

# Southern Oceans Seabird Study Association Inc.

" Wildlife Research "

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Lindsay & Janice

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ISSUE No. 9

Editor. Lindsay E. Smith

<b>EDITORIAL</b>
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Welcome to another exciting year !. Over the past 12 months much has happened. We have found new allies and friends around the world. We have worked together, shared our ideas, our knowledge and enthusiasm. We have opened the lines of communication across the world and pathed the way to a greater understanding of what can be achieved by working together.

I take this opportunity to thank all those hardy soles that have made the effort to support the work currently being conducted by SOSSA.

Unfortunately calls for financial assistance have fallen largely on deaf ears, perhaps it is a sign of the times, perhaps there are too many other worthwhile causes in need of assistance or perhaps it is simply a case of out of site, out of mind. What ever the case, the most valuable resource that we have is YOU our members.

The acceptance and use of the Data sheets for the boat trip information has been a great success and we would like to thank all boat trip organisers for their participation.

The information currently being collected will enable us to gain a greater understanding of population trends and movements of many seabird species, such things as water temperature, ocean currents, weather patterns and the effects of phenomenon such as El Nino are all vitally important to our understanding of the movements and dispersal of seabirds.

Many people have asked why do we continue to invest large amounts of our time and money into this seemingly endless task. The answer is simply that we believe that by working together we can make a difference. We can build on the efforts achieved by those who have pioneered the study of seabirds. For example the early work conducted by the members of the NSW Albatross Study Group, people such as Arfie Mothersdill, Doug Gibson, Allan Sefton and Harry Battam. Through their work we have learned much of the biology and movements of the Wandering Albatrosses. It is people such as this, people who have worked tirelessly to give us a platform on which to build our knowledge of seabirds. I believe that we owe it to them, to continue this research into the future so that our children's children may one day have the opportunity to see the magnificence of a Wandering Albatross riding over the waves of the Southern Ocean.

Lindsay E. Smith  
Editor

<b>AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER COAST GUARD AT " HILL 60 " PORT KEMBLA - N.S.W.</b>
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Many thanks to the members of the coast guard. We have contacted the coast guard and asked if they would keep an eye on the "Five Islands Hilton " (Shed on Big Island) and advise us if they see any boats or people on Big Island No 1.

Members of the Australian Volunteer Coast Guard at Hill 60, keep a vigilant watch 24 hrs a day 365 days a year, to ensure the safety of all who venture out to sea along the Illawarra coast.

These people work tirelessly without pay or reward.

There is something reassuring in the "Crackle" of the marine radio on "88" when the operator at Hill 60 says "Albatross" this is "Coast Guard Port Kembla" go 9 ZERO

Thank you Coast Guard Port Kembla !! Albatross Out !.

The poor old marine hand held radio has had it's day and the coast guard suggests we consider getting a new one?????. (????? Any one wish to supply us with one??????).

## FIVE ISLANDS REPORT

### Summer 1995-96 L.E. Smith

Our little 12 foot boat, (donated by Alan & Margaret Parkinson) has had a new life, with a donation from Kevin Jones (Hendry and Jones Engineering) we were able to purchase a pre-used 15 HP motor. This has boosted our capability to work on the islands with safety considerably. Our friends at Euroweld have helped out again by fitting a safety rail and fixing some of the many holes in the boat. Many thanks to all who have helped out this season.

After initial repairs were carried out to the "Five Islands Hilton" and a general clean up, work got under way on the Little Penguins breeding on Big Island No 1. It has been a very successful season with over 500 Penguin encounters and a total of 177 new birds tagged so far. The general condition of the birds being good and fledgling rate on a par with previous seasons.

The Crested Terns also were successful with 500-600 pairs nesting on the northern side of No. 2 Island. This season, Australian Pelicans have set up 6 colonies distributed over all islands with the exception of Flinders Island (Toothbrush Is). Big Island No 1 has two colonies of 40-50 pairs and 35-40 pairs, Big Island No 2 has three colonies 30+ pairs, 60+ pairs, and 50+ pairs. Martin Island (No 3) and Bass Island (No 5) have less than 10 pairs each.

This summer, unfortunately, we lacked time to work on the White-faced Storm-petrels (Flinders Is.), though a chick found on January 17th was almost fledged. So far we have had 207 encounters with Wedge-tailed shearwaters, of these 149 were new birds banded for the first time, all were more than 1 year old. We have confirmed 13 pairs of Sooty Oystercatchers breeding on the Five Is., distributed as follows: Flinders Is. (No 4) 8 pairs, Bass Is. (No 5) 2 pairs, Big Is. (No 1) 1 pair, Big Is. (No 2) 1 pair, Martin Is. (No 3) 1 pair. Predation of eggs has been much higher than normal this season. Australian Ravens and Kelp Gulls nesting on the Islands, are the suspected culprits.

