



**SOUTHERN
OCEAN SEABIRD
STUDY
ASSOCIATION
INC.**

**Special points of
interest**

- Pilot whales
- South Coast Islands survey
- Band recoveries
- Australasian gannets
- A tough year for shearwaters

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The Albatross

Issue No. 36

March 2006

A Pod of Pilots Text and photos by Brook Whyllie

While most board the Sandra K from Wollongong for the chance of seeing albatrosses, or hoping for a 'new' bird to add to their species list, the call of "Cetacean" is enough to make anyone turn and look. For those on the Sandra K, around 40 km out to sea on the December 2005 trip, it was no different. Once the call was made, and followed up with the explanation that a 'blow' had been observed, everyone was interested. Certainly, cetaceans are not an uncommon sight on the SOSSA pelagic trips, with approximately 30 different species having been identified on past voyages. However, there are only a handful of species that are observed regularly, with humpbacks being the most common whale sighted.

As the 2005 humpback migration season was over, the question of just what type of cetacean had been spotted added to the anticipation. This was why the tentative

call of "pilot whale" was met with such surprise; it is a species seldom recorded in the waters around Wollongong, and one that had not been sighted on a SOSSA trip for several years. Known as a highly gregarious species, this pod of approximately 15 long-finned pilot whales, including a very large male, paid very little attention to the Sandra K, and all on board had excellent views of this species, an opportunity that is rarely available in Australian waters.

There are two species of pilot whales: short-finned and long-finned. Both belong to the Dolphin family (Delphinidae) and within this family only the killer whale is larger. In the southern hemisphere the range of the long-finned pilot whale extends from the Southern Ocean through to the Sunshine Coast, as this species tends to prefer cooler sea temperatures around the 10-20 degrees Celsius mark.



Two long-finned pilot whales from a pod of fifteen seen from the Sandra K during the December 2005 pelagic off Wollongong

A Pod of Pilots continued...

The range of the short-finned pilot whale typically extends from southern NSW to the tropical waters in the north, as the short-finned species generally prefers water temperatures above 22 degrees Celsius.

It is relatively easy to distinguish Pilot Whales from other cetaceans, as their head and dorsal fin shapes are unlike any other species. However, differentiating between the two species of Pilot Whales *at sea*, is somewhat more difficult, especially in the regions, including the seas off Wollongong, where their ranges overlap.

The most obvious differences are the length of the pectoral fins (flippers) and the number of teeth; long-finned pilot whales have 9-12 teeth on each side of the jaw, while short-finned pilot whales only have 7-9. However, observing these variations at sea is almost impossible. That said, the long-finned pilot whale also has a 'light' patch behind the eye as well as a lighter 'saddle' behind the dorsal fin, which can aid in identification. These patches however, can vary quite markedly, making positive identification difficult, except at close range. The dorsal patches were quite visible, in this case, to those on the Sandra K.

Long-finned pilot whales are probably the better known of the two species, as they are the most common type of whale to beach themselves on the Australian coastline. Some theories suggest that beachings occur through fellow whales attempting to help a sick companion and then becoming disorientated in shallow waters, however, there is no firm evidence to support this. Strandings have occurred in NSW waters on at least four recorded occasions since the 1960s: 16 were beached at Seal Rocks in 1962; 32 at Wreck Bay in 1963; and single animals have beached themselves at Thirroul in 1969 and Newport Beach in 1975. Unfortunately, little is also known about their population size and habits in Australian waters. It is thought they feed primarily on squid and fish and are usually found near the continental shelf, although they can occasionally be found inshore, possibly in pursuit of prey. The pilot whales' population in Australia



The bulbous head and the distinctive but variable shape of the dorsal fin are characteristic of pilot whales

lian waters is regarded as data deficient, although they are not classed as threatened. Most experts agree that more research needs to be done to obtain a more accurate picture of the status of this species.

