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Southern Oceans Seabird Study Association Inc.

" Wildlife Research "



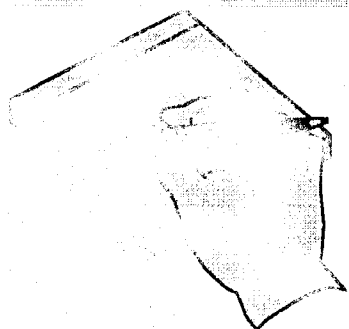
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"ALBATROSS"

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EDITORIAL

Once again it is great to see people working together, to help in understanding of what is happening about them, in their / our environment. The listing of all albatross species on the Bonn Convention must be seen as a positive step forward to ensuring their survival. But What does it mean?

A Wandering albatross was shot off Botany Bay in September. This was observed by the Sydney boat trip clients, including several Japanese tourists !!. The carcass was taken to Taronga Zoo, where an X-ray confirmed that the bird had been shot. There are many problems confronting seabirds in the near future.

The "El Nino" phenomenon that is currently occurring in the Pacific is promising to be the worst on record. This may well have catastrophic effects on many populations of seabirds and other marine life. Thankfully the Brisbane Seabird Study Group. (BSSG), has given us a "Measure" of the past occurrence of seabirds in the South-east Queensland and Northern NSW. A measure against which changes over the coming "El Nino" can be measured.

The Wollongong Seabird Study Group (WSBSG) and the Portland Group also have data sets that will be useful in determining the effects of El Nino on seabirds, (though these remain unpublished).

BONN CONVENTION

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Joint Standing Committee on Treaties

Has released the **Amendments To The Bonn Convention**

9th Report August 1997.

Extract Ed.

The *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* is also known as the **Bonn Convention**.

A total of 49 countries are States Parties to this Convention, with several others expressing interest in joining. Among other nations, Brazil, the United States of America, Japan and New Zealand are not Parties.

Australia is a range state for a number of albatross species. It presented its first National Report to the parties to the Bonn Convention in 1991, when it raised concerns about the level of albatross mortality associated with long-line fishing. Following this albatross species were recommended for priority consideration for addition to the Appendices to the Convention.

In November 1996, Senator the Hon Robert Hill, Minister for the Environment, announced that 11 species of albatross, seven of which are at risk of extinction, had been nominated for international conservation action. At the 5th meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP) the decision making body of the Convention (Article VII); in April 1997, Australia successfully proposed that one species be listed in Appendix I and ten species in Appendix II of the Convention:

Appendix I

Diomedea amsterdamensis (Amsterdam Albatross)

Appendix II

Diomedea exulans (Wandering Albatross)

Diomedea epomophora (Royal Albatross)

Diomedea irrorata (Waved Albatross)

Diomedea melanophris (Campbell Is Black-browed Albatross)

Diomedea bulleri (Buller's Albatross)

Diomedea cauta (Shy Albatross)

Diomedea chlororhynchos (Yellow-nosed Albatross)

Diomedea chrysostoma (Grey-headed Albatross)

Pheobetria fusca (Sooty Albatross)

Pheobetria palpebrata (Light-mantled Sooty Albatross)

The Amsterdam albatross is the world's rarest albatross species, with only 19 breeding pairs. It breeds only on Amsterdam Island, a French territory in the Indian Ocean, and is threatened by destruction of its habitat, feral animals and human activity. While its foraging range has not been documented, at least one bird has been recorded as a casualty of long-line fishing in Tasmanian waters.

All the species proposed for listing in Appendix II have populations of uncertain size and status.

The albatrosses listed above constituted all of the Southern Hemisphere albatross species. In addition, the 5th COP accepted a proposal from the Netherlands to add two Northern Hemisphere species to Appendix II. Since another Northern Hemisphere species was added to Appendix I by the 4th COP, all the albatross species were now listed under this Convention.

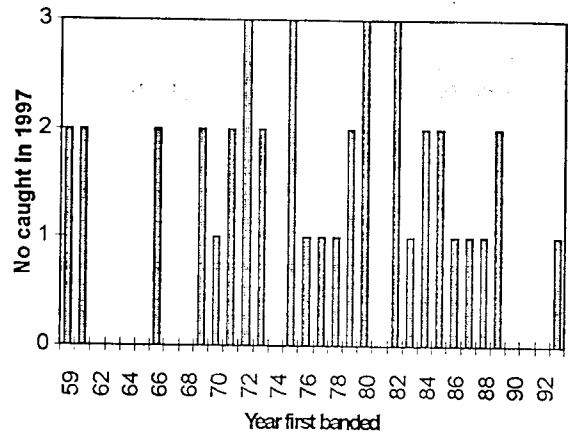
Copies of the **Joint Standing Committee on Treaties-Amendments to the Bonn Convention 9th Report** are available from the Australian Government Publishing Service. ISBN 064450719-5

WANDERING ALBATROSS PROJECT BELLAMBI - 1997 - NSWAG.

Weather this year was unkind with prolonged windy periods in July and August. Eleven excursions to sea were made resulting in 50 individuals being trapped 61 times. Nine of the 50 were not previously recorded at Bellambi. This influx of new birds into the area, 18 per cent of the total trapped, is very important. We have found that once birds find the Bellambi area they are highly likely to return in subsequent years and this bodes well for the future of the Bellambi project. Breeding adults, into which category most Bellambi visitors fall, die off at a rate of around 5-6 per cent per annum, so an 18 per cent influx of new birds (a similar level was encountered in 1996) is very encouraging.

The following histogram shows the distribution of dates on which the 41 "old friends" were originally banded and spans a period of 35 years. Of the 41, two have been recorded in Crozet Archipelago, one at Antipodes Island

In the 96/97 summer Kath Walker, Jacinda Amey and Gus McAlister of the New Zealand Dept of Conservation checked 28058 legs of 14029 Wandering Albatrosses on Adams and Antipodes Islands to find 32 birds with Australian bands: they did find some NZ bands as well. Three of these birds were caught at Bellambi in July/August 1997.



A call for dietary studies on Australian Pelicans

Lake Illawarra fisherman . Alan Parkinson (SOSSA), has asked whether any dietary studies have been done on Australian Pelicans?. What Impact is the population breeding on the Five Islands having on local fish and prawn stocks particularly in Lake Illawarra?.

