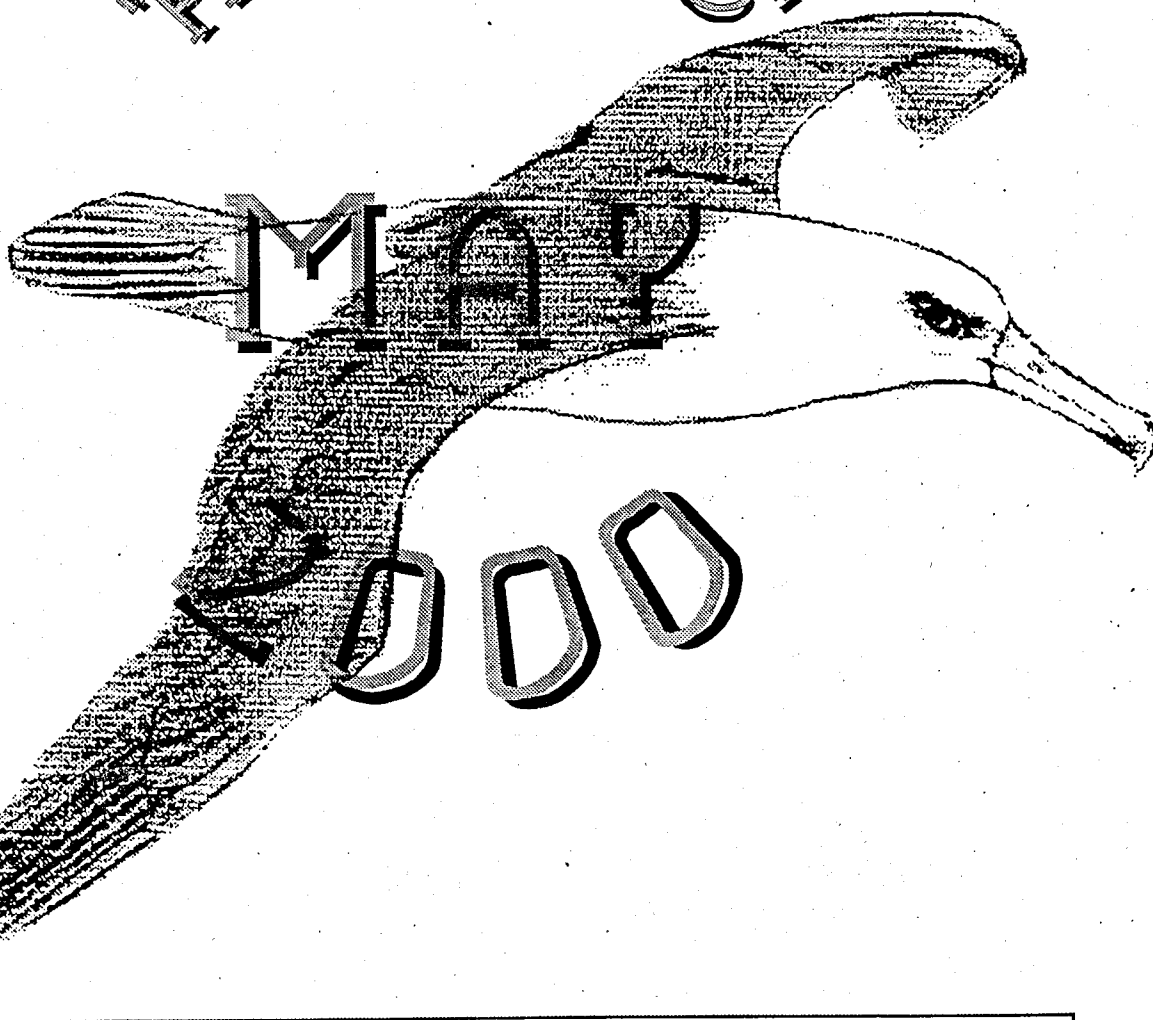


Southern Oceans Seabird Study Association Inc.

" Wildlife Research "

"ALBATROSS"



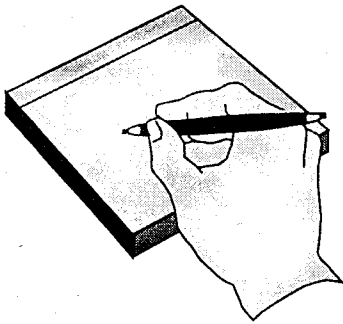
2000

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"ALBATROSS"

NEWSLETTER ----- MAY 2000

Issue No. 23



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	Sydney, Wollongong, Eden, Portland,
	and Busselton.