### MY FIVE ISLANDS EXPERIENCE

by Michael Jarman

"Where's the Five Islands?" my friends would ask. "But you have been living in Wollongong for years, you know them, off Port Kembla". I would answer. "Oh those islands, aren't they polluted".

The Five Islands is one of the Illawarra's, if not one of Australia's best kept secrets. My experience began on a cool summer's morning. We loaded up the boat, cranked the outboard and shot off over the breakers. Fifteen minutes later, we were scanning the shores of Big Island, watching the waves, waiting for the moment to power into shore. "ROW! turn the bloody boat around!! keep the bow to the waves! were the orders shouted, by the captain. We lugged the boat onshore and were confronted by 1000's of screaming Seagulls. I'd never seen so many, everywhere I looked I saw gulls. "They are not seagulls! but Silver Gulls" the captain informed me. We unpacked and settled into the shed. As we settled, so did the Gulls, returning to their chicks and eggs.

The sun began to sink below the horizon and as the moonlight gained control the Wedge-tailed Shearwaters appeared. Like silent stealth bombers they glided passed our heads, sometimes to land at their burrows and call to their mates. Looking into the sky for shearwaters we missed the ascent of the Little Penguins beaching themselves and clambering up the rocks. Before we knew it, they were marching past our chairs, off to feed squealing chicks and mates before resting in their burrows. Time for work! the captain informed me. We managed to capture 14 Penguins, 6 being retraps and 8 that we banded. We banded 5 new shearwaters and retrapped 4. **Loss of OUR BLOOD through shearwater bites! was not recorded.** We made our way back to the shed without torchlight guided by an almost full moon.

As morning came, I was wakened by the pitta patter of little feet. Not kids, but juvenile Silver gulls playing catch on the tin roof. Oh well, time to get up. I had breakfast and walked up the hill to the Pelican colony. Careful not to disturb them, I crawled between the two groups. On one side were adults sitting on eggs, the other, juveniles of all ages fussed and complained. Returning parents were hounded by the young for a feed, shoving their heads down the adults' necks they scooped up the morning's takings.

I crossed the low rocks to Big Island No. 2 as the gulls rode the light southerly winds, diving and rising with the gusts, they put on a spectacular show. Big Island Number 2 is home to a small rookery of Crested terns. Through the binoculars I could see them bunched together. They would squawk and perform, as others attempted to land in the gathering. Occasionally pairs would shoot off into the sky to perform high speed aerobic pair bonding rituals.

On the way back to the shed I spent some time exploring rock the pools. Every pool was packed with life, sights not seen on the mainland any more due to human impact. The intertidal zone is also home to some very special birds. Long before I had approached, I was spotted and their warned the chick of danger. The Sooty Oystercatcher is truly a magnificent bird. Feathers as black as the rocks and a bright beak, they stood proud as I approached.

The days passed quickly until it was time to return the hustle and bustle of the mainland. We repacked the boat and powered across the bay, looking back to the islands, we made plans for our next visit.

## DEATH OF AN ALBATROSS

by OLIVER PRINCE

Every year over 40,000 Albatrosses are drowned due to longline tuna fishing in the Southern Ocean. A mile of long line with thousands of baited hooks is towed behind a fishing boat. This attracts the birds and many are hooked and drowned.

I am a member of SOSSA (Southern Ocean Seabird Study Association) and this summer while on holiday we stayed with the New South Wales albatross study group in Wollongong. This is one of the few places in the world where albatrosses come in shore to feed on cuttlefish. We went out in small boats to catch albatrosses. We looked for birds sitting on the water and caught them with large hoop nets. We put satellite transmitters on them so they can be tracked around the world.

I feel very privileged to have held such a beautiful wild bird that had travelled so far and think their sad story should be presented at the Childrens' Conference. It need not happen if countries would cooperate and improve their fishing techniques. As China is likely to enter the fishing grounds in the Southern Ocean then Hong Kong is a good place for this presentation.

28 September 1995

OLIVER PRINCE

Date of birth: 26.8. 1983

Caxton, Cambridge, CB3 8PQ, UK

Oliver Prince attended the International Childrens Conference on Conservation at Eastbourne (S.Coast of England) in November 1995. He won a free place through Children's Newsround (a BBC news programme) by writing 200 words on a conservation issue or project in which he had been involved.

Congratulations !! Oliver. Ed.