Pelicans first bred locally in December 1983, (2 pair). In October-November 1996, 875 pairs were breeding on the Five Islands. (Albatross Newsletter No.13. p3-4)

With the increase in the local Pelican breeding population, numbers of many local fish species, in the past regarded as common in Lake Illawarra, appear to have declined. Recreational fisherman have in the past blamed the Professional Fishermen and vice-versa, for the decline in fish numbers. Another source of predation was attributed to Shags & Cormorants.

A literature search has failed to find any papers on detailed dietary studies of the Australian Pelican. Clearly we need to look into the effects, if any, the Australian Pelican is having on our local fish ecology/economy, before our local fishermen become the endangered species. Their jobs, like their product "EXPORTED". We need our local fishermen and their expertise after all it is their livelihood that is at stake!. Their investment in equipment, often substantial and it's maintenance create jobs for our local economy.

Local fishermen, are farmers of the sea. They value their resources and their life style. Ed.

FOOT NOTES.

The Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) is regarded as a nomadic non-breeding visitor occasionally in large flocks, L.E. Smith et al. in (Gibson 1989).

Great Cormorant numbers fluctuate depending on conditions elsewhere. There are reported accounts of Pelicans chasing and holding Great Cormorants underwater till they regurgitate their catch to the Pelican. (*Kleptoparasitic*).

Old Time Islander's Clive Errington and Noel Wonson report seeing Pelicans catching and eating Crested Tern (*Sterna bergi*) runners on No 2 Island (Five Islands) during the 1996 season.

People supply the demand and Markets supply the price. Neither see, the By-Catch! or Job losses!

" THE PETREL "

Annual Field Report of 1995
Brisbane Seabird Study Group

This is the first report of its type ever produced on the occurrence of seabirds in the Brisbane/Gold Coast waters. In it we attempt to gain a greater insight into the movements of seabirds and their habitat preferences. What is actually happening out there in/on the ocean? What can we expect to see, When? Where? and Why?. These were but a few questions asked by members of a small and dedicated group of Naturalists and Mariners, who formed the "Brisbane Seabird Study Group. Over many years they have observed the coming and goings of their local seabirds, they have made individual notes, all along the coast, often unaware of each others presence. Tony Ashby SOSSA began providing information on the Marine Habitat for the duration of the study. It was an attempt to gain a greater insight into the movements of seabirds and their habitat preferences. What is actually happening out there in/on the ocean. Are the birds travelling through on migration or are they here to breed for forage?. This report is a summary of what the BSSG found. Copies are available from SOSSA H.Q.

This project is proudly supported by SEAWORLD on the GOLD COAST and the Southern Oceans Seabird Study Association.

Please note The second report is due for release shortly. Should you wish to obtain a copy please advise SOSSA H.Q. or Paul Walbridge BSSG.

" SHORE LINES "

"Battle Field" Bass Point!! Please clarify?

A recent article in the Daily Telegraph, created a stir when it reported the proposed listing of several ocean reefs, on the Register of the National Estate, by the Australian Heritage Commission.

The Telegraph gave the impression that Bass Point (Shellharbour) NSW, was one of the worlds most significant breeding grounds for seabirds.

In a 42 month study of the avifauna of the Bass Point Region Smith and Chafer found no evidence, of seabirds breeding in the region at all.

This study was published in Australian Birds, Journal of the NSW Field Ornithologists Club.

The Heritage Commission has inscribed Bass Point and several other reefs and headlands, including the Houtman Abrolhos in Western Australia (one of the World's most significant seabird breeding grounds), on the interim list of the register which records places of outstanding cultural and natural significance.

The Natural beauty and Cultural significance of Bass Point are surely enough to ensure it's listing on the register.

After all it is Our Heritage we guard !

FIRE AT SEA

Wollongong: August 7th 1997 11.00am: Container ship on fire.

A large cargo ship, believed to be a coal freighter, was on fire at anchor, 4 nautical miles off Wollongong. Local Fire fighters attended the Blaze. A spokesman for the NSW Fire Brigade commented that it was like a fire in a multi story building, only at sea!

Captain Carl Loves and the Sandra K, SOSSA Research vessel, were chartered to take WIN 4 Television reporter Peter Andrea and Cameraman Tim Rosier, to the stricken ship.

With such an incidence occurring, we fear for local seabird and shorebirds. The Little Penguins are presently returning to breed on the Five Islands an Oil Spill could spell disaster. During the winter large numbers of albatross, particularly Wandering, Black-browed, Shy and Yellow-nosed forage inshore on Giant Cuttlefish an oil spill has the potential to affect large numbers of birds.

Previous oil spills in Port Kembla harbour have affected Australian Pelicans breeding on the Five Islands.

MARINE HABITAT REPORT

Tony Ashby

The ocean on a fine day can appear flat and featureless, this is indeed far from the case. For example in the Tasman / Coral Sea complex off the east coast of Australia there are a number of oceanographic features that are consistent in regard to occurrence if not actual position. The major feature is the East Australian Current comprising the North East Coast Current, the Tasman Front and a small number of warm core eddies in the cooler waters of the Tasman Sea. The occurrence of seabirds is very much related to the Tasman Front that divides the warm waters of the Coral Sea from the cooler waters of the Tasman Sea. A Black-browed Albatross observed south of the Tasman Front is not a remarkable incidence, however the sighting of a Black-browed Albatross north of the Tasman Front, would be of great interest.

The use of state borders to define the occurrence of unusual or rare sightings has little merit for seabirds and it would be more useful if any sightings were assessed by an expert national body that gives due regard to oceanographic features, with detailed information available from the CSIRO division of oceanography it would be possible to define the various oceanographic habitats around the coast of Australia and relate unusual occurrences of seabirds to these habitats in preference to state borders.

EL NINO (The Child) What does it mean for seabirds in Australia ? What do the records show? are there any known trends ?.

Replies from Birding-aus@deakin.edu.au

It's fantastic with lots of rare birds turning up!!
Phil.

And lots of seabirds attempting to breed suffer and die (or at least their young do). This is due to changes in oceanic currents, causing the distribution of their prey to change. This is also, no doubt why the rare birds turn up.
Tim Reid.

