

# Birding Brisbane



Birds and Birdwatching in the River City

Volume 1, Issue 6

## A Milestone for the Atlas of the Birds of Brisbane

The Atlas of the Birds of Brisbane, brings together data from eBird into a user-friendly package that birders can explore and use to aid their birding, as well as promote conservation. The Atlas is providing information on the distribution, abundance, breeding, seasonality and trends for every bird species known to have occurred in Brisbane and adjacent Coral Sea waters.

Last week, the Atlas passed a huge milestone – 50 draft species accounts written! This is a great achievement, but more than 350 accounts remain to be written. It's up to you: do you have a passion for pittas, a love

for lorikeets or a fondness for falcons? The Atlas needs your help! Pick your favourite group of birds and start writing. Contact one of the editors, Richard Fuller or Louis Backstrom for more information on how to get started (see back cover).

If writing species accounts sounds daunting, that's fine too – please look around the website and let us have any feedback on the texts that are up.

Finally, the easiest way to contribute to the Atlas is by going out and birding! Any checklists submitted to eBird from within the Brisbane city



boundary will make their way into the Atlas dataset, and provide critical information on the status of our wonderful local birdlife.

*Story by Louis Backstrom*

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### Highlights:

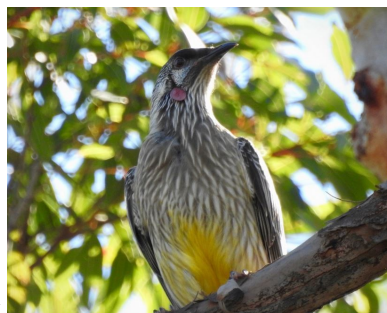
- Rare honeyeaters grace Brisbane
- Big Day in SEQ nets 184 species
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- Contributing to the Atlas of the Birds of Brisbane
- Identify the mystery bird
- Go birding in Black Soil!
- Common Myna species account

## Bird news, May 2019

Like April, May was a relatively subdued month for Brisbane rarities, although a steady stream of notable birds, mostly brought into the region by cooler weather arriving from the south and west, kept twitchers

happy.

Rare honeyeaters were the order of the month. A single Red Wattlebird turned up at Metroplex on the 20th (CA), and Michael Daley found a group of four birds at



*One of four Red Wattlebirds at Tingalpa Creek Reserve on 26th May. Photograph by Michael Daley.*

## Bird news, continued

Tingalpa on 26th. Both records were one-day wonders, rich rewards for dedicated patch workers. A Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater, also a less than annual visitor to the city, was seen at Prior's Pocket on the 19th by several observers participating in a National Parks Association of QLD bird walk (also found independently by Chris Burwell). These birds also did not linger, to the disappointment of any would-be twitchers.

The other major rarity this month was an immaculate Eastern Rosella found by Campbell Paine at Tinchy Tamba on 5th. It is great to see the extensive photo-documentation of this bird, which allows us to confidently rule out a hybrid.

Australasian Shovelers, an uncommon winter nomad, were at Kedron Brook Wetlands on the 2nd (DS) and 4th (MG), while Cotton Pygmy-Geese were still present at the Brisbane Entertainment Centre Lagoons throughout the month. Interestingly, two more birds appear to have arrived, with several counts of three birds. It will be interesting to follow this species' presence on the northside throughout the winter months. A Freckled Duck was found by Stuart Pickering at Minnippi Parklands on the 19th and was twitched by several birders. This may be the same bird that was present at Oxley Creek Common for several months up until February.