### CUTTLEFISH FISH

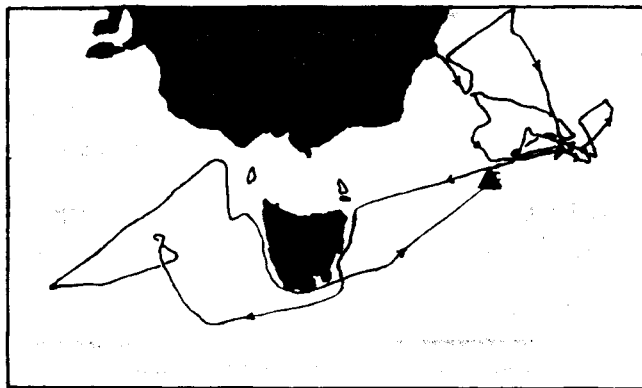
At last! we have something for those people who have been contributing data to the Cuttlefish fish project. We have experienced more than a few problems with this project, not all of which can be attributed to lack of time or workload Please excuse the delay. We have included this draft of the Common Cuttlefish *Sepia mestus*, for comment. We hope to present a different Cuttlefish fish in each newsletter Thankyou for being so patient. Ed

## SATELLITE TRACKING INFO FROM DURNO MURRAY "The Wanderers"

As was stated in Newsletter No 8, three PTTs were deployed for us by SOSSA in 1995. All were placed on female *D. exulans* chionoptera. This was achieved by Lindsay after much frustration and effort because 1995 was another peculiar year. The birds then frustrated us by not returning to their breeding islands. They mucked around the southern Tasman Sea and Tasmania. Actually, the data obtained was extremely valuable because we know so little about how birds forage over these regions which our cumulative data are showing to be important for non-breeding albatrosses.

The flight illustrated is that of a female which has bred on Crozet Islands. She did not breed this year according to information received from Henri Weimerskirch.

Map



Once again we thank the SOSSA team for their help.  
(Durno Murray for the La Trobe Albatross Research Group).

### News from New Zealand

Susan Waugh and Paul Sagar from the NIWA (National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research) have asked us to include the following information asking for any sightings of colour marked Black-browed, Grey-headed and Buller's Albatrosses.

During November 1995, scientists from the National Institute of Water and Atmosphere Research (NIWA), Christchurch, colour-dyed albatrosses breeding on Campbell Island. All birds dyed on the breast and rump. The colour will remain until the birds moult, after mid 1996. This programme is part of our study of the feeding locations of these albatrosses.

#### Birds dyed were:

1,000 Black-browed Albatross (yellow-orange)

700 Grey-headed Albatross (pink-red).



**Further work:** Buller's albatross from the snares and Solander Islands will also be dyed in February and March 1996. The colours are yet to be decided, but should differ from the Campbell Island birds.

**How you can help:** We need help from vessels operating in the New Zealand, Australian and Southern Oceans regions to gather reports of our study birds. You can help by sending your observations of the birds at sea. It is also very interesting to know if colour-dyed birds were NOT seen on a vessel route.

**Please report:** Vessel name, position, time, date, dye-colour, species of birds, no. of dyed birds seen at each time, observer name and address.

**Please send reports directly to:**

Susan Waugh, NIWA, PO Box. 8602, Christchurch. New Zealand. Fax: + 64 348 5548

Email: [waughs@chch.niwa.cri.nz](mailto:waughs@chch.niwa.cri.nz)

## "Shore Lines"

### What about the Estuaries?

Estuaries of lakes and rivers are vitally important areas for many species of birds. Shorebirds and waders often congregate in large numbers along the intertidal zone of many estuaries, particularly trans-equatorial migrants. Terns, Gulls, Herons, and Cormorants are also frequently encountered in estuaries. The endangered Little Tern is often found nesting along quite margins of estuaries along the eastern and southern coasts.

SEABIRD SIGHTINGS SHEET IS ATTACHED AT THE BACK

## MARINE HABITAT REPORT

January 1996 - Tony Ashby

### ARTIFICIAL MICROHABITATS

Temporary microhabitats are created as a matter of course behind the trawling fishing boats and these habitats are often occupied by hundreds of birds. It is a regular ploy of seabird observers to manoeuvre close to the wake of trawling boats, a procedure that all regular seabirders know can often be quite rewarding.

In the Brisbane area where the abundance of birds is not large, particularly in winter, techniques are being developed to create artificial microhabitats behind the observation vessel. These techniques obviously include burlying which is used by many boats and a more recently developed technique is circling for which more detailed information will be supplied at a later date.