ANOTHER APOLOGY FROM THE EDITOR

This newsletter is very late, but this is a direct result of the editor being laid up recovering from surgery. It is expected that with my return to reasonable health the normal newsletter schedule will return. Thank you, for being patient! Ed.

SHORE LINES

An emergency call came in for assistance from WIRES Illawarra Branch: "could we assist with information and or advise?". A few frantic phone calls later we had arranged the team.

Janice Jenkin-Smith, Mike Cannon, veterinary Surgeon, and helpers, Mike's children Tim and Caitlyn and Tim's friend Celeste.

Unfortunately the baby, a Common Dolphin, had died. The body was taken to Mike's surgery and a complete autopsy was conducted immediately and tissue samples taken.

The baby dolphin still suckling from its mother had died of a lung infection. We are awaiting the results. (hopefully we will have them for the next newsletter).

On 16th January 2000 Large Oceanic Bottle-nosed Dolphins were sighted from the Sandra K beyond the continental shelf break, off Wollongong NSW, and large pods of Long-snouted Spinner Dolphins were observed off Wollongong on the March 2000 boat trip.

Murramarang National Park Nature Reserves, NSW. Islands Project

CARS, BOATS, HELICOPTERS AND OYSTERCATCHERS.

One may ask, "What do the above all have in common"? Answer: the 13th January 2000 and Bateman's Bay.

After difficulties experienced with all of the above, we managed to locate and band 3 individual Sooty Oystercatcher chicks on the Tollgate Islands. This followed successful trips to Belowla Island where a further 3 chicks were banded on the 15th December 1999.

James Woodford and Rick Stevens from the Sydney Morning Herald later published a story about our research work.

Conditions were unfavourable with heavy seas preventing us from landing on Belowla or Wasp Islands on the 14th January 2000. We were however more successful on the 24th of January

2000. We managed to locate and band a further 2 chicks on Belowla Island.

Later in the afternoon we landed on Wasp Island and from the behaviour of adults, we suspected that 2 chicks were present on the western side however, due to the rocky nature of the terrain we were unable to locate them.

A male Peregrine Falcon was also present though no sign of female or two chicks recorded on our last visit. Damien Stanioch video-taped the nest site, the island and its vegetation for future reference.

Many thanks to Janice Jenkin-Smith, PJ Milburn, Benn Wolhuter (SOSSA), David Cunningham (NSWP&WS), Alan Norman (NSWP&WS) and Richard Phelps, Jervis Bay Marine Park, for the rapid response for assistance and contribution of their boat "Sea Dragon" to this important project.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hi Lindsay,

On Saturday on the Sydney boat trip two pods of Pan-tropical Spotted Dolphins were seen. The first at ~20nm (about 15 animals) & the second at ~24nm (20 animals) Water temp 24°C.

These dolphins caused Dion Hobcroft, Andrew Stafford and Tony Palliser considerable confusion as the "spots" were not all that obvious.

What was obvious were the white lips, white tip on their snout, short dark pectoral fins & distinctive tail shape. A "new" sea monster for many on board, including, most importantly, me.

Do you know the frequency of sightings of these critters off the Sydney-Wollongong bit of coast?

Regards
Steve Anyon-Smith (intrepid sea monster reporter)

PS
No other Sea Mammals were positively identified, although there were far-off views of

what may have been Pygmy Killer Whales or some other blackfish.

NOMINATED AS CITIZEN OF THE CENTURY

by W. John Boness
Mr Lindsay Smith for Nomination
WIN Television Citizen Of The Century

To Whom It May Concern,

I would like to submit Mr Lindsay Smith of 10 Jenkins Street, Unanderra. NSW, (02) 4271 6004 as a candidate in the WIN Television Citizen Of The Century Competition, for his contribution to the protection of endangered species and research of Australian animals, mammals & seabirds over the past 35 years.

Without getting too in depth, Mr Smith is an integral part of an albatross study, one of the world's longest continuous seabird studies in the world and more importantly, here on the Illawarra District of our coast.

A foundation member and main motivator of the research study group, The Southern Oceans Seabird Study Association, (SOSSA) Mr Smith is largely responsible for the raising of international awareness of the endangered state of the world albatross population.