As would be expected for the winter months, shorebirds were down in numbers and diversity over May, although most core sites such as Manly and the Port still had decent birds around. Of note was a Sooty Oystercatcher at Nudgee Beach on the 23rd. There were no eBird records of Double-



*Adult Eastern Rosella at Tinchy Tamba Wetlands Reserve on 5 May (CPa). Although associating with Pale-headed Rosellas, this bird shows no obvious signs of being the result of a hybridisation with that species. Hybrids often have red and yellow colours admixed, and also some blue on the underparts.*

banded Plovers over the month, although the average reporting rate for this species is lower in May than in April or June. Perhaps there is a passage through Moreton Bay in March and April before the bulk of the non-breeding birds arrive in June. More eBirding of key sites around the city for this species (PoB, Manly, Moreton Island) will hopefully clarify the picture.

May turned up pretty much the entire haul of regular night birds, with Owlet-nightjars at Mt Coot-tha, Enoggera Reservoir and Gold Creek and Mount Glorious, Marbled Frogmouth and Sooty Owl also on Mt Glorious, Masked Owl at Pullenvale, Grass Owl at Kedron Brook and Powerful Owl at Mt Coot-tha.

Buttonquail were around throughout the month too, with Painted Buttonquail at Anstead on the 4th (RG) and 19th (BM), and a great record by Matteo Grilli of a Red-backed Buttonquail at Oxley Creek Common on 6th. This is just the second record this year of this rare and erratic species in Bris-

bane.

Waterbird rarities for the month included Black-necked Storks at Prior's Pocket on the 25th and Nudgee Cemetery on the 26th, both by Chris Burwell, White-necked Herons away from the western strongholds at Kedron Brook (GT), Lytton (ES, RSt), Oxley Creek Common (various observers), and a fantastic record of a Black Bittern at Fitzgibbon Bushland on the 20th by Ross Smith. There are presumably one or two pairs of this species on the northside, as there have been several records now from Fitzgibbon and others from Tinchy Tamba and several creeks leading into Moreton Bay. Be sure to check all suitable habitat for these birds, although as we know from Sandy Camp Rd Wetlands, where a bird has been in residence for years, they can be incredibly difficult to pin down and a sighting is a product of skill, hours spent in the field, and a good dose of luck.

Winter is a good time for raptors, and this May didn't disappoint.



## Bird news, continued

Square-tailed Kites were at Tinchy Tamba (GT), Brisbane Entertainment Centre (DA), Kedron Brook (JA), Taringa (DB), Mt Coot-tha (PL), Oxley Creek Common (MB) and Chapel Hill (CB). Little Eagle were rarer, with two reports from Kedron Brook (CM, GT) being the only records for the month. Spotted Harrier were recorded at several sites, including Oxley Creek Common (T&AB) and Prior's Pocket (CB, M&G), while Grey Goshawk were recorded from Tinchy Tamba (GT), Aspley (JL), Pullenvale (MR, JT, anon), Anstead (JD, KB) and Prior's Pocket (CB). Finally, two Black Falcon records were the raptor highlights for the month, coming from Fitzgibbon on the 18th (GT) and Prior's Pocket on the 19th (CB).

It was a good month for rare parrots and cockatoos, with a Glossy Black-Cockatoo at Pullenvale on the 28th (JT), Musk Lorikeets at Sandy Camp on the 6th (MD, TA). The month was also good for rainforest species, with most of the specialists recorded throughout the period, including Noisy Pitta at Enoggera and Gold Creek and Red-browed Treecreeper up on the top of Mt Glorious.



*This begging juvenile Fuscous Honeyeater was photographed at Lake Manchester on 7th May (photo: SM). This is the first occurrence of breeding in Brisbane documented on eBird.*

Finally, several other notable passerines turned up around the city this month, including White-bellied Cuckoo-shrikes at several locations, including a *robusta* at Minnippi Parklands on 20th (TA), small groups of Dusky Woodswallows at Lake Manchester (SM) and Ross Road Parkland (AB, PS, SK, CP), Plum-headed Finch at Sandy Camp (IS) and Prior's Pocket (JD, KB, CB, M&G), and White-eared Monarch at Lake Manchester, Gold Creek and Anstead. All in all a solid May, but no major rarities.