Long-finned Pilot Whale *Globicephala melas*

Length/Weight

Males: 4.0 – 7.2 metres and up to 3 tonnes

Females: 3.8 – 6 metres and up to 2 tonnes

Diet: Thought to consist mainly of fish and squid.

Range: From 14°S to 60°S.

Population: Recent estimates are 200,000.

Social Behaviour: Groups of fewer than 50 most common, although pods up to 1000 have been reported. Pod structure is stable, thought to comprise of more females than males and are made up of animals from a number of generations.

References:

Gill, P, and Burke C. 2004, *Whale Watching in Australian & New Zealand Waters*. Reed New Holland, Sydney.

Shirihai, H. (2002). *A Complete Guide to Antarctic Wildlife*. Alula Press: Degerby, Finland.

Smith, P. (May 2001). *Review of the Conservation Status of Marine Mammal Species in NSW*.

Five Islands Nature Reserve Report by Lindsay Smith

No report on breeding numbers of birds on Big Island for this report due to minor injuries (rather than major surgical operations) to myself. I forgot to mention the weather! and the damage to the Consett Davis Hut. We hope to get to the islands later in February or March to survey successful breeding numbers and band the Wedge-tailed Shearwater chicks for this season.

There also appears to be an increase in White Ibis numbers breeding and for an extended period. Unfortunately the Ibis study people have not been to the Island to survey numbers or to band chicks for the season. Many Australian pelicans > 300 pairs nesting with eggs, through to fledglings.

The Consett Davis Hut is now in need of urgent repair. The solar power system is still out of commission. Web Cam project is still to be installed. HELP needed!

Bass Island ;

December 27th. Lindsay Smith.

Kelp Gull survey. Six pairs appeared to breeding some still on eggs and some with almost fledged young, with smaller chicks hiding under bushes. Only few Australian Pelicans remained on top of the islands, most birds having fledged.

There were many >150 Crested tern runners almost fledged on the north western end of the Island. Two pairs of Sooty Oystercatcher appeared to have young, however time did not allow a search. An adult Australasian Gannet was observed resting on top of the eastern end of the Island.

Mirror Bush *Coprosma repens* is now well established on the top of Bass Island.

Birds recorded on the island: Crested tern, Australian Gannet, Sooty Oystercatcher Australian Pelican Kelp Gull Silver Gull, Great Cormorant and Pied Cormorant.

Wedge-tailed shearwaters at-sea project by Lindsay Smith

Once again the Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Puffinus pacificus* has returned to our local waters right on cue. The banding team have been quite successful in capturing a large sample of birds so far this season. The results of which will be will not be known until the end of the season in late May.

Already this season there have been some very interesting recaptures amongst the birds caught.

South Coast Islands Report Text and photos by Lindsay Smith

This report summarises the latest survey of seabird breeding populations on the Murramarang Islands, November 7th -11th 2005.

Team Members (SOSSA)

Lindsay Smith (Leader), Janice Jenkin-Smith (Coordinator Field Assistant), Inger Vandyke. (Photographer)

This season we planned to conduct further studies into the breeding populations of several species of sea and shore birds breeding on the Toll Gate Islands and the Murramarang Islands.

In addition to the annual monitoring the breeding population of Sooty Oystercatchers we were hoping to survey the tops of both North and South Toll Gate Islands to ascertain the current numbers of White-faced Storm-petrel (*Pelegodroma marina*), Wedge-tailed (*Puffinus pacificus*) Short-tailed (*Puffinus tenuirostris*) and Sooty (*Puffinus griseus*) Shearwaters and the Reef Egret (*Egretta sacra*).

No complete census of these breeding species has been conducted on the Toll Gate Islands since 1975. Even then, the reported numbers of birds breeding on the islands was at best, "likely based on estimations" extrapolated from burrow densities found in accessible areas.