His knowledge has been valuable to federal, state and international governments in developing and enacting international laws protecting the species.

His work with Taronga Park Zoo has resulted in the successful rehabilitation of injured birds, and the pioneering of new treatments.

This work is also responsible for literally thousands of international visitors to the Illawarra, including internationally famous photo-journalists and film-makers including the legendary Sir David Attenborough.

In addition, Mr Smith and wife Janice Jenkin-Smith are the movers behind the study of Little Penguins, shearwaters etc, and the breeding habitats of the unique Illawarra Five Islands group, controlled by the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service.

Mr Smith liaises on a daily basis with an international community, including The British Antarctic Survey.

His expertise in snake handling is freely given to organisations such as W.I.R.E.S, police, private industry and the public when called upon, which is quite often.

His work on native Australian freshwater fish species, frog population and stream systems in the Illawarra and Shoalhaven have also been utilised by local government in important decision making processes.

In addition, Mr Smith is providing expert information on a NEW National Parks and Wildlife Service study involving the highly endangered Sooty Oystercatcher on the Shoalhaven group of off-shore islands, a major study which was first started by him approximately 10 years ago with the Illawarra's Five Islands population.

Also, Mr Smith is a regular guest speaker for the university, bird, environmental, business and social clubs. His special school lecture presentations about all wildlife and the environment have inspired many students onto brilliant achievements.

In conjunction with papers he has had published as Co-author on the Wandering Albatross analysis, he is preparing papers for the Second World Albatross Conference which will be held in Hawaii in May 2000, further promotion of the Illawarra.

His dedication to wildlife and the community is indeed admirable.

Please understand if I neglect any other major contributions Lindsay Smith has made to this world community. A look at his professional and scientific resume is mind boggling.

I should mention all of Mr Smith's work is voluntary and he receives a disability pension, has had major surgery, and does all of this without federal, state or local government funding, Yes, mostly from his family budget !.

Might I conclude, Mr Lindsay Smith is willing to advise, teach and share his amazing knowledge to all, apart from that he is also a good bloke.

Signed. W.J. Boness

Dated: 28th November 1999

IN MEMORY OF SOME SPECIAL FRIENDS

Tony Ashby

Passed Away 14th February 2000

I first met Tony on a Wollongong seabird boat trip in July 1993. Tony was a keen "Birder". He was particularly interested in learning more about seabirds.

Eager to make the most of any boat trip, he would approach any regular boat trip participants and seek their advice on what we were likely to see on this current trip and how best to identify them.

On this particular trip (winter) there were many albatrosses with several species and ages present. As usual the more experienced birder's were calling out (identifying) the birds as they approached the boat. This practice allows the less experienced observers to "get on to" the incoming birds thus helping them to identify them by asking questions on what criteria was used to identify them.

I called out "Antipodean Albatross"! Tony quickly thumbed through his well-worn "Field Guide" only to find that the "Antipodean Albatross" was not listed there, instead he showed me an illustration of a juvenile 'Wandering Albatross'. "What's going on?" he said, you're calling birds that aren't even in the book!

It was then that I introduced myself. I explained that I was a member of the New South Wales Albatross Study Group (NSWASG) and that we had been studying the occurrence of albatrosses, particularly the Wandering Albatross complex off Wollongong for the past 30 odd years. I also explained that the Antipodean Albatross was a recently described species, which closely resembled the juvenile Wandering Albatross.

It was this incident that sparked or should I say ignited Tony's interest. He soon learned that the Wollongong boat trips had been operating since 1984 and in that time we had amassed a great deal of knowledge on the occurrence of seabirds off Wollongong.

It was then that he suggested that we share this knowledge with the rest of the birding world of the diversity of our seabirds and encourage other interested people to become involved in our research and their future.

In no time at all Tony was designing logos and paraphernalia and so the Southern Oceans Seabird Study Association was founded. (Thanks Tony!) I think? Always supportive and encouraging SOSSA to forge forward.

Tony moved to Southport in Queensland hence he was elected to the position of SOSSA Queensland and Northern Regions Representative, forging links with Paul Walbridge and the Brisbane Seabird Group and John Izzard of (Ballina NSW) Sea World. Tony also wrote articles for the "Albatross" SOSSA's newsletter, many of these articles dealt with the occurrence of seabirds relative to ocean currents and sea surface temperatures. He had a good understanding of the theory behind the Southern Ocean Oscillation Index, El Nino and La Nina and it's effects on the movements of migratory seabirds and was preparing some excellent papers on this subject. Unfortunately his untimely passing means that these cannot be completed without the application of some expert knowledge.