*Round-up by Louis Backstrom, Richard Fuller and Sandra Galienne. Note that sightings reported here may or may not be confirmed, and records of rarities are pending acceptance by relevant rarities committees.*



*Terence Alexander photographed this cracking White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike on 20th May at Minnippi Parklands. Records of this species peak in winter, perhaps an influx of southern birds. This one appears to be an immature *robusta*, with extensive black on breast, and bars on belly.*



*This Musk Lorikeet was at Sandy Camp Road Wetlands on 6th May (Photo: TA).*

## Two Aussies, a Brit, a Canadian, and an American walk into a Bar-tailed Godwit

Each year (and soon to be every six months), the eBird community comes together for a massive birding effort: a big day, where eBirders race around their local area trying to find as many species or notch up as many checklists as possible in a 24-hour period. This year, the Big Day was held on 4th May and proved to be no exception, with a staggering 6,900 species recorded by nearly 35,000 birders across 90,000 checklists. As usual, Australians performed well despite the poor seasonal timing for us, with a total of 482 species across 1300 checklists – putting us 14th in the world for diversity and 8th for survey effort – not bad!

A week prior to the day, Braden McDonald, a UQ student, and Alec Hopping, a visiting exchange student from Cornell University, decided to make a true Big Day out of it and attempt to see as many species as possible over the 24-hour period. The rules were simple: 95% of species had to be either seen or heard by everyone on the team (the remaining 5% could be observed by anyone but were termed “dirty birds”. Any further birds would be excluded from the end count) over the course of the day, and the day was from midnight to midnight. Alec and Braden invited Richard Fuller, who in turn invited Brad Woodworth and I, and a team was assembled – team name? “two Aussies, a Brit, a Canadian, and an American walk into a bar-tailed godwit.”

The plan was relatively straightforward: drive out in the evening prior to Toowoomba, midnight on the range for our first dose of night birds, then down towards Inglewood for sunrise. Back towards Brisbane through the Lockyer Valley, up to Mt Glorious,

down to the coast for sunset and then pick up any remaining night birds on the second night. So, with litres of coffee stockpiled and snacks aplenty (for there would be no casual stops to stock up on food), we departed UQ at 9pm.

We assembled expectantly at our starting point at 11:45pm: Murphy’s Creek, a good site for Sooty Owl and Powerful Owl (courtesy of Tyde Bands). Midnight ticked over, and the race was on. We pretty quickly picked up a calling Sooty Owl, which eventually gave us nice views, and a couple of us heard a Fan-tailed Cuckoo calling as well. Powerful Owl proved much harder, but eventually Alec heard one calling off in the distance – two dirty birds to start the night was less than ideal, but we had plenty more time yet to pick them up. Southern Boobooks calling in the valley rounded off our stop at Murphy’s Creek, and it was on to the next stops. We made our way round the base of the range for the next couple of hours, picking up Barn Owl, Australian Owlet-nightjar, Tawny Frogmouth and Powerful Owl all before dawn. No Barking Owls or White-throated Nightjars was disappointing but not altogether surprising. We drove toward Inglewood, stopping briefly at a site known for Banded Lapwings unsuccessfully before dawn, and arrived at our first major stop at sunrise: Mosquito Creek Road.

We had several key target species here, and all things considered did quite well in the relatively short time spent at the site, picking up 30 species. Highlights were Greater Bluebonnets, a White-winged Fairywren, Yellow-throated Miner, Inland Thornbill and Australian Raven. At 7am, our count stood at 37 species – not bad, not amazing. Onwards toward Lake

Coolmunda. Once at Coolmunda, we quickly realised it would be tough going, with drizzle setting in which was to accompany us for the rest of the day (and probably cut 20 species off our tally). However, the lake was popping, and we managed to pick up several fantastic waterbirds, including Freckled Duck, Musk Duck, Hoary-headed Grebe, Double-banded Plover (the most inland QLD eBird record!) and Yellow-billed Spoonbill. After half an hour we pressed on, the tally sitting at a comfortable 70 species. We picked up several more species on the road out to Durikai, our next stop, including Cockatiel and Red-winged Parrot.