South Toll Gate Island and Pinnacle from North Toll Gate Island

The Toll Gate Islands remain largely inaccessible, due to their extremely rugged geology. The island's steep cliff faces and inaccessible areas make it difficult to survey or to allow numbers of breeding birds to be accurately censused. Whilst this in itself may offer the breeding birds protection from disturbance, it is important to survey colonies, to determine baseline data against which change can be assessed.

Continued over page...

South Coast Islands Report continued...

From our recent surveys and a review of past records it is noted that over the past five years it would appear that numbers of several species have declined and other species have increased.

In the past our studies have concentrated on the Sooty Oystercatcher with minimal effort spent surveying and banding other species. This has been done consciously, to reduce the disturbance to the breeding Sooty Oystercatchers.

Our visits to the islands in early November have been timed to coincide with the peak breeding season for the Sooty Oystercatcher at the Toll Gate and Murramarang Islands to ensure that we record the maximum number of birds breeding for that season with minimal disturbance to the birds.



White-faced Storm-petrel nesting habitat on the lower slopes of the Toll Gates

This season, the Sooty Oystercatchers bred on schedule, with most pairs on eggs at time of survey. This bodes well for further opportunities to study the White-faced storm-petrel (*Pelagodroma marina*). Unfortunately the egg laying period for the White-faced storm-petrel at the Murramarang Islands is not known. However, it would most likely correspond to that of the Five Islands N.R. (Flinders Island) which begins in early October and the chicks fledge in late January or early February though few pairs now breed in this nature reserve.

In late January the Sooty Oystercatchers would have chicks large enough to be located and banded and all three species of shearwater which are recorded as breeding species, (Wedge-tailed, Short-tailed and Sooty) would also have young in burrows at this time. This would give us the opportunity to census their numbers on the islands and conduct further banding studies of the birds. The shearwater chicks do not begin to fledge from the islands till mid April.

Belowla Island:

Tuesday November 10th 2005
Landing difficulties 5.0.

We had limited time on island due to an approaching strong Southerly wind but known nest sights of Sooty



Sooty Oystercatcher's nest on Belowla Island

oystercatchers were searched. In total nine nests containing eggs were found plus two new nests ready for eggs were also located.

There were White-faced Storm-petrel burrows in abundance situated in low vegetation on top of the island, possibly more than 100 pairs are thought breed on the island. A few Little Penguins were located nesting in crevices and under rocks on top of the island.



Little Penguin breeding in crevice

We hope to conduct a more complete assessment of storm-petrel breeding numbers in late January or early February, weather permitting.

Continued over page...

South Coast Islands Report continued...

Other birds: Australian pelican, Great cormorant Little black cormorant, Little pied cormorant, Silver gull, White-faced heron and Masked lapwing.

Brush Island

November 2005

Logistical problems with the NSW NPWS boat and strong NW winds of 20-30 knots meant that it was not possible to access the island on this visit. A visit is to be planned over the coming weeks to confirm whether the birds will attempt to breed this season.

NPWS Shorebird Co-ordinator Michael Jarman and Ranger Alan Norman were to survey the Islands later in November. At that time, the remaining bait stations of the Rat eradication program were to be removed. Unfortunately weather conditions and time restraints did not allow access to Brush Island until early February 2006 by which time most surviving chicks would have fledged from the Island.

Toll Gate Islands

Wednesday November 9th 2005. Landing difficulties: Nil. Strong NE wind 20-30 Knots. Seas rising to 3-4 metres.

A search of known nesting territories of Sooty Oystercatchers on the western side of both main islands indicated that six pairs were breeding on the islands. An additional pair were holding a breeding territory on the North Island and may also breed this season.

Sea and weather conditions did not allow for a thorough search of the islands. White-faced Storm-petrel burrows were in abundance on lower slopes above beaches at the base of the Pinnacle. Though many burrows had been started, only about 20-25% appeared to be occupied by birds with an egg, many burrows appeared collapsed and incomplete, thought to be due largely to the sandy structure of the soil.