From the Collins Dictionary: TONY - adj. U.S. informal, stylish or distinctive, classy.
"That just about sums up our Tony. Would you not agree"?

Janice & Tony

One of Tony's major memories from our visits to him in Queensland was the freezer full with frozen meals that the mothering Janice made up for him so that he had easy meals for quite a while after we had gone home.

For fun, heavy breathing messages were left on Tony's answering machine. Janice would not leave her name but Tony would phone back and say "you phoned sweetheart", Janice would ask how he knew it was her, he would reply "you are the only one that breathes that way"

If anyone was to hear them talking on the phone with the collection of endearing words and phrases they had for each other one would have to wonder. Tony always called her sweetheart, precious, darling etc, Janice would come back with petal, pumpkin, honey bun and others and the best part the phone calls always ended in laughter and many times saying "it's time for a visit , my freezer is empty".

A great caring friend who always had "suggestions" for anything that might help.

We will always miss him. J.J.

From Paul Walbridge on Tony Ashby

Hi .Lindsay, I'll keep this short and sweet;

Tony Ashby moved to the Gold Coast in late 1994 as far as I'm aware. He was instrumental in setting up our operation with Sea World on the Gold Coast from April 1995. Up until then we had been running out from Manly, Brisbane. All of the birder's up here who knew him and also the Sea World staff will miss him greatly.

On a personal basis, apart from losing a good mate, his meteorological/oceanographic skills & contacts are going to be missed. Up here in Queensland he will be remembered for his cheery character and his dedication to whatever project was ongoing. I only knew Tony for a few short years but my memory of him will never dim.

S.G. (Bill) Lane 1922- 2000

From an early age Bill Lane harboured a love of nature and birds. He joined the RAOU in 1947, and served as Vice-President of the council 1967-1969. He was made a fellow in 1983 and was awarded the inaugural John Hobbs medal (for making a major contribution to Australian ornithology) in 1996.

Bill served with distinction with the military in the Middle East and New Guinea in the Second World War, and retained a strong association with the AMF as a reservist, retiring with the rank of Colonel. He was a master of organisation: while raising a family he somehow managed to accommodate his professional occupation, army duties, bird banding and seabird island visits with a minimum of fuss.

He was ever intrigued with islands and never passed up the opportunity of making a visit. Over his lifetime he made 400 visits to 138 islands. As a direct result of this interest he was inducted into bird banding in 1956, and this became an intense lifetime interest. He was a founding member of The Australian Bird Banding Association (later the Australian Bird Study Association), was the inaugural President and editor of The Australian Bird Bander (later Corella). This journal has remained popular and extremely useful, actively fostering the publication of results of ornithological studies among amateurs and professionals. In this and other journals he published some 168 articles and papers.

One of Bill's greatest attributes was effective leadership. He ~~was~~ a great teacher, tolerant and patient, although he made exceptions for fools. He maintained extremely high standards and expected the same of those with whom he associated or

worked. Young (and mature) people were ever his targets for an introduction to the world of ornithology, and as a result Bill always had a strong following. It was not unusual when one met with Bill, to be introduced to at least one new acquaintance, and on field outings, several. His approach was hands on where possible and the opportunity to handle and band birds no doubt launched many careers into ornithology. Most importantly, the people that he trained and nurtured acquired his love for nature and have influenced many other lives. His RAOU fellowship recognised his significant achievements in this aspect of ornithology

Bill was a close friend of Doug Gibson and Alan Sefton who initiated the NSW Wandering Albatross study at Bellambi in 1956. As there were many Wandering Albatrosses attracted to a Sydney sewer outfall at this time, Bill set about banding albatrosses at this location. Through his association with Durno Murray, the use of CSIRO resources (boat, driver, dinghies and outboards) were arranged and the albatrosses were then only a 3 hour sea trip from Cronulla. The working conditions were particularly unpleasant as the dinghies were just 2.5 metres in length and had low freeboard so that one's feet were always in a few inches of raw sewage. The rewards, an interchange of birds between Sydney and South Georgia and other southern locations, however were very exciting and encouraging. This project introduced 'yours truly' to albatrosses and ultimately determined the fate of the NSW albatross study.