The relationship between various burlies and particular species of birds is important and it would be beneficial to prepare a list of any preferences shown. Lindsay Smith has recommended the use of sharks livers for burlying and in Brisbane trips we have found this to be a very effective burly.

NSW Sea Kayak Club..

Talk & Slides by Lindsay

Albatross & something completely DIFFERENT!

Different it was the venue was "Honeymoon Bay " (Sounds romantic, doesn't it???)

An "Open-Air Talk". With a Tent. Just in case of rain ! Did someone say RAIN!!!!!!  
4 1/2 " 110 cm. of rain close by. 8"-200mm MORE LIKE IT!!! all in an hour!!.

The talk started at 8 O'Clock - 20:00 Hrs. The rain started at 20:10 Ten past 8 Just after our most interested people had arrived. Whilst we were able to some how present the short talk on albatrosses, we were unable to present the second half of the talk. This was due largely to the river of water that ran right through the middle of our venue. The fun however did not end there As the talk was completely washed out, Janice and I packed and headed for high ground, only to be confronted by a river of water running down the road. The water was almost 2 feet (60 cm) deep and the poor old "Fish Truck " ( Commodore wagon ) conked out. Janice and I where stranded soaking wet, in the middle of the road till the early hours of the morning, When the rain eased and we were able to restart the car using copious amounts of WD 40.

Thanks David for an Excellent Adventure!!! I think! perhaps we could reschedule another talk, This time somewhere DRY!!!!

**SANDRA "K"****SEABIRD WATCHERS BOAT TRIP DATES ARE:****SUNDAY: 25th February 96: COST: \$ 45.00 PER PERSON****Captain Carl's Bit****Whales (cetaceans fish birds etc). Boat trips, other than organised bird watching trips Carl at PO. Box 148 Fairy Meadow NSW. 2519 or Mobile pH: -018-423 555**

12th October large number of Pygmy Whales were seen from the boat.

15th October on a whale watching trip, Carl and guests on the Sandra "K" had a very exciting day. They were to observe,

15 Hump-back Whales, 12 Pygmy Whales, probably the same ones from last week.

3 Brydes Whales, 1 Minkø Whale, 1 juvenile Yellow-nosed Albatross, 1 adult + 1 juvenile Shy albatross, 1 juvenile Black-browed Albatross.

Everyone on the trip wanted to go again the following week, but unfortunately they have to wait for another 9 months as Carl was booked up.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

Over the past few months we have received several letters to the editor, including one from Mr Ross Payton of Dunsbrough in Western Australia. Ross kindly sent us a very impressive list of sightings of seabirds from South-Western Australia, unfortunately space does not allow us to present all the data here. For those members that are interested in these sightings please contact SOSSA H Q for further information Ed.

Richard Swanson from South Australia has also been hard at work keeping tabs on what has been happening there and has sent in a recent article in from the local press. Richard is a professional Cray fisherman who has been studying the occurrence of seabirds, particularly Albatrosses off the coast of Kangaroo Island for several years now and has proven to be a dab hand at capturing and banding albatrosses at sea, he is also encouraging other local fisherman to become involved in seabird research. Well done Richard!, keep on it mate, Ed.

Michael Kilp is a professional fisherman from the central coast of NSW with a keen interest in seabirds. He has sent in a very interesting letter about what has been happening up his way this season. Of particular interest was the large number of Australasian Gannets recorded this season along with unusually large numbers of Sunfish and turtles. It is indeed pleasing to see a professional fisherman taking such an active interest in seabird research. Great stuff Michael.

**A CALL TO BAN BALLOONS FROM SPORTING VENUES**

Recently a White-headed Petrel was picked up at sea east of Wollongong, the bird was very weak and emacipated. The bird refused to eat and was force fed a small amount of fresh squid its condition continued to fail and within 8 hours the bird succumbed and died. A post mortem was held and the cause of death was found to be the ingestion of a red rubber balloon. It is well documented that the ingestion of rubber balloons is a major cause of deaths in marine Turtles. We believe that it is high time that the release of balloons at sporting events and such was banned. It is now time to levy members of parliament etc before we lose more birds and animals to unthinking people who continue this practice.

**DOLPHIN WATCH**

I am a Wollongong University Student and I am interested in conducting a 5 year study on Dolphin Sightings off the Illawarra Coast NSW from Otford to Jervis Bay. If you have any records of sightings of Dolphins from this area, I would be most interested to hear of them. If you require Data Sheets or would prefer to contact me direct with information then please phone:

Kylie Rolls Phone: 042 - 675 270 After hours.