This information should be of particular interest to "SEA-BIRDERS".

The US National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Prediction Centre is suggesting that the upcoming El Nino/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) event may be a big one, approaching the 1982-1983 event in scope. Since a major ENSO can effect rainfall, currents, temperatures and winds across most continents and oceans, researchers conducting single year studies should be aware that this may well not be a "normal" year. Those conducting long-term studies or working as part of a network may wish to set up additional measurements to document this more fully.

For further information, the Climate Prediction Centre on the Net at: <http://nic.fb4.noaa.gov>

Provides all sorts of interesting ENSO climate data in near "real time". See also "Climate Diagnostics Bulletin", and click on analysis and monitoring.

Above information taken from "BIRDINGAUS", message from Hugo Phillips: conservation@raou.com.au

KANGAROO ISLAND SOUTH AUSTRALIA

from Richard Swanson - South Australian representative (SOSSA)

Albatross Season Report 1996-1997

Banding this season was well down on the previous three years, mainly because of the different areas we were forced to work in due to poor catches on our traditional grounds further out to sea. The inshore fishing grounds early in the season (Nov-Feb) are not favoured foraging areas for albatrosses. Unless we are working over the 15-20 nautical mile zone albatross sightings are few and far between. Bait fish seem to be scattered throughout the entire area on the same scale as last season. These once again followed by large numbers of Common Dolphin and New Zealand (Fur/Hair Seals).

For reasons unknown the albatross didn't appear on the same scale as last season. Large numbers of Southern Bluefin Tuna were also sighted throughout all South Australian waters most being 20-30 kilograms. On several occasions Yellow-nosed Albatrosses (20-30) were observed feeding over schools of Tuna. They appeared to do quite well for themselves in this foraging method. When we did move out to the edge of the continental shelf, bird numbers increased. In May. Good numbers of the Campbell Is Albatross (*Diomedea impavida*) were observed throughout the month of May, in most instances out numbering (*D.melanophris*) considerably. Wandering Albatross sightings remained relatively stable with 2-3 birds observed on most days. The most numerous species observed throughout the season was the Great-winged Petrel (*Pterodroma macoptera*) 30-50 sightings per day.

Cuttlefish Harvesting in South Australia

An estimated 40 Tonnes of cuttlefish has been hauled in this month from waters of off Whyalla, where a large fish stock was recently discovered. It is expected that the winter catch will exceed 70 tonnes, attracting fisherman from all over the Eyre Peninsula. The new market has sparked a South Australian Research and Development Institute study into cuttlefish biology and population.

SARDI's marine scalefish program leader, Dr Keith Jones, said that because of "increased pressure on populations" scientists would be keeping a close eye on cuttlefish stocks. After the study was completed, SARDI would make recommendations which might include

placing a limit on the numbers of cuttlefish which could be caught. At the moment little was known about the habits of cuttlefish, why they were in such numbers near Whyalla or where else they may gather.

Dr Jones said cuttlefish had probably inhabited the upper Gulf area seasonally for many years, but had only recently been discovered.

The factory owner buying the cuttlefish, told Richard Swanson, South Australian Representative (SOSSA), that the cuttlefish were in the 0.7-5 kilogram range and were being caught in 1-3 meters of water just north of Whyalla. Catches have been increasing significantly, since the original quantities began coming in 3 years ago. Whether this is due to increased effort of increased stocks, is not known. Being a fisherman myself, I would say that increased effort is the most likely the reason for the increase in catches.

After talking with Nils Swanson (father) a while back, he indicated that cuttlefish numbers in Eastern Cove, Kangaroo Island, had declined dramatically in the past years being reflected in the numbers of Albatrosses occurring in Eastern Cove, the site of the South Australian Albatross Study, previously conducted by Alan Lashmar. Numbers appear to be down by 90-95%.

This is certainly cause for concern Ed.

NB:
Banding Studies on hold, Richard is off on holidays.

CAPTAIN CARL'S BIT

Whales (cetaceans fish birds etc).

Boat trips, other than organised bird watching trips.

NOTICE

The attendance on the past few seabird boat trips off Wollongong has been very poor. These past two trips have both been run at below cost!! I have taken this loss to ensure that the trip went out.

1. to fulfil my obligation to those that turned up on the day.
2. to ensure continuous data.

Wollongong boat trips may have to be replaced with joint Whale Watching/Bird Watching or Fishing Trips. Please ensure your seat by booking early with Captain Carl Loves at

Email fishing@wollongong.starway.net.au or
Phone: 018-423555

FIVE ISLANDS REPORT

The "Construction" of **THE HUT** has gone very well indeed. For those involved a BIG THANK YOU, the job of building the Frames was left to the X-perts, "The Don, "assisted by the Ed and Pedro". Janice supplied Coffee, biscuits and advise.

Once constructed there came another slight dilemma, how do we transport these and the other building materials to the island? NSW PARKS & WILDLIFE to the rescue, Geoff Crowe was able to reschedule his crew, boat and bogie wheeled trailer to transport all of the materials to the island including a 2000 litre rain water tank.

(We managed to get the gutters on before it rained.

Three days later the shed was standing and clad, many thanks to Kevin Rasmussen (Chippy) Peter Andrea (Pedro) Michael Jarman. Helen Gessop (Ranger in charge) and Nicole Greenwood. "Research Officer, currently working on Interpretation Boards for the Islands. These to be situated Hill 60 close to the Volunteer Coast Guard Tower.

The day was a great day all round with the discovery of Buff-banded Rail and Three-toed Skink, neither of which had previously been recorded on the islands.

Over the next few weeks with the assistance of Rob Webb, Damien (Taxidermist) and the Ed. the Hut will keep taking shape. Many thanks to all who helped. Ed.

Recent sightings on the islands include Pacific Gull (Juvenile) Golden-headed Cisticola, Black-shouldered Kite, (both of which have not previously recorded from the Islands. White-bellied Sea-eagle (over head). Large school of dolphins 20+ (June 9th) species not ID, most likely Common Dolphin, based on size and back colour.

HIGH SEAS DRIFTNET FISHING

SEABIRD: 575

DRIFTNETS CONTINUE

Date: Saturday, 5 July 1997 4:34PM

This should go into the next newsletter. The infamy of these bastards should be spread far and wide! (Harry).