Four decades ago, seabird islands in Australia were little known, difficult to access and rarely visited. Bill ultimately had a major impact on the knowledge of these islands. He recognised the need for knowledge and actively stimulated an interest in island visits. As most had never been visited and the rest only in the distant past, Bill set about acquiring and documenting information on Australian islands. He personally organised many trips and minor expeditions, and talked others in remote locations into doing the same. The Seabird Island series, of which many items were authored by Bill and published in 'The Australian Bird Bander' and 'Corella', are now standard references for the majority of studies undertaken on islands.

I have spent many enjoyable hours with Bill and his extended family in the bush, on islands and chasing albatrosses. He was a great friend, colleague and mentor, and while his passing is a

great loss, he has left us a legacy that is an indelible mark on Australian ornithology.

Harry Battam

FIVE ISLANDS REPORT

With the assistance of Damien Stanioch and Pam Willetts work continued on the Wedge-tailed Shearwater studies on Big Island No1.

Many new birds (of unknown origin) or (previously unmarked) were captured and marked early in October. Later, in November we were able to mark many occupied burrows (nests with eggs marked). Nests were checked again in mid April to determine fledging success.

Also in November Michael Jarman and Ed were able to land "The Little Penguin" on Bass Island, a feat rarely accomplished. We were able to photograph much of the vegetation and general condition of the Island. The purpose of our visit was to search for breeding Sooty Oystercatchers, none of which were found. Though 2 pairs were present they appeared not to be breeding.

We counted the nests with eggs or chicks of 35 pairs of Kelp Gulls, *Larus dominicanus*, by far the largest observed number of Kelp Gulls ever attempting to breed on this island group.

Approx 150-200 pairs of Crested Terns were nesting on the NE side. (photographed). Most had eggs or small young.

Jamie Erskin, the local NSW NP&WS officer is assisting with logistics and fieldwork.

INTERESTING BAND RECOVERIES

Gibson's Albatross (*Diomedea gibsoni*)

Band No R2658 (New Zealand Banding Scheme)
Recovered at sea east of Bellambi NSW by members of SOSSA and the NSW Parks and Wildlife Service on July 18th 1999. It was banded as a non-breeder on 11 Feb 1991 at Adams Island, Auckland Islands, N Z. Time between banding and recovery is 8 years 4 months and 27 days. Distance moved 2204 km.

Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea chionoptera*)

Band No. 14003451 (had fallen off) was recovered on 26 October 1999 at Windang Beach NSW (34° 32'S, 150° 52'E).

Doug Gibson (founder of the NSW Albatross Study Group) banded this bird on 3 September 1960 off Bellambi NSW (34° 22'S, 150° 56'E). The bird was more than one year old when banded. The time between banding and recovery is 39 years 1 month 23 days and the bird had moved at least a distance of **20 Km**.

However! This bird also had a French Band BS 4464 The bird was banded as (*Diomedea exulans*) at: Ile de l'Est, Crozet Archipelago in the Indian Ocean (46° 25'S, 52° 12'E), on 30 January 1971. Time between banding and recovery is 28 years 8 months and 26 days and the bird had moved a distance of **7896 km** with a bearing of 121degrees.

Giant Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*)

A Giant Petrel was recovered alive at sea off Tathra NSW on 12th October 1999. Band Number 58814509 US Geological Survey. The bird had been banded as a chick near Cormorant Island Antarctica (64° 40'S, 63° 50'W. It had travelled a distance of at least 8375 kilometres in 7months and 15 days.

First Public sighting of a banded Sooty Oystercatcher chick at Shelly Point, Kioloa NSW.

This bird was colour banded as a chick on Belowla island just off the coast of Kioloa by members of SOSSA as part of the "Murramarang Island Sooty Oystercatcher Study. By studying this chick we will be able to determine the size and location of the territory of it's parents. This will then allow for better management of important sites along the littoral zone .

THE SPRING OF 1999

This spring was very interesting with "Wandering Albatrosses "being present until December and the odd one in January. The NSWASG managed to capture and band more than 170 Wandering Albatrosses along the continental shelf break at Wollongong and Mossy Point this season. Mossy Point is a new study area, some 140km south of Wollongong and just two hours drive from Canberra for Milburn. Bruce Cantle has availed us of his boat, which is capable of reaching the shelf break in comparative safety, and this has given us another point for observation of the local seabird community.