Little Penguins (*Eudyptula minor*)

Several nests containing large chicks were located on the western side of both islands. Population appears quite small. In the past seasons we have banded several chicks and adults on the Toll Gates though no tagged birds were located on this visit.

The Reef Egret *Egretta sacra*

The Eastern Reef Egret (Dark Morph) is becoming rare in southern NSW and has previously been recorded breeding on these islands. Time and conditions did not allow a thorough search for evidence of breeding. Three of four birds were observed on the islands and they were very active and might well have been breeding.

Other birds recorded on the Toll Gate Islands:

Peregrine Falcon, very vocal and active up to five birds a pair with three chicks, Great Cormorant, Little black Cormorant, Reef Egret, Little Grass bird.

Figures in the Seabird Island series appear very high in comparison to those found by our team. This would suggest that numbers on all islands in Murramarang N.P. require further assessment.

Snapper Island (Bateman's Bay)

Wednesday November 9th 2005.

Two pairs of Sooty oystercatcher were observed on Snapper Island. A pair on the western side of the island had a chick estimated to be about one week old. Though not currently under the NPWS jurisdiction, this island is an important breeding site for the Sooty oystercatcher.

Unfortunately, due to logistical problems and weather conditions, **Wasp and Grasshopper Islands** were not surveyed on this visit. These islands can be accessed by small boat and can be surveyed by SOSSA should the NPWS be unable to assist at that time.

The assistance of the NSWPS in this survey is both welcomed and appreciated. Many thanks to all who have assisted in this project.

Recent Band Recoveries

Text and photos by Lindsay Smith

Antipodean albatross *Diomedea antipodensis*

Band No R56795 was recovered at sea East of Wollongong (Lat: 34 deg 25min S, Long: 151deg 00min E) on 26 November 2005. The bird was also carrying a black readable band No. 754. The bird was captured by a hand-held net and later released.

This bird was originally banded as a nestling on Antipodes Island (2,000 kms from Wollongong) in January 2004.

Grey-faced (Great-winged) petrel

Pterodroma macroptera gouldi

Band No E179292 (Grey-faced Petrel) was recovered at sea East of Wollongong (Lat: 34deg 25min S, Long: 151deg 00min E) on 26 November 2005. The bird was also carrying a Blue Darvic band above the metal band on the left leg. The bird was captured by hand held net and an Aussie band No 08315693 was fitted to the right leg and then released.

This bird was originally banded in April 2003 at Mount

Recent Band Recoveries cont...



Damien Farine and a Grey-faced Petrel
Photo: L.E. Smith

Maunganui in the northeast of New Zealand's North Island. Mount Maunganui is one of the few mainland breeding colonies of the grey-faced petrel and is approximately 2,300 kms from Wollongong.

Subsequent correspondence regarding this bird:

Hi Lindsay,

Attached is the completed report for your recent NZ Grey-faced Petrel (E179292) recovery. I have also forwarded an email that I received from Graeme Taylor regarding this particular critter. He is very pleased with your news, especially since it is actually a bird from his own study site and it is the first one to be recovered in Australia!!!! COOL!! Well done mate!! Lisa Hardy

Graeme's reply:

Hi Lisa, I think Mala has replied to you already about these birds. The grey-faced petrel E179292 was of particular interest to me because it was one of my study birds! I have been studying a colony of this species since 1989 and this is the first Australian recovery from the more than 3000 birds banded at that site. The bird in question E179292 is an adult male that has bred in the same burrow since 1996 and in another burrow prior to that shift. He has produced several fledged chicks over the years. He was seen ashore at the colony in July 2005 outside his burrow but he and his partner didn't breed this season. His burrow was damaged by a tree fall and he was doing "home renovations" in July. The capture of this bird on 26 November suggests that birds from the colony are dispersing across to eastern Australia after breeding and probably moult off that coast. The blue band is added to all breeding males at the colony of about 300 breeding pairs. Cheers, Graeme Taylor. New Zealand

SOSSA's Mystery Bird by Richard Baxter.