## FROGS AND FIRE do not mix

Unfortunately we have had some bad news concerning the Giant burrowing frogs *Heleioporusp australiacus*, that we discovered on the Illawarra escarpment last season. In December last year some unthinking vandals set fire to a stolen car in a quarry close by to the site. The result was that the fire burnt out the whole area for miles around. It will be sometime before we will be able to asses the impact on this site, though with all the leaf litter, and the vegetation burnt away from along the water coarse it is doubtful wether the frogs will breed there this season. The good news is that we have since found a further two new breeding sites for the Giant Burrowing Frog.

## Freshwater Fish Research. *Galaxias brevipennis* L.E. Smith

After our initial failure at keeping *Galaxias brevipennis*, (Native trout). It was decide that no more specimens would be taken from the Wild Stock, until we were able to overcome some of the problems associated with keeping them in captivity.

Most problems, appeared to be associated with water temperature. Here in the Illawarra (S.East NSW) *Galaxias brevipennis* is found in flowing, heavily shaded, mountain rainforest streams. The water temperature range is 12-16 C. If the water temp remained above 17 C for extended periods the fish soon succumbed and died. We also found that the fish kept in tanks , (1200 x 400 x 450) could withstand temperature's of up to 27 C for short periods of up to 12 hours with little or no effect, in summer.

In order to overcome the problem of the water temperature rising above a critical level found to be 17 C in our situation.

A standard tank 1500 x 500 x 500 fitted with close fitting lids, was insulated on all sides including top and bottom, using High Density Poly-styrene foam 25mm thick. Only the front was not insulated. The tank was then refrigerated using an improvised cooling system. I manufactured a condenser from 12mm aluminium tube. This was then fitted to the freezer compartment of the refrigerator and the water from the tank circulated through it using a 600 litre per hour filter. This was further controlled using a flow control valve, to maintain a Temperature range of 9-16 C. We have since installed this tank, and restocked it with *G.brevipennis*. The fish have been in this set up since November 26th 1995 in that time the total mortality has been only 1 fish, (which was effected by a fungal growth).

For further information, including diet, contact Lindsay at SOSSA HQ.



**RAOU SCIENTIFIC DAY**  
**Reproductive Biology of Australian Birds**

To be held on May 25th 1996. 9:00am to 5:00pm in the McKinnon Building at the University of Wollongong.

Hosted by: Bill Buttemer, Lee Astheimer and Jack Baker.

AGM to be held at the same venue at 5:30pm.

The aim of this year's Scientific Day is to provide the RAOU membership with an overview of research into ecological aspects of avian reproduction in a range of Australian species. This broad topic will be addressed from several perspective's including nesting and habitat requirements, mating systems and hormonal cycles. This meeting will be a great opportunity to catch up with friends and associates and to make new acquaintances.

Price for attending the meeting will be \$30 for RAOU members, \$35 for non-RAOU members and \$25 for students. For further information, contact Bill or Lee at:

Department of Biological Sciences  
 University of Wollongong.  
 Wollongong. NSW. 2522

Ph: 042 - 214 459 (Bill)

Ph: 042 - 213 023 (Lee)

\*\*\*They are hoping that some people will present some papers on breeding biology. I agreed that we would do a poster on the Sooty Oyster catchers at the Five Islands Nature Reserve, Ed.

**SPONSORS & OUTSTANDING DONATIONS**

Hendry and Jones Engineering    Bearing Techniques    ENZED Wollongong.  
 Euro Weld    John Maher for discounts on films and developing.  
 A special thank you for your support.

**1996-1997 MEMBERSHIP FEES DUE 1ST JULY 96**  
 (we think it will be a yellow one this year so look for it please)

**NEW MEMBERS**

**95-96 new additional memberships only**

Maureen Fishburn, Natalie Brosnan, Aldo Tomasiello, Albert Rochester,  
 NSW Sea Kayak Club, John Cooms USA, Ron Johnstone, John Izzard,  
 Neil, Suzanne, Liesie & Amy Jonhston, Louise Thomas - U.K,  
 Diane Wilson-Green U.K.

**NEXT NEWSLETTER SHOULD BE OUT IN APRIL 96 ?**

Till then Keep Well & Be Happy.

If you have something to add to the newsletter, then please post or fax it. Better still on disk using Word for Windows (I will return your disk), this would save Janice lots of typing. ☺

**\*\*\*\*\*NEXT SOSSA MEETING\*\*\*\*\***

**Saturday 24th February 96**

Held At SOSSA HQ

7.30 pm at 10 Jenkins Street, Unanderra NSW.

**SEPIA MESTUS****Common Cuttlefish****General description**

Typically oval in shape generally half as wide as it is long

Maximum size recorded by us 140 X 70mm

**Outer Cone**

The outer cone on this species is very prominent up to 15% of the total length particularly at the posterior end before tapering off and extending around the periphery of the sepiion. Ref Illustration.