Many thanks to those who have supported our research on the Wollongong boat trips. We sincerely hope that you enjoyed getting up close & personal with our magnificent alby's. I know I did !

For a complete list see trip Boat Trip Reports at the end of this newsletter.

SEA WATCH REPORT FROM MAROUBRA N.S.W. Rod Gardener

This is a very belated report on seabird sightings off Maroubra, Sydney, in the second half of 1999 - actually June to November.

As we all now know, it was a spectacular period for seabirds. As Lindsay Smith says, probably the best since 1954. Maroubra certainly had its fair share of excitement, with 41 seabird species seen during the six months.

Star bird would have to be the Antarctic Petrel that passed Mistral Point on 26/8, a first for NSW. There were also five Southern Fulmars, four in July and one in September.

The only rare albatross was a Northern Royal Albatross off Mistral on 27/6, though Edwin Vella saw another later in the month. It was, though, still a remarkable year for two of the commoner albatrosses. Wanderers stayed in Sydney waters in strong numbers much longer than usual. In previous years that I've been watching (this was my fifth consecutive winter) previously they've peaked in August, but this year they were still around in good numbers in November (and from reports from others into December). Maxima were 14 on 15/8, 9 on 12/9, 10 on 27/10, and 8 on 9/11. Most of these were doubtless Gibson's, but a few probable Antipodean Albatrosses were seen.

Black-browed albatross were also present in unusually high numbers from July to September, with amazing numbers on 14/7 (160), 15/7 (162), 27/7 (118), 11/9 (180) and 12/9 (260!). There were still 15 on 10/11, and the last bird was seen on 28/11. A few birds were identified as Campbell Albatrosses.

The pattern for Yellow-nosed Albatrosses was very different. Good numbers were present in June, peaking at 56 on 23/6 and 64 on 26/6. There were already fewer in July, maximum 35 on 24/7, and the last bird was seen very early on 28/8. Shy Albatross numbers were good, but not spectacular,

with 11 on 1/8 and 13 on 12/9. The last bird was seen on 20.10.

Giant Petrels were present in amazing numbers in July, peaking at nearly 80 on 15/7. As some of you know, I claimed 18 Northern Giant Petrels (NGP) and 24 Southern Giant Petrels (SGP) on that day, but after a discussion on the difficulty of specific ID of juveniles with Tony Palliser and Lindsay, I'll withdraw the SGPs. I'm still confident, though, of the NGPs, because if they have a reddish bill tip, it's (relatively) easy to pick if they're close enough to the cliffs. It's the pale tipped birds that are the real trouble, I find. Another characteristic of the year was the high numbers of Great-winged Petrels, peaking at 129 on 14/7. In previous winters the positively identified dark petrels have been overwhelmingly Providence Petrels, which this year were relatively scarce off Maroubra. There were also three White-headed Petrels seen, two early ones in July, and one in September and an almost certain Kerguelan Petrel on 24/10.

Prions were another highlight, though total numbers were down on last year. There were slightly over 1000 prions counted, with slightly over 100 identified as Fairy's (most at the end of June to mid-July), 5 Antarctic Prions and 23 Slender-billed Prions, peaking at 14 on 14/7. These birds have to be very close to shore, of course, to identify, and on a number of days during the winter they were very obliging indeed. A further highlight was 10 Wilson's Storm Petrels moving south in ones and two's on 24/10, with a further bird on 10/11. They were a few hundred metres offshore, but they showed themselves sufficiently well for positive ID.

Shearwaters were less exciting, though there was an unusual winter record of a Wedge-tailed Shearwater on 12/7, the first true returner being on 12/8. Numbers remained low in September (maximum for the month 1200 on 21/9), the spring peak being 5700 on 24/10.

The last Short-tailed Shearwater (probably an over winterer) was seen on 23/6, the first returning Short-tails were just over 100 on 12/9. Massive numbers occurred in late November, between 24th and 27th, maxima 15,000 on 27/11 and 13,000 on 28/11. An early Buller's Shearwater passed Mistral Pt. On 20/9, whilst Fluttering Shearwaters were present in much lower numbers than last year, peaking in late August/early September (maximum 2000 on 23/8).

The last flock of 100+ was early, with 126 on 3/11. The pattern that has been emerging for Hutton's

Shearwater was reconfirmed this year, with an August peak, largest numbers being 370 on 12/8.