Once at Durikai, it was immediately obvious that the dams were very quiet, and we spent a lot of time looking for birds that simply weren’t there. We did eventually pick up White-winged Chough, Yellow-tufted Honeyeater, Purple-backed Fairywren and White-eared Honeyeater, among others though, sitting at 80 species on 9am. By chance, we stopped by the side of the road on the way out and stumbled on a phenomenal mixed flock of passerines, collecting 14 species in 15 minutes, including Fuscous, White-naped, Brown-headed, Black-chinned Honeyeaters, Buff-rumped and Yellow Thornbills and Speckled Warbler – probably the best 15 minutes of birding in my career thus far and an absolute highlight of the day for me.

A stop at Leyburn for non-existent Plum-headed Finches was frustrating but did get us over the 100 species mark, the 100th being Spotted Dove! Next on the list was a brief dash up to Toowoomba for Red Wattlebird and Musk Lorikeet, both of which we managed to get, and we were at 111 species at the start of our descent into the



Lockyer. A fruitless drive-by of Prince Henry Heights Park only yielded 5 ticks, and by 11:30am we were sitting on 116.

Our first stop in the Lockyer yielded a nice flock of Red-tailed Black-Cockatoos, followed by 5 more ticks at Lake Apex in Gatton, three more along the road and three again at Lake Clarendon, including Rufous Songlark. We picked up King-Parrot and White-bellied Cuckooshrike on the road toward Atkinson's Dam, before netting three new species at Atkinson's proper, including Black-tailed Godwit. Then began the race up toward Mt Glorious, with a brief stop in Lowood courtesy of some intel from Brad that got us Magpie Goose and Plumbed Whistling-Duck.

The road up the mountain was productive, and several stops got us key species including Shining Bronze-Cuckoo, Wonga Pigeon, Brush Cuckoo, White-eared Monarch, Rose Robin and Paradise Riflebird. However, once we were up the top it was tougher going, with heavy mist limiting birding productivity. We managed to continue accumulating species at a decent rate, however, and finished our brief stint on the mountain at 160 species at 4pm. By this stage it was clear we would struggle to hit our aspirational goal of 200.

Our route down the mountain picked up a couple more species along the way, including Little Wattlebird and Little Lorikeet, and we stopped at Dowse Lagoon in the hopes of several ticks, most of which didn't eventuate. We were rapidly running out of daylight and pressed onto Nudgee Beach, our final daytime stop, in the hopes of picking up several

really), then over the river to Kianawah Road, where we spotlighted Red-kneed Dotterel and out to Manly where we picked up Bush Stone-Curlew. Once at Manly, we set up camp outside the wader roost for a while, listening for shorebird calls and eventually managed Lesser Sand-Plover and Common Greenshank thanks to some brilliant work by Alec and Rich. Our final stop on the coast was Sandy Camp, where we collected Spotless Crake calling, Nankeen Night-heron and Osprey.

In the final couple of hours, we made the long trek inland to Pullenvale, picking up Australian Masked-Owl with some brilliant views of the local pair. We decided to try one last time for White-throated Nightjar at Anstead on mid-

night, but it was not to be, finishing the day on a respectable but beat-

able 184 species, five very tired but ultimately very happy birders. The day was not without some killer dips though – we missed out on Bar-shouldered Dove, Red-backed and Variegated Fairywren, Tawny Grassbird and Golden-headed Cisticola, among numerous others. All the more reason to do it all again in October, when the next Big Day rolls around. Hopefully we'll have some competition from the SEQ birding community!