**Posterior spike** if present, quite robust and typically 7-9 mm in length.

**Inner Cone:**

The inner cone is also quite prominent, extending to a height of almost 50% of the outer cone at the posterior end, extending to approximately 40% of the total length of the sepiion. The inner cone is generally a pearly white in colour.

**Dorsal Surface:**

The Dorsal surface is generally off white, in some specimens blue-grey bands appear in the surface, these bands follow the curve of the sepiion.

The dorsal surface is slightly granulated in texture and has no definite keel, being more or less a continuous smooth curve across the entire surface. Ref Illustration.

**Ventral Surface**

The striated zone on the ventral surface extends to approximately 70% of the total length, a series of shallow groves radiate across the striated zone from the posterior end of the sepiion.

The locus zone occupies approximately 30% of the ventral zone, a definite concave dip is a feature of the mid locus zone.

**Sexes**

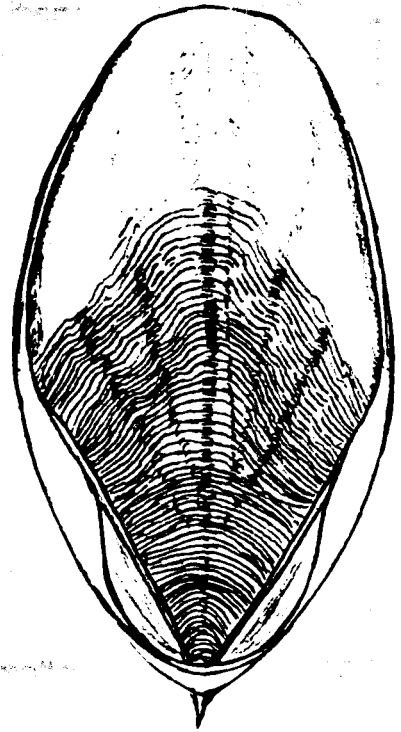
Little information, possibly some dimorphism.

**Habitat**

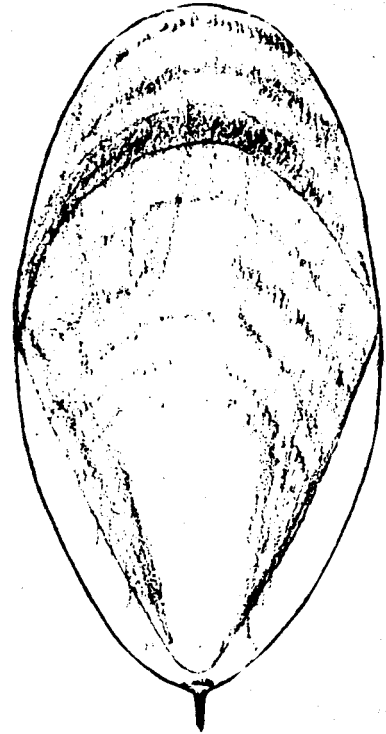
Coastal waters mainly off NSW. particularly in rocky reefs and shorelines not known beyond the continental shelf break. Usually in less than 45

Fathoms

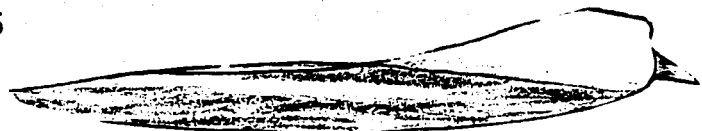
More data required.



Ventral Surface



Dorsal Surface



## CUTTLEFISH BONE - DESCRIPTIONS

Dear Cuttlefish survey participants  
We are sorry that it has taken so long to get back to you with any useful information on the identification of Cuttlefish bones. The truth is that it has NOT been put into the TOO HARD basket. Though at times we think that it should be. So please bear with us as we work through it.

We have tried to present some basic sketches that look somewhat remotely like the Cuttle bones that we have. We have encountered more than a few problems in attempting to present them. Not the least is due to a pretty poor artist, (Lindsay).

### Introduction:

**SEPIA Sp.** In order to attempt to describe the Cuttlebone (*Sepion*) it is necessary to describe the make up of the Sepion. Ref to Figure 1.

The names of the parts are the standard names as used by the scientific community.