Gannets were still migrating north in good numbers in early June, with 450 on 5/6 and 350 on 8/6, but spring numbers were very low. Either they passed when I or Dave Mitford were not watching, or they passed further offshore, or their numbers really have been down.

Brown Skuas had an average to poor year, with 38 individuals seen, with the usual peak from late July to mid August. The last birds were two on 16.9. A very good record was a dark immature Arctic Skua on 15/7, and there were also four early returners on 9/9, 10/9, 13/9 and 15/9. The first big movement occurred on 23/10, with 18 birds. Pomarine Skuas, on the other hand, were in low numbers, with the first bird on 23/10, and only four sightings in November.

Silver Gull numbers, interestingly (if Silver Gull can be interesting) were very low this year, especially in winter. Are good conditions for pelagic birds bad conditions for gulls? Kelp Gull numbers, though, were average, with reasonable numbers during winter, and low numbers in spring, when the birds presumably return to Wollongong to breed.

Terns were also unspectacular, though there was a single White-winged Tern on 30/11, and one Caspian Tern on 4/7. White-fronted Terns had a weak year, maximum 18 on 15/8 and 15 on 21/8, the last record being one on 6/10. Common Terns were very low, with only two records - six birds on 20/10 and three on 24/10. Crested Terns had an average year.

Other seabirds were Little Penguins, who had a 'normal' year, and only 3 Australian Pelicans on 17/7, and usual numbers of Little Pied, Great and Little Black Cormorants. No Pied Cormorants were seen during the period.

That makes 41 species (43 with two 'new' albatrosses). Not bad from land.

So, there was a winter that we'll probably have to wait a long time to experience again. But maybe not, if climate change continues.

Rod Gardner.

2ND INTERNATIONAL WORLD ALBATROSS CONFERENCE HAWAII 8-14th MAY 2000

**We got there with a little help of our
friends**

This was something that only happens to other people. A benefactor heard that we could not

afford to attend the conference. They immediately said you must be there to represent SOSSA, please allow us to assist.

We are forever grateful and applaud their generosity. We feel HUMBLE.

We will report on conference in next newsletter.

BOOKINGS INFORMATION FOR BOAT TRIPS



SANDRA "K"

SEABIRDBIRD WATCHING BOAT TRIPS

4th Saturday - each month

DATES OF NEXT TRIPS FOR YOUR DIARY

Wollongong Pelagic Trips

THIS YEAR 2000

24th JUNE 2000, 22nd JULY 2000, 26th AUGUST 2000, 23rd SEPTEMBER 2000, 28th OCTOBER 2000, 25th NOVEMBER 2000,

NEXT YEAR 2001

27th JANUARY 2001, 24th FEBRUARY 2001, 24th MARCH 2001, 28th APRIL 2001, 26th MAY 2001, 23rd JUNE 2001, 28th JULY 2001, 25th AUGUST 2001, 22nd SEPTEMBER 2001, 27th OCTOBER 2001, 24th NOVEMBER 2001,

Book early

Wollongong Trip Bookings:

Illawarra Boat Charter. Ph: 0427- 423 500
SEABIRDS, WHALE WATCHING or FISHING

Captain. Carl Loves (SOSSA) (Sandra K)
Mobile: 61-427-423 500-International
PO Box. 148 Fairy Meadow NSW 2519

Email: Bookings for Sandra K:
fishing@wollongong.starway.net.au

Wollongong Bookings Other Contacts:

Peter Milburn (SOSSA)

Email: Peter.Milburn@anu.edu.au

Phone: 61 2 6249 4326

Fax: 61 2 6249 4326

GPO. Box 334 Canberra. ACT. 0200

or

SOSSA-Lindsay or Janice

Email: sossa@ozemail.com.au

Phone: 61 2 4271 6004

Fax: 61 2 4272 4626

PO. Box. 142. Unanderra. NSW. 2526

or

Tony Palliser (SOSSA) Ph hm..02-9427 7563

Ph mb..... 0416 095875 fx wk.. 02-9900 1669

Email: Bookings for palliser@zip.com.au

Sydney: Trip Bookings: Ph wk..... 02-9900 1678

Tony Palliser (SOSSA) Ph hm..02-9427 7563

Ph mb..... 0416 095875 fx wk.. 02-9900 1669

Email: Bookings for palliser@zip.com.au

Pelagic Reports On Home Page Website Address:

<http://www.zip.com.au/~palliser>

Brisbane Trip Bookings: Ph: 07 3391 8839

Paul Walbridge. (SOSSA) Fax: 07 3391 8839

135 Lytton Road East Brisbane QLD 4169

Email: Bookings: prion@powerup.com.au

Portland Trip Bookings: Ph: 03- 9787 7136

Mike Carter. (SOSSA)

30 Canadian Bay Road Mt. Eliza VIC 3930

Busselton Information: Ph: 089 7553 263

Ross Payton.(SOSSA)

P.O. Box 410 Dunsborough. W.A. 6281

Perth Information: Ph: 08-9386 5694- H

Frank O'Connor.(SOSSA) Ph: 08-9167 1445- W

8c Hardy Road, Nedlands. W.A. 6009
Email: Bookings for Perth:foconnor@iinet.net.au

Eden Information: Ph: (02) 6495 7390
Barbara Jones Email Bookings for Eden
dbjones@acr.net.au

NEW MEMBERS

Raymond McGibbon, Sofia Frew, David
Frew, Mr & Mrs Allan Vosti.

NEXT SOSSA MEETING

22nd July 2000

held at HQ.
10 Jenkins Street - Unanderra. NSW.
We only supply the Coffee or Tea!!!
No meeting for June, the next will be

SOSSA'S A G M

GUEST SPEAKER

(GEOFF ROSS)
FROM THE
N.S.W. NATIONAL PARKS &
WILDLIFE SERVICE

Talk & Slides on

THE MANAGEMENT OF
LITTLE TERNS IN BOTANY BAY

Plus

SLIDE PRESENTATION
of the Work & History On Our
Five Islands
presented by
Lindsay Smith

4.00 pm Sunday

6 th AUGUST 2000

held at HQ.
10 Jenkins Street - Unanderra. NSW.
We only supply the Coffee or Tea!!!

SAUSAGE SIZZLE BBQ AFTER THE
MEETING, SO YOU ALL WOULD BE ABLE
TO GET HOME AT A REASONABLE HOUR !!!



MEMBERS IF YOU ARE UNABLE
TO ATTEND

The Annual General Meeting

PLEASE SIGN & RETURN YOUR
PROXY VOTE FORM

ALSO YOU MAY HAVE NOTICED
2000 to 2001 Memberships are due
MEMBERSHIP FORMS
WHITE SHEET WITH RED WRITING

NEXT NEWSLETTER
August 2000

(providing there are no major hold ups)

IF YOU HAVE SOMETHING WE
COULD PUT INTO OUR
NEWSLETTERS, WE WOULD
APPRECIATE IT IF YOU COULD PUT
IT ON A DISK IF POSSIBLE.
WE WILL RETURN YOUR DISK.
or EMAIL IF YOU CAN !!

THANK YOU

SOSSA - Pelagic Trip data - 2000

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[illegible]

		Brisbane	Busselton						Eden			Portland					Sydney				Wollongong				
Speno	Species	Mar-00	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Oct-99	Nov-99	Jan-00	Aug-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	May-00	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Feb-00	Apr-00	Oct-99	Nov-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00
745	Pomarine Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	9								1	13		3	2				10	8	8	1	20	25	17	25
128	Arctic Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>		22			2	4	1		1	1			5		1			3			3+	6	11	4
933	Long-tailed Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius longicauda</i>	3								1								1				8+		9	
126	Pacific Gull, <i>Larus pacificus</i>								6	2	5			2	1										
981	Kelp Gull, <i>Larus dominicanus</i>																			1		2	5	2	6
125	Silver Gull, <i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	1		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	undant	40	50	60	12	20+	20+	yes	50+	100+	50	50+	45+	300+	150
111	Caspian Tern, <i>Sterna caspia</i>						2																		
115	Crested Tern, <i>Sterna bergii</i>	32		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	12	8	12	24	10	9	10+	10+	5	10+	15+	20	10+	8	5	1
114	White-fronted Tern, <i>Sterna striata</i>														2										
953	Common Tern, <i>Sterna hirundo</i>																	5		10	2				
952	Arctic Tern, <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>			5																					
120	Sooty Tern, <i>Sterna fuscata</i>												56					10	13+				7	4	
122	Common Noddy, <i>Anous stolidus</i>	2											1											7	
982	Grey Ternlet, <i>Procelsterna cerulea</i>																								2
972	White Tern, <i>Gygis alba</i>																			4+					2