On June 6, 1997, A U.S. merchant vessel reported sighting several vessels suspected of fishing with driftnets about 900 miles north-east of Japan; the Japanese government was notified and a Japanese fishery agency vessel was dispatched to investigate. on June 7, 1997, the U.S. Coast Guard confirmed a fishing vessel, identified as PU-YU 6026 of the Peoples Republic of China, using a 4-mile long driftnet about 750 miles north-west of Midway Island. The coast guard tracked the Chinese vessel fleeing westward until June 17, and has asked Chinese authorities to take enforcement action. On June 26, 1997, Canadian

airforce aircraft reported sighting a vessel using driftnets in the North Pacific. On July 1, 1997, the Guam-based U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Basswood intercepted a 130-foot fishing vessel, reported as claiming Chinese registry, and has been following the vessel while checking to verify its port of registry.} [assoc press, U.S. Coast Guard information release.

From: afdcd1@UAA.ALASKA.ED

DOLPHINS USE TOOLS TO FIND FOOD

United States researchers believe they've seen dolphins, sighted off the West Australian coast, using tools to find food and defend themselves. Scientists studying bottle-nosed dolphins in Shark Bay, Western Australia, observed five females carrying sponges on the tips of their snouts as they searched for food on the seabed.

They say that the dolphins appeared to use the sponges to protect them against the spines and stings of animals like Stonefish and Stingrays - and also rake up prey. One of the world's leading dolphin experts, Dr Rachell Smolker of Michigan University, made the discovery. Her observations, published in the journal *Ethology* and reported in the *New Scientist* magazine, are thought to be the first evidence of practical use of tools by dolphins in the world.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Lindsay,

Are albatross short or far sighted? In recent weeks we have had a poor season for albatross, with no Wanderers and few Mollymawks. The few Yellow-nosed appear to be very hungry, they will dive below the surface, in a manner similar to the Shearwaters, though not as gracefully, to pursue pilchards.

Yet, they appear not to see pilchards thrown within 10 metres of them, responding only the fracas of the Gulls and Terns.

Cheers

Michael Kilp Kincumber NSW.

Yellow-nosed albatross generally have very good eye-sight and feed mainly on surface fish. Were they young birds? Ed.

SOSSA

Attention "The Head Birdbrain"

Dear Lindsay,

As promised, find enclosed a couple of items which may be of interest to the members. Firstly, having just fished the most exciting Marlin season in recorded history, many facts have emerged from our vessels fish tagging program. "BROADBILL" is a charter boat and from her, I, my son Glenn and Deckhand Scott earn our livings. In summer we fish the Marlin season (December to June) during this time we take customers from all over the

world and Australia, fishing. This past season we tagged and released 248 Marlin! All fish were tagged and released, either off Botany Bay of Port Stephens. The majority being Black Marlin 30 to 120kilo's others were Striped Marlin. In a normal season we tag and release about 80 fish/year, consequently a great season was had. We set a record for N.S.W waters with the 248 fish including 18 in one day.

One Black Marlin of 45 kilo's was caught, we noticed that it had been previously been tagged. Records show it was tagged off Port Stephens 45 days previously by a vessel named "BALLISTIC". We re-tagged the fish and released it, 40 days later it was recaptured 100 nautical miles to sea off Port Stephens by a commercial vessel the "Carol S", it was again tagged and released. This is the first time in recorded history that the same fish has been tagged and released three times!. You'd reckon he be getting a bit smarter by now eh!.

Pleased to report several sightings of Wanderers including a giant 3.5 metre wingspan job "Big White Bugger"! Heaps of Fairy Prions a few Giant Petrels (Northern & Southern's). Around the 50 fathom line there have been large flocks of Fluttering shearwaters and the numbers of Wedge-tailed shearwaters are increasing daily. With every trip to sea we are seeing a smattering of Providence petrels as well. Cheers Ross Hunter.

ALBATROSS SEASON NEWS

The season began quietly in with Yellow-nosed albatrosses occurring in early June. Black-browed albatrosses were more common further south, at Moruya NSW. Alan Parkinson reported about 30 Close in shore, no YNA were observed with them.

July 8th Wollongong, We captured our first Molly's, 16 Yellow-nosed Albatross and one Black-browed Albatross (Juv) possibly *D.m impavida*, measurements were taken which may confirm species.

July 12th 1997

The NSW Parks and Wildlife teamed with the New South Wales Albatross Study Group (NSWASG) to trial the Parks and Wildlife Services new boat "ROYAL". The trial was to determine the suitability of the craft for capturing Wandering Albatross (Listed as an Endangered species in Australian Waters).

Paul Rebuck NSW NP&W was the boatman, Harry Battam and Lindsay Smith (NSWASG). The day was a great success, with the team capturing all of the Wandering Albatrosses encountered on the day. All had previous histories with the NSWASG.

140-39664 recaptured on the day, was first trapped off Bellambi on August 29th 1959. This bird has been recaptured on 18 previous occasions off Wollongong.

140-33487 First captured of Wollongong in 1978 was back, this time sporting a French Band indicating that it was from the Crozet Archipelago (South Indian Ocean). The day's exercise proving very successful, both from a research and training exercise. It provided an excellent training opportunity for our boatman to acquire boat handling skills at sea. Tony and Geoff Crowe also assisted in filming the albatrosses off Wollongong for Sir David Attenborough, thanks Lads!

VISITORS TO THE SOSSA HILTON

"NIGEL MARVIN"

The "SMOOTH" BBC Film Producer from the UK, with a touch of class and very tactful !!! Nigel stayed on for a few days holiday after filming Albatrosses and Petrels for the new BBC 10 x 50 minute series the Life of Birds. After a couple of "Brill" days filming the Yellow-nosed Albatross under exceptional conditions, and finished off with an Excellent B.B.Q. (Thanks Janice and the Girls). Nigel's comment was, "It made him all Warm and Fuzzy inside", (his favourite saying). He decided to stay at the SOSSA Hilton for a few extra days. He had hoped to see the Inland Dotterel and Plains wander, alas time did not permit. Instead he settled for Southern Emu-wren, White Goshawk and Regent Honeyeaters. Some people are easily pleased. We to enjoyed his company. J&L.