*Story by Louis Backstrom.*



*Racing against time scanning for shorebirds at Nudgee Beach in the fading light. We later picked up a few more by ear while standing at the entrance gate to the Manly Wader Roost! From left to right Richard Fuller, Brad Woodworth, Braden McDonald. Out of shot Louis Backstrom and Alec Hopping. Photo by Louis Backstrom.*

shorebirds.

Once at Nudgee, we were treated by some good luck, and managed to collect 10 ticks amid a glorious sunset (the other highlight of the day for me), including Pacific Golden-Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit (pew) and Torresian Kingfisher. We finished the day's light on 176 species. From there, we debated how to spend the rest of the night – most of us were pretty tired but we pressed on, first to Kedron Brook Wetlands for a failed attempt at Grass Owl (or anything

## eBird skills: Plotting your location accurately

Exactly where you plot your birding locations on the map is critical. Specific location information is better for the Atlas, and also means that your birding lists are built correctly. It's always better to enter shorter checklists from more refined locations than longer checklists from a string of unrelated locations.

Every time you enter an observation into eBird you are required to describe where you were birding. In the past many birders have collected single checklists for a whole day's birding. These checklists typically involve stopping at many locations throughout the day and sampling a variety of habitats and their associated birdlife. eBird is hoping to steer birders in a new direction, by encouraging you to keep a

different checklist at each stop, and to record each one independently in eBird.

The eBird mapping tool is great for plotting specific locations and for selecting from existing ones. Use the initial page to restrict the view to a county or state. Once you're looking at the map you'll see a bunch of red markers and, if you've used eBird before, a few blue markers. The red markers are existing "Hotspots", while the blue ones are your personal locations. Zoom in and click on one of the red markers. You'll see the name of the location appear in the "Location name" window to the right of the map. If this is where you were birding, you're done, simply click continue. If you don't see the location here, you

can easily plot a new one. Zoom the map in and click to plot your new location and type a name. If the location is one that you'd like to share with other birders, you can select the 'Suggest as birding hotspot' box, but only do this if the location is not private or personal to your birding (e.g., your backyard).

Using a GPS to find your location is a great way to be accurate. Your iPhone or Android will even give you GPS coordinates, and with the ability to use eBird Mobile to note your observations in the field, this is often already done for you!

eBird has a suite of tools that allows you to refine your existing locations. Read more about those [here](#). *Story adapted from the eBird help pages.*

## Mystery photo



*Can you identify this bird? The picture was taken in Brisbane. Answer next month.*

Last month's challenge was clearly a shorebird, but which one? The bird has clean white underparts and greenish legs. This is a combination that leaves only Common Greenshank and Marsh Sandpiper as candidates. The legs aren't yellow enough for the super-rare Lesser Yellowlegs, and in any case the wingtips project beyond the tail tip in that species. The bill is frustratingly hidden in the water, but what we can see of it looks very thin, and this, combined with the overall dainty appearance of this bird, and its long tibiae means it can only be a Marsh Sandpiper.



*Marsh Sandpiper at Kianawah Rd on 17 Dec 2018 (RAF).*

## Contributing to the Atlas

If you can, please donate your time and expertise to help make the *Atlas of the Birds of Brisbane* the best it can be. For full details, see the [Contributing](#) section of the *Atlas* website—<http://brisbanebirds.com>. Here are some of the key things you can do to help create this landmark resource.

Go birdwatching in the Brisbane City Council area and enter your observations on eBird, a free tool for recording bird observations. All eBird records in Brisbane will be automatically includ-

ed in the *Atlas*. If you have old records stored away on notebooks and such, you can enter them into eBird too!

Write some text for the *Atlas*, or edit and improve the existing text. Full instructions are in the [Contributing](#) section of the *Atlas* website, or contact an administrator for a Word document that you can edit.