Mystery Bird No.1

My first choice of bird for the SOSSA Mystery Bird Competition was not really that much of a mystery, as almost everybody got it right! The bird was photographed by myself about 80km off Newcastle in April 2005 in a body of warm water which ran from 75km to about 140km offshore. At first glance it's obvious that it's a petrel but the overall brown plumage is very similar to many petrel species seen in Australian waters, such as Great-winged, Solanders, Herald, Kerguelen as well as several all-brown shearwaters. Although the photo shows only the upper wing it illustrates the main diagnostic plumage feature of KERMADEC PETREL. The white upper wing primary shafts separate Kermadec Petrel from other petrels but in addition to this the photo also shows a smallish head and the line running from the bill to below the eye.

KERMADEC PETREL can show confusing plumage variation and this bird was no different as only one person came close to picking the correct morph. As can be seen from the following photos of the same bird it was an intermediate morph. So after the first mystery bird of 2006 one punter has the lead over the rest of the field.



Mystery Bird No.2

This bird was photographed in Australian waters and the answer will appear in the next issue. So what is it????



The Flying Daggers of Cape Kidnappers

Text and photos by Inger Vandyke

Fluffy, feisty and less than a month out of their shells, thousands of Australasian Gannet Chicks of varying ages currently populate the domineering sea cliffs of Cape Kidnappers outside Napier in New Zealand.

Home to the largest and most accessible mainland nesting colony of gannets in the world, Cape Kidnappers is an awesome sight to behold. A cacophony of sound, smell and movement greets onlookers that arrive in 4WD buses to get a glimpse of life in a 20,000 strong gannet colony. The air is permeated with an acrid, ammonia like smell. Greeting dances, chicks cooing for their parents, territorial squabbles, regurgitating feeding sessions, and ongoing struggles by chicks desperate to find somewhere to keep cool all characterise the throng of activity that forms the main nesting platform.

Named by Captain James Cook after an incident where his Tahitian born interpreter was almost kidnapped by Maoris, Cape Kidnappers sits on private property. The owner of the property, an American billionaire who bought



Above: A young Australasian gannet

Below: Cape Kidnappers, near Napier, New Zealand



the land for a song almost 30 years ago, rarely gets a chance to enjoy his own piece of spectacular rolling countryside. He only flies in occasionally on a private jet to holiday and play golf at one of New Zealand's finest and most expensive courses that he constructed using a small portion of his land. The area outside this is used principally for agriculture and small scale farming, although plans are afoot to turn the remainder into a nature sanctuary with feral pest proof fences which would secure the safety of the gannet colonies and also allow other New Zealand native animals to flourish.

Australasian Gannets have been steadily increasing in numbers at Cape Kidnappers since the first gannetry started to appear on the saddle of the Cape in the 1850's. It wasn't until 100 years later that research began on the birds.

Believed to be sedentary, it was initially thought that gannets remained on the coast of New Zealand all year round. Banding started in 1950 by Dr W. Wodzicki and Rev F. H. Robertson, however, and it was discovered that, while not migratory, Australasian Gannet chicks disperse to the eastern coasts of Australia after fledging. They remain there, with some exceptions, for 2.5 to 3.5 years before returning to New Zealand where they remain

The Flying Daggers of Cape Kidnappers continued...

thereafter.

Clumsy on land, most of the Australasian Gannet chicks at Cape Kidnappers have never been airborne before they leave their nest. They set off on their 2735 kilometre stormy crossing of the Tasman Sea without even a practice flight, previous experience in navigation, leaders or knowledge of how to catch food in order to survive. The only preparation they receive is overfeeding from their parents who fatten their chicks up to 1/6 more than themselves in weight. Flight speed varies on weather conditions but in one of the fastest crossings, an average of 385km was covered per day. Not bad for a 16 week old bird!