"GERRY"

The Southern Giant Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) "Gerry" to his keeper's, was a fledgling of the past breeding season (1996-97), most likely fledged in late April or May. She came ashore at Milton on the South coast of NSW after some bad weather. She was found wandering in a dazed state in the grounds of a service station, more than a kilometre from the sea and thousands of Kilometres from her nest. Mrs Gardener, Native Animal Network Ambulance (NANA), rescuer, at Milton, had No idea to it's origins or it's species. "Mother Carey's Goose" some old sailors said. "Giant Petrel" "Nelly" said others. May be a Sooty Albatross, she thought?.

Gerry was transferred the 200+ kilometres by a number of rescue services, including the Native Animal Network Ambulance (NANA) and member's of SOSSA to H.Q. for rehabilitation. Her weight was down, though generally she was in good condition. Within a few days she settled and had stabilised, soon she was consuming 1.2 Kilograms of fish and cuttlefish a day!. I don't have to tell you the amount of shit that makes!. Over the twelve days that we had her, I can tell you why they are also known as Stinker's.

Captain Carl Loves, of the Sandra K came to our assistance once again. At a weight of 4.5 Kilos, Gerry was banded and released at sea three miles to sea off Wollongong on July 7th 1997. Thank you Captain Carl.

When asked by local journalist Stella Lauri, WIN 4 if we were sad to see her go?, Janice replied! 'after twelve days of that smell, we were Glad to see her go!' There's always something to remind me!, the smell has not dissipated yet!. Ed.

NOTE.

If anyone has the facilities to assist in housing seabirds, till such time as SOSSA can establish a Seabird Research / Rehabilitation Laboratory, PLEASE CONTACT US IF YOU CAN HELP!!.

If we can be of any assistance in offering advise on the rehabilitation of seabirds, PLEASE CALL !.

We have the veterinary expertise of experienced seabird vets, and rehabilitation facilities via the NRMA clinic and Libby Hall with associates at Taronga Zoo. We are only too willing to assist. Ed.

(See also "An Albatross With ATTITUDE!") Albatross Newsletter No.12 November 1997

SEA WATCHING and /or GAME FISHING BOAT TRIPS

Are Run From

Wollongong, Sydney, Brisbane and Perth
Private Charter enquires are welcome
Scheduled Boat Trips For 1997

SANDRA "K" NEXT BOAT TRIPS



28th September 97,
26th October 97, 23rd November 97.

Bookings for Wollongong Boat Trips Contact
Captain Carl Loves , 018-423555 or Email
fishing@wollongong.starway.net.au
or Phone: International to Australia, 61-18-423-555

Sydney Boat Trips Contact Tony Palliser on
palliser@zip.com.au

Western Australia - Pelagic Trips Contact
MR FRANK O'CONNOR
8 C HARDY ROAD, NEDLANDS. W.A. 6009
PH: 08-9386 5694-H.
PH: 08-9167 1445-W.
Email: o'connor@argylediamonds.com.au
Boat Trip Data Sheets are on the back page's.

** SIGHTINGS OF SPECIAL INTEREST **

Buller's Albatross Salvin's Albatross Off Wollongong
34 31 4-S 151 24 17-E
Sandra K June 22nd 1997
Lindsay Smith and Carl Loves

July 20th off Wollongong several groups of Black-browed albatross feeding on cuttlefish close in. Yellow-nosed albatross 1 near Wollongong Reef, the closest inshore. Fluttering shearwaters flying south in relatively large numbers, several groups of hundreds observed on the day, (Brown-backed birds) Worn plumage.

A Common Diving-petrel almost flew into our little boat Harry Battam and I were catching Wandering Albatrosses at the time! Ed. The Common Diving-petrel is rarely observed in this region. (Being considered Rare in Gibson 1989) L.E. Smith et.al.

Possible sighting of Nominate Yellow-nosed Albatross *D.c.chlororynchus* off Wollongong during the filming of albatrosses for 10 part BBC Series Life Of Birds. We are waiting to view film they shot on the day. Ed.

Conditions were perfect with excellent views of many Providence petrels in worn and moulting plumage, with at least 30 individuals close in, making correct identification difficult, perhaps the light was a little too good!

The Brisbane Seabird Group has done it again. Black Petrel reported from Fraser Island thought to be Parkinson's Petrel (*Procellaria parkinsoni*) Paul Walbridge per's com.

Light-mantled Sooty Albatross (Fraser Island), taken into care by Dave Stewart (Qld) Brisbane Pelagic Group. per Paul Walbridge.

Tahiti Petrel in June off Point Danger (Glen Holms and John Izzard), Ballina.

Further Amazing discoveries from Fraser Island Qld. Wetland Petrel (*Procellaria westlandica*) White-headed Petrel (*Pterodroma lessoni*) Sooty Albatross (*Phoebastria palpebrata*) per Paul Walbridge Qld, BSSG.

July 12th 1997. What a boat trip! Re: Paul Walbridge. See trip report on back sheets.

Please Note

Dave Stewart has been elected as a new Northern Regions Representative of SOSSA a position which he has accepted. Enquires regarding information and or sightings, from Northern NSW or Qld may be directed to his attention.

Phone (07) 3378 8605 H or Work (07) 3202 0211

Email on soon. Dave brings with him a wealth of knowledge and field experience with Sea and Shore birds, particularly in the northern regions, he also acted as consultant to the Petrel. This was the first report of its type ever produced on the occurrence of seabirds in the Brisbane/Gold Coast waters. Tony Ashby SOSSA provided information on the Marine Habitat during the period of the study.

SHARK ATTACK from Ross Hunter

Late winter, early spring is the breeding season for Blue and Mako sharks. It is at this time when the females become most aggressive and will often take shearwaters and albatrosses. Ross Hunter (Broadbill) reports that they do this with great stealth, sneaking up ever so slowly behind the birds, in their blind spot, its not as though they rush the birds, it's all done very slowly and very efficiently.