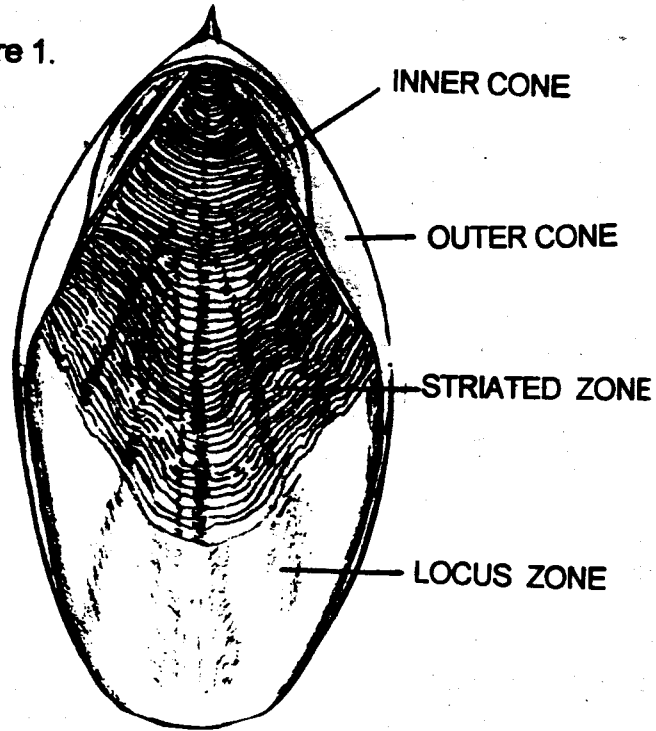
Dr C.C. Lu of the Museum of Victoria, has kindly supplied some detailed descriptions of some specimens from his as yet unpublished work on cuttlefish.

We thank Dr Lu for this information, however we feel that these descriptions, whilst being technically correct are of great value to scientists working in the field and familiar with the technical jargon which leaves us mere lay people somewhat bewildered.

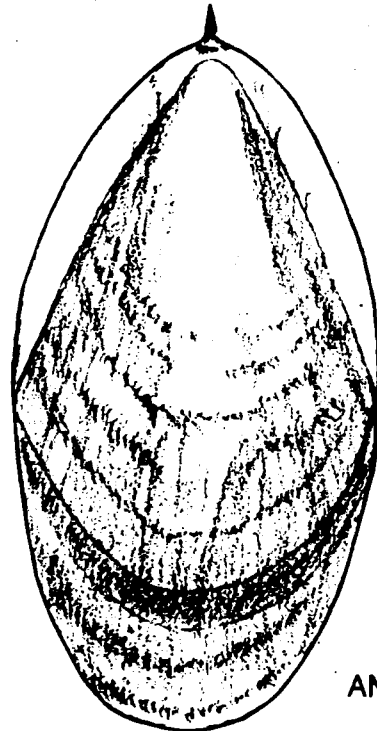
We hopefully can describe them in more simple terms. Any specimens that you are unable to identify from the guide should be sent to SOSSA and we will confirm their identity for you. Though this may take some time depending on the species.

POSTERIOR END

Figure 1.



VENTRAL SURFACE



ANTERIOR END

DORSAL SURFACE

**BOAT TRIP DATA SHEET - DSOSSA-BTDS-V1.5-04011996**  
 SOSSA - 042 - 716 004 - Fax: 042 - 724 626. PO. Box 142 UNANDERRA NSW 2526

Date:	Data recorded by:
Counting Method (circle): 360° 180° stern 180° bow Other (specify):	
Location: (enter name):	
Air temp:	Water temp:
Air pressure:	Cloud cover:
Wind speed and direction:	Sea conditions:

\*\*\*\*\*THIS SECTION ABOVE HAS BEEN LEFT ON FOR ANY PERSON THAT MAY SEND US DATA

**Seabird Records 1995 - 1996 WOLLONGONG BRISBANE PORTLAND**

Species	month →	Brisbane			Wollongong		Portland	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Oct	Nov	Jan	Nov
Little Penguin, <i>Eudyptula minor</i>					15	1		
Common Diving Petrel, <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>								
Southern Giant-Petrel, <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>							2	
Northern Giant-Petrel, <i>Macronectes halli</i>							1	
Southern Fulmar, <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>								
Cape Petrel, <i>Daption capense</i>					4		4	
Blue Petrel, <i>Halobaena caerulea</i>								
Great-winged Petrel, <i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>					52	30	20	30
White-headed Petrel, <i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>					1			
Providence Petrel, <i>Pterodroma solandri</i>		1			64	5		
Tahiti Petrel, <i>Pseudo bulweria rostrata</i>		21	2	5				
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>								
Mottled Petrel, <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>								
Juan Fernandez Petrel, <i>Pterodroma externa</i>								
White-necked Petrel, <i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>							1	
Black-winged Petrel, <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>					1			
Cook's Petrel, <i>Pterodroma cookii</i>					1			
Gould's Petrel, <i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>								
White-chinned Petrel, <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>								1
Black Petrel, <i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>								
Streaked Shearwater, <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>				1			1	
Wedge-tailed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus pacificus</i>		350	13	165	118	1000	200	
Buller's Shearwater, <i>Puffinus bulleri</i>		1			1	1		
Flesh-footed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus carneipes</i>		153	4	4	2	30	10	4
Pink-footed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus creatopus</i>								
Sooty Shearwater, <i>Puffinus griseus</i>					5	1		1
Short-tailed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>		115	35	2	624	700	10	200
Fluttering Shearwater, <i>Puffinus gavia</i>		1			4	25	2	15
Hutton's Shearwater, <i>Puffinus huttoni</i>					11	1		
Manx Shearwater, <i>Puffinus puffinus</i>								
Audubon's Shearwater, <i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>								
Little Shearwater, <i>Puffinus assimilis</i>					2			
*Fluttering/Hutton's								
Antarctic Prion, <i>Pachyptila desolata</i>								
Slender-billed Prion, <i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>								
Fairy Prion, <i>Pachyptila turtur</i>					2			
Wandering Albatross, <i>Diomedea exulans</i>					2	2		2
Royal Albatross, <i>Diomedea epomophora</i>								2
Black-browed Albatross, <i>Diomedea melanophrys</i>					1	2		60
Shy Albatross, <i>Diomedea cauta</i>						2		300
Grey-headed Albatross, <i>Diomedea chryssostoma</i>								
Yellow-nosed Albatross, <i>Diomedea chlororhyncus</i>								40
Buller's Albatross, <i>Diomedea bulleri</i>								
Sooty Albatross, <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>								
Light-mantled Albatross, <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>								

Months: Jan-January, Feb-February, Mar-March, Apr-April, May-May, Jun-June, Jul-July, Aug-August, Sep-September, Oct-October, Nov-November, Dec-December

Species	month →	Brisbane			Wollongong			Portland	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Oct	Nov	Jan	Nov	Dec
Wilson's Storm-Petrel, <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>					16	2		30	
Grey-backed Storm-Petrel, <i>Nereis garrodia</i>								2	
White-faced Storm-Petrel, <i>Pelagodroma marina</i>					5	2			
Black-bellied Storm-Petrel, <i>Fregatta tropica</i>									
White-bellied Storm-Petrel, <i>Fregatta grallaria</i>									
<i>Fregatta</i> spp.									
Australasian Gannet, <i>Morus serrator</i>		3	1		8	10	2	8000	
Brown Booby, <i>Sula leucogaster</i>		1							
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>					2				
South Polar Skua, <i>Catharacta maccormicki</i>									
Arctic Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>					12	10	2		
Pomarine Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>		6		2	1	25	25		
Long-tailed Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius longicauda</i>					3	3	2		
Southern Skua, <i>Catharacta antarctica</i>						1			
Silver Gull, <i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>		2				25	50	1	
Kelp Gull, <i>Larus dominicanus</i>					2	10	8		
Sabine's Gull, <i>Larus sabini</i>									
Pacific Gull, <i>Larus pacificus</i>								4	
White-winged Tern, <i>Chlidonias leucoptera</i>									
Common Tern, <i>Sterna hirundo</i>				2	8				
Roseate Tern, <i>Sterna dougallii</i>									
Arctic Tern, <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>									
White-fronted Tern, <i>Sterna striata</i>					6			1	
Black-naped Tern, <i>Sterna sumatrana</i>									
Sooty Tern, <i>Sterna fuscata</i>		1	15	1					
Bridled Tern, <i>Sterna anaethetus</i>									
Crested Tern, <i>Sterna bergii</i>		22	5	30	52	15	10	20	
Grey Ternlet, <i>Procelsterna cerulea</i>									
White Tern, <i>Gygis alba</i>									
Caspian Tern, <i>Sterna caspia</i>									
Little Tern, <i>Sterna albifrons</i>		30							
Lesser-crested Tern, <i>Sterna bengalensis</i>									
Common Noddy, <i>Anous stolidus</i>		20							
Black Noddy, <i>Anous minutus</i>									
Lesser Noddy, <i>Anous tenuirostris</i>									
Little Pied Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>							3		
Black-faced Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>								150	
Pied Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>									
Little black Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>				4					
Great Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					1		1		
Australian Pelican, <i>Pelicanus conspicillatus</i>					2		1		
Great Frigatebird, <i>Fegata minor</i>									
Lesser Frigatebird, <i>Fegata ariel</i>									

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