Mortality is high on these open ocean crossings however. Exhaustion forces many birds to alight on to the water to rest where sharks, barracuda, and storms all take their toll. In reality only about 25 – 30% of adult Australasian Gannets ever make it back to Cape Kidnappers to breed. For the stronger birds, band recoveries have revealed some interesting information on the journeys undertaken by young gannets. While most recoveries in Australia have come from the coasts of New South Wales and Victoria, one has been found in North Queensland and another in Perth which is 5790 kilometres from Cape Kidnappers.

Rich feeding grounds surrounding Australia help to propel gannets around our coast during their 2.5 year sojourn. To watch a group of Australasian Gannets on a feeding frenzy is to embrace one of the true spectacles

of oceanic birding. Folding their wings back and entering the water like torpedoes, Australasian Gannets have clocked speeds of up to 145km/h on their fishing dives. From heights of up to 30m, gannets will plunge bullet like into the water to prey on shoaling fish. They



**Above: The coastline near Cape Kidnappers, NZ
Below: An adult Australasian gannet**



have a streamlined body and are equipped with a strong front part of their skull with special inflatable air sacs to help cushion the shock of entering the water at tremendous speeds. Fish of all sizes are held fast by a serrated edge to the inside of their bills, a trademark of their Latin name *Morus serrator*.

Throughout the breeding season, fish are regurgitated to young chicks first as a liquid like paste and then as the chicks mature, they are eventually fed larger pilchards and small whole mackerel.

Long lived with lasting pair bonds, Australasian Gannets are truly a spectacle. While in breeding plumage, their heads turn a bright orange, their eye rings bright blue and lime green lines outline the contours of their feet. They are extraordinarily beautiful, almost gaudy, in their appearance.

Cape Kidnappers leaves an imprint on your memory. One that is carried with you forever and is brought to the fore when young gannets fly overhead on SOSSA pelagic trips. Each Australasian Gannet I watch soaring, looking for food, will take me back to where it all began – on a remote, windswept cliff that embraces the Tasman.

Resources:

<http://www.hb.co.nz/gannets/conservation.html>

The Weather and the Wedge-tail Shearwater Season in Coffs Harbour

Text and photos by Narelle Swanson.



A survivor: a fluffy ball of wedge-tailed shearwater

The number of Wedge-tail Shearwater chicks raised this season on Mutton Bird Island Coffs Harbour will be low. The season started well with the first groups to arrive in August quite heavy with the average weights over 400 grams for a couple of weeks. The top night was 422g average for 71 birds.

Weight averages declined and fewer birds were present with changed conditions in September. There was rain on 16th September and gale force winds on the 17th. On the 19th we caught only 25 birds and the average weight was only 353g. After another period of strong winds in early October, the average weight for 34 birds was even lower at 347g. These interruptions and lack of energy seems to have put the birds behind in establishing territories, burrow building and getting to know each other. Mating activity continued into late October, and the weight average slowly increased. Early November weight averages were just above 400g. The rat population started to increase at this time. As the birds left on their pre-egg laying exodus the rats took over burrows. Rats will make a second exit in the burrow often above the nest chamber end.

In November during egg laying, rain again disrupted our visits and probably the birds. It appeared the females carrying eggs were late, then possibly the males were also delayed as we found a number of cold eggs early in December and a couple of very emaciated females. Some birds were unable to locate their burrows as they had collapsed with the rain and rat modifications. Incubating birds are probably less able to defend their eggs when there is a front and rear entrance.

In January northern NSW had a lot of heavy rain. At our house rain gauge we collected 268 mm between the 6th and 11th January. There was probably more on Mutton Bird Island, enough to temporarily flood burrows and prevent the eggs hatching. We estimated the first hatchings would be 19th or 20th January. On 22nd we found one chick that was possibly three days old and two only about a day old. Mostly we found burrows empty or just eaten egg shells. Three cold eggs examined all contained well developed chicks.