The other day we were burlyng with Pilchards and were soon joined by a couple of Yellow-nosed Albies, a Giant Petrel and a loose association of Fairy Prions and a Wilson's Storm petrel. The birds were picking at floaters and tid-bits in the slick. The Albies were preening and generally being annoyed by the Giant Petrel, whilst the prions and storm petrel fluttered and pattered over the surface of the ocean. We were all enjoying the serenity of a beaut day on Mother Ocean together. In an instant the tranquillity of the moment was shattered, a 300+ Kilo Mako Shark exploded from below the calm surface of the ocean in a vain attempt to take the two Albies and the Giant Petrel in one go!!., however, their keen eyesight and quick reflexes gave the split second break they needed to get airborne and tuck in their running gear. There was however a rather large white stain left upon the ocean as the birds made a somewhat hasty exit, Stage Left !!!

Cheers Ross Hunter (Broadbill).

NEW MEMBERS

97-98 new memberships only

Alison Laherty, Peta Maclean, Dr Chris Barnes, Peter Mitchell, Barbara Moss + Additional, Frank O'Connor, Clive Errington, Noel Wonson, Belinda Cannell,

Paul Rebusk (NP&WS), Jane Powell, Christopher Nimmo

We take this opportunity to welcome the new members to SOSSA we look forward to seeing or hearing from them in the near future, all members are welcome to attend meetings. (Not all at once please) Ed.

WA - PELAGIC TRIPS - MR FRANK O'CONNOR**Welcome aboard!**

Frank regularly runs Pelagic Trips off the West Australian Coast. We are very please that you have joined us in our quest for knowledge of our marine environment. We all look forward to news from the West. Ross Payton of Dunsbrough has been wetting our appetites with seabird sightings from the South West. See Newsletter Boat Trip Information. Note that Ross and Anne's observations are shore based. (Yes, we are envious)!!!!!! Ed.

BBC - LIFE OF BIRDS FILM

Sir David Attenborough and film crew have been and gone. They were successful in attaining the film of albatrosses and Providence petrels which they required for their up coming series "The Life Of Birds". We enjoyed their company and working with them.

For those that may be interested in what species were recorded off Wollongong during the filming off the Sandra "K", see trip report for August at back of this newsletter.

Conditions at sea were ideal on the last day, with flat seas and perfect sunlight allowing for great views of all species observed.

Many thanks to all who assisted in making the exercise a great success. Particular thanks to the NSW Parks and Wildlife Service for their assistance in supplying their new boat "Royal". Many thanks to our boatmen Tony and Geoff Crowe and all who assisted.

SPONSORS & DONATIONS

TUBEMAKERS of Australia (West Dapto branch), have supplied insulation materials for the "Five Islands Hut". Thank you for your "Warm" donation, No Pun intended, but it does get very Cold in winter at night on the islands. It is always nice to come in out of the Cold. Especially after a night working with Belligerent and Rampaging Penguins or Shearwaters. Give me Storm-petrels any day. Ed.

Thanks for helping us out Guys.

DAMIEN STANIOCH

You are becoming a regular nice guy, thank you once again for taxidermy Donations of 1 Shy Albatross, 1 White-headed petrel, + Skeletons (Prion, Shearwater & Gannet). What more can we say! They help us greatly with the talks and educating people. Thank you.

David Stanford - ENZED Wollongong (Hoses & Fittings). David has been a stalwart to SOSSA since it's inception. Thank you once again Dave for your generous support during these hard times. It really does keep the Wolves from the door and the Treasurer Happy.

**NEXT SOSSA MEETING
COMMITTEE MEETING**

Saturday 27th September 1997, 25th October 1997 & 22nd November the last one for the year all held at HQ. 7.30 pm. 10 Jenkins Street - Unanderra. NSW. We only supply the Coffee, Tea and Biscuits !!!



IF ANYONE IS **NOT** INTERESTED IN RECEIVING THE NEWSLETTERS
COULD YOU PLEASE LET US NO SO WE CAN REMOVE YOU FROM THE MAILING LIST, AS IT IS EXPENSIVE TO PRODUCE AND POST, THESE EXTRA COSTS COULD GO ELSEWHERE.

NON-FINANCIAL MEMBERS

THIS WILL UNFORTUNATELY BE YOUR LAST NEWSLETTER - I'M SURE YOU UNDERSTAND

97-98 membership forms (The Green one).

1997-1998

MEMBERSHIP FEES WERE DUE ON 1 ST JULY 1997

****** NEXT NEWSLETTER**

WILL BE OUT EARLY DECEMBER, WE HOPE (providing there are no major hold ups)!!

PROGRESS - REPORT

on

APPLICATION FOR TAX DEDUCTIBILITY

YES!! YES!! YES!!