Contact the *Atlas* administrators with any questions or suggestions: Louis Backstrom

*"All eBird records in Brisbane will be automatically included in the Atlas"*

(louis.backstrom@gmail.com) or Richard Fuller (r.fuller@uq.edu.au)



# Undersurveyed Atlas Square: Black Soil

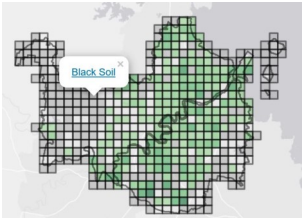
Brisbane is divided into 2 x 2 km Atlas squares. Each square has a target of 12 birdwatching visits in each of the four seasons.

Plenty of potential for this square in the north west forests of D'Aguilar National Park. There are a couple of



Only one birder has been to this square!!!!

tracks that run through this square, allowing for moderately easy access for a dedicated birder. It's not too far off the road either - some planning is required but there is plenty of



untapped potential here, so it's well worth the effort. The upper reach of Enoggera Creek runs through this square, so some birding along here might uncover some

good birds. Download the survey sheet [here](#).

	Complete checklists	Total minutes	Total km		Species	Complete checklists	Incomplete checklists
Summer (Dec-Feb)	0/12	0/120	0/1	Richard Noske	14	1	0
Autumn (Mar-May)	0/12	0/120	0/1				
Winter (Jun-Aug)	0/12	0/120	0/1				
Spring (Sep-Nov)	1/12	120/120	2/1				
Total	1	120	2				

## From the Atlas: Common Myna



Your birdwatching data submitted to eBird are revealing that the Common Myna is in fact declining in Brisbane. It also shows a strong seasonal pattern, being much more widespread in the summer than in the winter. Read on to find out more. Common Myna at Kianawah Road Wetland, 18 Nov 2018 (RAF).

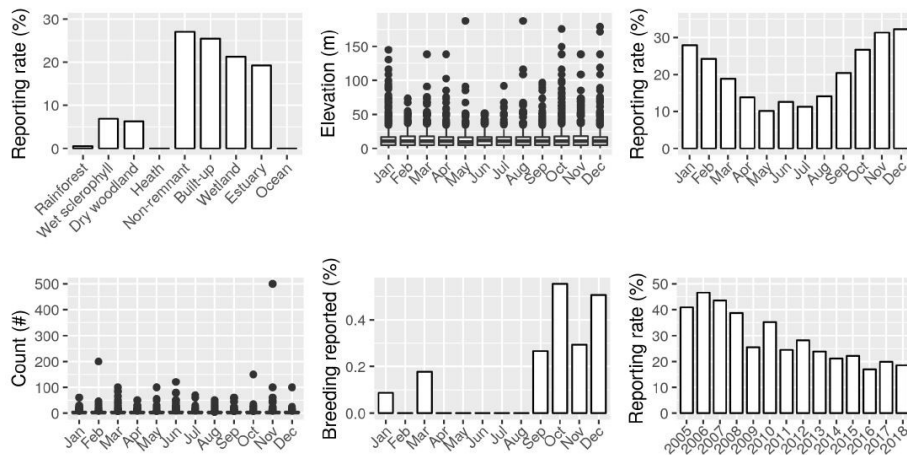
Each month we will reproduce a draft species account from the Atlas. If you spot errors, or see any additions that can be made, contact an editor—see back cover. Or email Richard Fuller (r.fuller@uq.edu.au) for a Word Document that you can edit.

Category C; Common widespread resident. Widespread introduced pest species that may be declining locally despite rapid expansion nationwide. Appears to exhibit some seasonal variance within Brisbane, being twice as abundant over summer, but no clear reason

for this pattern. Not of conservation concern owing to pest status.

The Common Myna is an introduced species of starling, native to south east Asia and the Indian Subcontinent. It is unmistakable within the Brisbane region, with

## From the Atlas continued...



brown and black plumage and a striking yellow beak and bare eye skin. Mynas are common around the built-up areas of the city, being less common in areas with remnant habitat. Recent data suggest this species is declining in Brisbane, but the reasons for this are unclear.

