did the kites or Brown Falcons catch anything on the wing....

The next most common hunting ground for all up there was following a mower. The farm I was on was swinging towards a regenerative soil health program, which involved both compost use and regular mulching cuts across fallow ground. This yielded a very rich harvest of insects and small "critters" that attracted large numbers of hungry birds.

Not much was caught on the wing, most was revealed behind the mower and it was a great opportunity to observe many species closely. A slow-moving tractor that is turning up food is not too scary, and many species let it go by a couple of meters away as they waited to snap up whatever was revealed.

The numbers and variety of birds in this situation was quite extreme, going up into the hundreds of individuals of at least 15 species, which normally included the local pair of both Black Falcon and Australian Hobby. Fat grasshoppers were very acceptable food to all!



This was a fairly typical sight when mulch-mowing was in progress, with almost as many individuals circling as there were on the ground.

Almost as rich a smorgasbord was offered by the occasional grassfire towards the end of the Dry Season.

Again, everything that lived there had to move, so revealing itself, and becoming a target for the hungry ones. This situation was much more to the liking of the falcons. They often circled a bit higher, above the smoke, and waited till something flushed, a bit smoke affected, and made for an easy catch.



It was usually quite hard to get a good picture of the Blacks, they mostly stayed aloft and were fast moving. Very occasionally one would land and allow the tractor to come by... This is the only one I managed to get!!

A late incident involving them was relatively close by, at Biddeston. There was a resident pair that used to come by fairly regularly. Their preferred diet in this area was Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon), and a small family group of them lived and nested adjacent to the house. The falcons normally hunted as a pair here, and seldom were they unsuccessful, at least on the hunts we saw.

Once though they had a shot at the male pigeon, and failed! He was a well coloured and healthy bird with good stamina, which he needed!

The falcons used to approach the pigeons nesting tree from behind cover at near-warp-speed, appearing over the top of a big Iron Bark barely 40m away. The pigeon selected barely had time to get aloft normally before there was a puff of feathers floating down and it was all over....

This one time the male pigeon must have heard and heeded a Noisy Miner's alarm and got moving fast enough to be able to dodge the first pass and strangely he headed out into open sky, climbing slightly, on full afterburn... Maybe he had talked to a bushlark?? When reduced to a straight climbing chase, both falcons were struggling to overtake him and after about 300m and a slight climb, they simply abandoned and went looking for something easier!



Perhaps the strangest though was one that was easy to relate to, as it involved extreme frustration with a mob of crows! Again, the falcons had come pigeon hunting, but a large flock of crows that fed close by at a set of stables saw them coming, raising the alarm, scaring off the pigeons, then mobbing the falcons. Quite understandably, the falcons were not happy with the situation, and when a crow strayed too close, one of the falcons struck at it, knocking it briefly to the ground! At that, the crows redoubled their mobbing and abuse, but it ended badly.... The next crow that came too close was seized, killed, taken to the ground and it appeared the falcon ate some of it! It / they were on the ground for some time, though it was some distance from the house. It happened extremely quickly, so I was not able to get a picture of the kill itself, just of the furious flock of crows above....



Where I am working now, just North of Bowenville, composting at one of the feedlots, there is a large population of fat and edible birds, including Rock Doves. There are regular visits from a pair of Black Falcons there, frequently successful, though they do not stay close by. Myall Creek is not far away, and that is likely where they live, only a couple of minutes flight distant.

Going back 50 - 60 years or so in my memory, Black Falcons were an extreme rarity, we normally expected to get close to Cunnamulla / Charleville or further before we expected to see them. However, much in the same way as the seedeaters have done, following the changing food supply (grain growing) further East, they have steadily built in numbers here. Still exciting to see them, especially when hunting, but a more regular thing!

Have yet to see a pair pigeon hunting along Ruthven Street, Peregrine territory, but one never knows!!

Cheers.

Chris Cameron.
Toowoomba
September 2020.

Suet!
IS IT FOR THE BIRDS?

YES!
SUET IS MOSTLY FAT!
(ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE)

Other ingredients can include maize, oats, peanut butter, wild bird seed, chopped unsalted nuts, raisins and insects like dried mealworms.

Suet is a great food to offer birds as it's high in calories to maintain their body temperature and energy levels.

Interesting links to view

'It's an interesting evolutionary process we're watching': Brolgas and cranes 'crossing the dancefloor' in northern Queensland
An "evolutionary dance" is taking place in the Gulf Country of northern Queensland as two similar, but separate, species of bird are crossbreeding to produce a new hybrid species. [Read the full story](#)
Shared from [ABC app](#)

Overlap in the wing shape of migratory, nomadic and sedentary grass parrots - Stojanovic - -
Journal of Avian Biology - Wiley Online Library <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jav.02586#.X6HQM0DiPJQ.twitter>

The efficiency of migratory birds' flight formations, via @RareBirdAlertUK
https://www.rarebirdalert.co.uk/v2/Content/The_efficiency_of_migratory_birds_flight_formation.aspx?s_id=300151508

Orange bellied parrot: best year in a decade for critically endangered bird | Birds | The Guardian
https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/nov/11/orange-bellied-parrot-best-year-in-a-decade-for-critically-endangered-bird?utm_term=Autofeed&CMP=soc_568&utm_medium=Social&utm_source=Twitter#Echobox=1605042945