**OUR TAX DEDUCIBILITY
HAS BEEN APPROVED**

AS FROM THE 25TH OF JUNE 1997

ANY DONATIONS OVER \$2.00 ARE NOW A TAX DEDUCTABLE SO SEND IT IN, WE ARE WAITING

PLEASE NOTE:**NEW PHONE NUMBERS**

• FOR SOSSA

Phone: 02 - 4271 6004

Fax: (02) - 4272 4626

for the mobile now has a 4 in it

Mobile: 0418-603 007

BOAT TRIP DATA SHEET - DSOSSA-BTDS-V1.7-04021997

SOSSA - (02) 4271 6004 - Fax: (02) 4272 4626. PO. Box 142 UNANDERRA NSW 2526

E-mail address: sossa@ozemail.com.au

Seabird Records

1997

WOLLONGONG BRISBANE PORTLAND SYDNEY BUSSELTON, Perth Attached next page

Species	month →	Brisbane				Wollongong				Portland			Sydney			Busselton		
		Jun	Jul	Aug	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	May	Jun	Jul	Jun	Jul	Aug	May	Jun	Jul	
Little Penguin, <i>Eudyptula minor</i>						15	307			3	3							
Common Diving Petrel, <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>																		
Southern Giant-Petrel, <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>							2	2	1	1	1	1	1					
Northern Giant-Petrel, <i>Macronectes halli</i>		1					1	1		1								
Southern Fulmar, <i>Fulmarus glacialoides</i>																		
Cape Petrel, <i>Daption capense</i>		1	1				6	2	3	5	2		1	6+				
Blue Petrel, <i>Halobaena caerulea</i>																		
Great-winged Petrel, <i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>					5				25	20	1	4	1		1	2		
White-headed Petrel, <i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>							1							10+	13			
Providence Petrel, <i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	8	6	5	25	20	30+	12					30+	20+	20+				
Tahiti Petrel, <i>Pseudo bulweria rostrata</i>	2																	
Kennadec Petrel, <i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>							1											
Herald Petrel, <i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>																		
Kerguelen Petrel, <i>Lugensa brevirostris</i>												2 ?					20+	
Soft-plumaged Petrel, <i>Pterodroma mollis</i>																		
Mottled Petrel, <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>																		
Juan Fernandez Petrel, <i>Pterodroma externa</i>																		
White-necked Petrel, <i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>																		
Black-winged Petrel, <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>																		
Cook's Petrel, <i>Pterodroma cookii</i>																		
Gould's Petrel, <i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>																		
White-chinned Petrel, <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>									1							5	8	
Westland Black Petrel, <i>Procellaria westlandica</i>																		
Black Petrel, <i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>																		
Grey Petrel, <i>Procellaria cinereus</i>														3			1	
**GREAT SHEARWATER <i>Puffinus gravis</i>																		
Streaked Shearwater, <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>																		
Wedge-tailed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus pacificus</i>			940				200	28										
Buller's Shearwater, <i>Puffinus bullerii</i>																		
Flesh-footed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus carneipes</i>			9															
Pink-footed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus creatopus</i>																		
Sooty Shearwater, <i>Puffinus griseus</i>						1			3	1	5							
Short-tailed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>					1	1				1		1						
Fluttering Shearwater, <i>Puffinus gavia</i>					40	20	200	300	3	7	6	6	10+	20				
Hutton's Shearwater, <i>Puffinus huttoni</i>		14	3		10	7+	900	1				1		2				
<i>*Fluttering/Hutton's</i>		7					1000											
Manx Shearwater, <i>Puffinus puffinus</i>																		
Audubon's Shearwater, <i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>																		
Little Shearwater, <i>Puffinus assimilis</i>																		
Antarctic Prion, <i>Pachyptila desolata</i>										1								
Slender-billed Prion, <i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>																		
Fairy Prion, <i>Pachyptila turtur</i>							2	5	60	20	80	1	20+	20				
Salvins Prion <i>Pachyptila salvini</i>																		
Wandering Albatross, <i>Diomedea exulans</i>						3	5	7	2	6				15				
Royal Albatross, <i>Diomedea epomophora</i>																		
Black-browed Albatross, <i>Diomedea melanophrys</i>		1			20	25	7	15	80	100	80	2	2	8				
Shy Albatross, <i>Diomedea cauta</i>							1	10	80	50	100	1	1	1				
Grey-headed Albatross, <i>Diomedea chrysostoma</i>										1								
Yellow-nosed Albatross, <i>Diomedea chlororhynchus</i>		22			30+	40	7	45	25	15	3	75+	50+		31	30	42	
Buller's Albatross, <i>Diomedea bulleri</i>						1	1		1									
Sooty Albatross, <i>Phoebetria fusca</i>										1								
Light-mantled Albatross, <i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>																		
Salvins Albatross						1			2									

1997

Brisbane

Wollongong

Portland

Sydney

Busselton

Species	month →				Jun	Jul	Aug	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	May	Jun	Jul	Jun	Jul	Aug	May	Jun	Jul
Wilson's Storm-Petrel, <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>												2	12	1	3					
Grey-backed Storm-Petrel, <i>Nereis garrodia</i>												1	1	1						
White-faced Storm-Petrel, <i>Pelagodroma marina</i>											1	1	1				5			
Black-bellied Storm-Petrel, <i>Fregetta tropica</i>		2	1												1					
White-bellied Storm-Petrel, <i>Fregetta grallaria</i>																				
<i>Fregetta</i> sps.		1	1																	
Australasian Gannet, <i>Morus serrator</i>	13	24	15	20	4	26	7		1000					8000		8	6	152	119	278
Brown Booby, <i>Sula leucogaster</i>																				
Masked Booby, <i>Sula dactylatra</i>																				
Red-tailed Tropicbird, <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>																				
White-tailed Tropicbird, <i>Phaethon lepturus</i>																	2			
Great Skua, <i>Catharacta skua</i>		2				2	1	1					5	10	1		1			
South Polar Skua, <i>Catharacta maccormicki</i>																				
Arctic Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>									1											
Pomarine Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>				1 ?																
Long-tailed Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius longicauda</i>																				
Silver Gull, <i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	41	57	7	200+	205+	160+	150		5				30	20	30+		20+	✓	✓	✓
Kelp Gull, <i>Larus dominicanus</i>				7	4	3														
Sabine's Gull, <i>Larus sabini</i>																				
Pacific Gull, <i>Larus pacificus</i>													5	5						
White-winged Tern, <i>Chlidonias leucoptera</i>																				
Common Tern, <i>Sterna hirundo</i>																				
Roseate Tern, <i>Sterna dougallii</i>																				
Arctic Tern, <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>												1								
White-fronted Tern, <i>Sterna striata</i>				5	2	2	3		15	3	2						6			
Black-naped Tern, <i>Sterna sumatrana</i>																				
Sooty Tern, <i>Sterna fuscata</i>																				
Bridled Tern, <i>Sterna anaethetus</i>		14																		
Crested Tern, <i>Sterna bergii</i>	9	4	14		6	30+	150		6	50	10	40+					15	✓	✓	✓
Grey Ternlet, <i>Procelsterna cerulea</i>		2																		
White Tern, <i>Gygis alba</i>																				
Caspian Tern, <i>Sterna caspia</i>																				
Little Tern, <i>Sterna albifrons</i>																				
Lesser-crested Tern, <i>Sterna bengalensis</i>																				
Fairy Tern, <i>Sterna nereis</i>																		1		
Common Noddy, <i>Anous stolidus</i>		13																		
Black Noddy, <i>Anous minutus</i>																				
Lesser Noddy, <i>Anous tenuirostris</i>																				
Little Pied Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	1	1													2					
Black-faced Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax fuscesens</i>										3	37	45								
Pied Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>		6																✓	✓	✓
Little black Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>		1																		
Great Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>									1						1					
Australian Pelican, <i>Pelicanus conspicillatus</i>				20		12														
Great Frigatebird, <i>Fegata minor</i>																				
Lesser Frigatebird, <i>Fegata ariel</i>																				