A colonial species of open habitats around Brisbane, Common Mynas are an introduced pest species that are widely distributed across the region. Interestingly, although the species can be regularly found in large flocks, birds appear to be declining in abundance quite rapidly, with a 50% decrease in reporting rate over the last decade. Mynas are found in nearly any open areas of the city, especially in non-remnant, built-up, wetland and estuarine habitats.

Although the species is often found in large flocks of over 50 birds, the average count is much lower, sitting around 3.5 birds per checklist. The high count is 500 birds at Stones Corner (Yong 2013), with several counts of 150 birds also recorded. Birds are present in Brisbane all-year round, but display quite a significant level of seasonal variation in abundance, with an increase in reporting rate from 15% in winter to 30% over summer.

### Distribution and Habitat

Common Mynas are found all across the suburban fabric of Brisbane, with records from nearly every surveyed grid square. They appear to be absent from Moreton Island (where birds have never been recorded) and much of the forested area of the Camel's Head and south west section of the LGA. In Brisbane they are mostly a low-land species, although records up to 150m in altitude are not uncommon and there have been reports as high as 400m. There is no clear seasonal variation in their elevation, although beyond the Brisbane region birds are reported to display some local altitudinal movements.

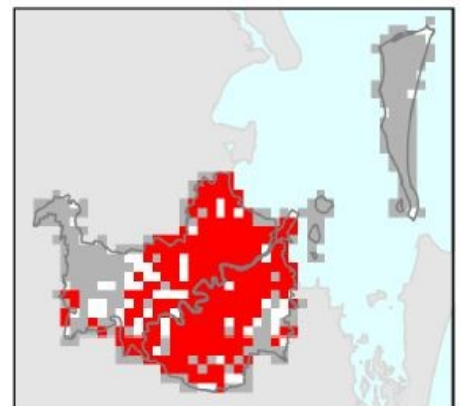
Mynas have been reported from most habitats in Brisbane, but are by far most abundant in open spaces, specifically in non-remnant, built-up, wetland and estuarine habitats, where they are recorded on over 20% of checklists. Birds are occasionally reported in wet sclerophyll and dry woodlands (5%), and there are a handful of records from rainforest. The species has never been recorded in heath (which is almost exclusively found on Moreton Island) or the ocean. The distribution of Common Mynas in Brisbane shows no clear seasonal variation, with birds being present at roughly the same locations year-round, except that they are significantly less abundant in winter than in summer. Birds have been found to move between different habitats

across the seasons (Higgins et al. 2006; Pell & Tidemann 1997), so this may be what is happening in Brisbane, but more work is needed to confirm this.

### Seasonality

Common Mynas present an interesting question with regard to their seasonality. Within most literature, both from their native and introduced range, birds are reported as being mostly sedentary, and yet Brisbane's birds exhibit a clear seasonal trend, indicating local or perhaps long-distance migration with seasonal changes. Birds are far more common in summer than in winter. Some work beyond the Brisbane area has found that birds move between suburban and bushland environs across the year (Higgins et al. 2006), and this may be the case in Brisbane, but more work is needed to determine this. Interestingly, the average count per checklist increases slightly over winter, indicating that birds are flocking together in larger numbers during the colder months, which may indirectly lead to decreased overall reporting rate without a decline in net abundance, but once again more work is needed.

Birds have been reported breeding 20 times in Brisbane, from different parts of the city and at different times of the year, but all in the warmer months of the year, which is in line with their known breed-





## From the Atlas continued...

ing season across the rest of Australia (Higgins et al. 2006). Given the increase in records over summer, it is perhaps likely that birds move into the Brisbane region to breed over summer then disperse more widely over the cooler months of the year, but this is unclear at the moment and would benefit from further investigation.

### Trends

Reporting rate for Common Mynas has drastically decreased over the past decade, with birds being reported on just 20% of complete checklists in 2017 compared to 40% in 2005-2006. This may be associated with a dedicated culling program sponsored by Brisbane City Council, but it also may be a result of other variables that are as yet unclear. Given the pest status of this species and their incredible ability to dominate any environment, such a decline is welcome in the city and hopefully will be associated with a rebound in the biodiversity seen amongst our native birdlife.