Illawarra Boat Charter. P.O. Box. 148 Fairy Meadow NSW 2519

Captain. Carl Loves (SOSSA) (Sandra K)

Email: Bookings for Sandra K:

Email: Bookings for Wollongong or Sydney: Tony Palliser (SOSSA)

Pelagic Reports On Home Page Website Address:

Brisbane Trip Bookings:

Paul Walbridge. (SOSSA) 135 Lytton Road East Brisbane QLD 4169

Portland Trip Bookings:

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SOSSA - (02) 4271 6004 - Fax: (02) 4272 4626. PO. Box 142 UNANDERRA NSW 2526

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Seabird Records

1997

Perth Only

Species	month →	Jun	July
Little Penguin, <i>Eudyptula minor</i>			
Common Diving Petrel, <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>			
Southern Giant-Petrel, <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>			1
Northern Giant-Petrel, <i>Macronectes halli</i>			
Southern Fulmar, <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>			
Cape Petrel, <i>Daption capense</i>	1		
Blue Petrel, <i>Halobaena caerulea</i>			
Great-winged Petrel, <i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>			11
White-headed Petrel, <i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>			
Providence Petrel, <i>Pterodroma solandri</i>			
Tahiti Petrel, <i>Pseudo bulweria rostrata</i>			
Kermadec Petrel, <i>Pterodroma neglecta</i>			
Herald Petrel, <i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i>			
Kerguelen Petrel, <i>Lugensa brevirostris</i>			
Soft-plumaged Petrel, <i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	1	12	
Mottled Petrel, <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>			
Juan Fernandez Petrel, <i>Pterodroma externa</i>			
White-necked Petrel, <i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>			
Black-winged Petrel, <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>			
Cook's Petrel, <i>Pterodroma cookii</i>			
Gould's Petrel, <i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>			
White-chinned Petrel, <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>			
Westland Black Petrel, <i>Procellaria westlandica</i>			
Black Petrel, <i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>			
Grey Petrel, <i>Procellaria cinereus</i>			
**GREAT SHEARWATER <i>Puffinus gravis</i>			
Streaked Shearwater, <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>			
Wedge-tailed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus pacificus</i>			
Buller's Shearwater, <i>Puffinus bulleri</i>			
Flesh-footed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus carneipes</i>			
Pink-footed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus creatopus</i>			
Sooty Shearwater, <i>Puffinus griseus</i>			
Short-tailed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>			
Fluttering Shearwater, <i>Puffinus gavia</i>			
Hutton's Shearwater, <i>Puffinus huttoni</i>			
*Fluttering/Hutton's			
Manx Shearwater, <i>Puffinus puffinus</i>			
Audubon's Shearwater, <i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>			
Little Shearwater, <i>Puffinus assimilis</i>			3
Antarctic Prion, <i>Pachyptila desolata</i>			
Slender-billed Prion, <i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>			
Fairy Prion, <i>Pachyptila turtur</i>			
Salvins Prion <i>Pachyptila salvini</i>			
Wandering Albatross, <i>Diomedea exulans</i>			
Royal Albatross, <i>Diomedea epomophora</i>			
Black-browed Albatross, <i>Diomedea melanophrys</i>	4	1	
Shy Albatross, <i>Diomedea cauta</i>			
Grey-headed Albatross, <i>Diomedea chrysostoma</i>			
Yellow-nosed Albatross, <i>Diomedea chlororhynchus</i>	30+	200	
Buller's Albatross, <i>Diomedea bulleri</i>			
Sooty Albatross, <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>			
Light-mantled Albatross, <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>			
Salvins Albatross			

Species	month →	Jun	Jul
Wilson's Storm-Petrel, <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>		6	1
Grey-backed Storm-Petrel, <i>Nereis garrodia</i>			
White-faced Storm-Petrel, <i>Pelagodroma marina</i>		'	
Black-bellied Storm-Petrel, <i>Fregetta tropica</i>			
White-bellied Storm-Petrel, <i>Fregetta grallaria</i>			
<i>Fregetta</i> sps.			
Australasian Gannet, <i>Morus serrator</i>		6	40+
Brown Booby, <i>Sula leucogaster</i>			
Masked Booby, <i>Sula dactylatra</i>			
Red-tailed Tropicbird, <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>			
White-tailed Tropicbird, <i>Phaethon lepturus</i>			
Great Skua, <i>Catharacta skua</i>		4	14
South Polar Skua, <i>Catharacta maccormicki</i>			
Arctic Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>			
Pomarine Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>			
Long-tailed Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius longicauda</i>			
Silver Gull, <i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>		50	30+
Kelp Gull, <i>Larus dominicanus</i>			
Sabine's Gull, <i>Larus sabini</i>			
Pacific Gull, <i>Larus pacificus</i>			
White-winged Tern, <i>Chlidonias leucoptera</i>			
Common Tern, <i>Sterna hirundo</i>			
Roseate Tern, <i>Sterna dougallii</i>			
Arctic Tern, <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>			
White-fronted Tern, <i>Sterna striata</i>			
Black-naped Tern, <i>Sterna sumatrana</i>			
Sooty Tern, <i>Sterna fuscata</i>			
Bridled Tern, <i>Sterna anaethetus</i>			
Crested Tern, <i>Sterna bergii</i>		1	25
Grey Ternlet, <i>Procelsterna cerulea</i>			
White Tern, <i>Gygis alba</i>			
Caspian Tern, <i>Sterna caspia</i>			
Little Tern, <i>Sterna albifrons</i>			
Lesser-crested Tern, <i>Sterna bengalensis</i>			
Fairy Tern, <i>Sterna nereis</i>			
Common Noddy, <i>Anous stolidus</i>			
Black Noddy, <i>Anous minutus</i>			
Lesser Noddy, <i>Anous tenuirostris</i>			
Little Pied Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>			
Black-faced Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax fuscesens</i>			
Pied Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>		3	5
Little black Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>			
Great Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			
Australian Pelican, <i>Pelicanus conspicillatus</i>			
Great Frigatebird, <i>Fegata minor</i>			
Lesser Frigatebird, <i>Fegata ariel</i>			