Given the species is an introduced pest, the birds are not of any conservation concern themselves, although they do pose significant conservation risks to many other species. The population must continue to be monitored for further declines and the reasons for such changes in abundance determined.

### Information Gaps

- Ascertain where birds go over winter
- Determine the causes for the long-term decline in abundance of this species
- Find out which species are being worst-affected by the introduction of these birds
- Collect more breeding data
- Determine if the species is present in the western forests and

on Moreton Island

### Key Conservation Needs

- Monitor population within Brisbane and prevent reintroductions
- Determine which species are worst-affected by Myna invasions and care for them

*“If you spot errors, or see any additions that can be made, contact an editor—see back cover.”*

## Birding Brisbane: Birds and Birdwatching in the River City

We would love to be able to use your photographs from eBird in future issues of Birding Brisbane. Please email Richard Fuller (r.fuller@uq.edu.au) to give us permission to reproduce your images directly from eBird.

**brisbanebirds.com**



Birding Brisbane is a monthly newsletter aimed at sharing information about birds and birdwatching in Brisbane. It is a companion project to the Atlas of the Birds of Brisbane, which is compiling all known information about the birds of Brisbane into a single reference work. The Atlas uses eBird data. Any eBird records submitted in Brisbane will automatically be incorporated into the Atlas.

The Atlas is being written by the birdwatching community, and is freely available at <http://brisbanebirds.com>

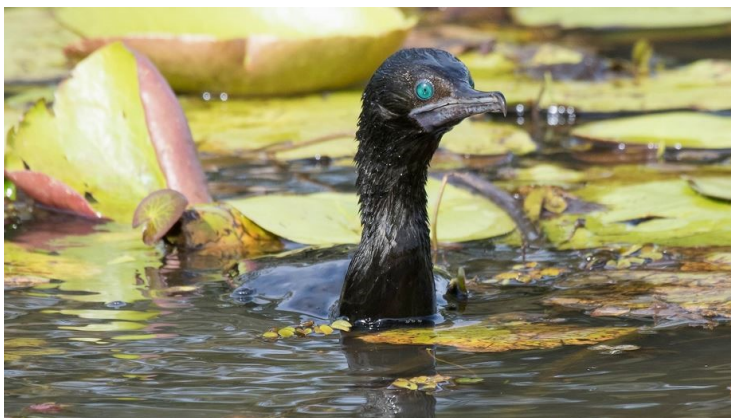
The geographic area encompassed by this newsletter is the Brisbane Local Government Authority boundary, and all coordinates offshore that are closer to Brisbane LGA than any other LGA.

Please feel free to contact the *Atlas* editors with any questions, suggestions or offers of help: Louis Backstrom (louis.backstrom@gmail.com); Richard Fuller (r.fuller@uq.edu.au)

## List of Observers

AB Alan Boardman; BM Braden McDonald; CA Chris Attewell; CB Chris Burwell; CM Chris Murray; CP Carla Perkins; CPa Campbell Paine; DA David Anderson; DS David Stanton; ES Emily Stroud; GT Ged Tranter; IS Ian Starling; JD Jill Duncan; JL James Lambert; JT Jane Turnbull; KB Ken Bissett; MB Mike Bennett; MD Michael Daley; M&G Mal & Gail Highgate Hill; MG Malcolm Graham; MR Margaret Robertson; PL Peter Lowe; PS Peter Storer; RAF Richard Fuller; RG Rod Gardner; RSt Rebecca Stroud; SK Stuart Kelly; SM Stephen Murray; T&AB Terry & Audrey Burgess; TA Ter-

ence Alexander.



*Little Black Cormorant, Minnippi Parklands, 20 May 2019 (TA)*