One positive that may come out of all the wet weather is improved vegetation growth. This is needed as over the last five seasons the vegetation has declined dramatically because of drought and rats. A good plant cover will improve the soil and bird burrows in the future.



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We're on the web!
www.sossa-international.org

New Members...

Peter Marsh
Daniel Mantle
Brendon Crook
Robin Smith
Emma Mackintosh
Robert Mason

Next SOSSA meeting

7.00 pm Saturday
27th May 2006
held at SOSSA HQ.
10 Jenkins Street - Unanderra. NSW.
We only supply the Coffee or Tea!

Next SOSSA AGM

Sausage Sizzle
11.30 am Sunday
10th September 2006
held at SOSSA HQ.
Guest speaker to be announced.
10 Jenkins Street - Unanderra. NSW.
We only supply the Coffee or Tea!

SOSSA Pelagic trips...

DATES 2006

25th March
22nd April
27th May
24th June
22nd July
26th August
23rd September
28th October
25th November
16th December*

*Dec bought forward 1 week.

Members: \$ 65.00
Visitors: \$ 80.00
These prices are on the web.

Dates for 2007 are available at:

www.sossa-international.org

SOSSA's newsletter: The Albatross

The Albatross is published four times a year (roughly Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct). The editor welcomes (is desperate for!) articles from members and friends on issues relating to pelagic seabirding, seabird research and marine conservation. Please advise the editor if you intend to submit an article and submit the piece at least two weeks before the start of a publication month. Thank you!

Please send us your email address

To save SOSSA postage costs and receive 'The Albatross' as a colourful pdf or web file then please send your email address and current membership number to the current editor of 'The Albatross':
Mike.Double@anu.edu.au



A young Lesser frigatebird seen off Wollongong in March 2006. Photo: Mike Double

Please help...

SOSSA membership fees remain unchanged even though costs have increased greatly across the board. We would really appreciate any donations from those whom may be able to afford it.

Thanks again for your support!!

SOSSA - Pelagic Trip data - 2005/2006

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Speno	Species	Eden			Port Fairy			Wollongong		
		Oct-05	Feb-06	Jan-06	Dec-05	Nov-05	Jan-06	Feb-06	Dec-05	
89	Yellow-nosed Albatross, <i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>		20	5	10	11				
92	Sooty Albatross, <i>Phoebastria Fusca</i>			1	2	1				
63	Wilson's Storm Petrel, <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>		8	5	1					
64	Grey-backed Storm Petrel, <i>Neris garrodia</i>		35	30	1					
65	White-faced Storm Petrel, <i>Pelagodroma marina</i>		84	30	140	170	6	7	1	
104	Australasian Gannet, <i>Morus serrator</i>	10							1	
102	Brown Booby, <i>Sula leucogaster</i>								1	
98	Black-faced Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	9	7+	9	11	4				
97	Little black Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>							3		
96	Great Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	29					1	2	1	
106	Australian Pelican, <i>Pelicanus conspicillatus</i>						2	1	7	
980	Brown Skua, <i>Catharacta lonnbergi</i>	1	1							
945	Pomarine Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>					2	25	17	27	
128	Arctic Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>		1	1		1	3	2		
933	Long-tailed Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius longicauda</i>						3	2		
126	Pacific Gull, <i>Larus pacificus</i>	12								
981	Kelp Gull, <i>Larus dominicanus</i>		14	4	35	45	1	2	4	
125	Silver Gull, <i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	PRESEN	52	63	51	27	33	60+	50+	
115	Crested Tern, <i>Sterna bergii</i>	18	225	65	36	16	13	10	7	
114	White-fronted Tern, <i>Sterna striata</i>	1								
120	Sooty Tern, <i>Sterna fuscata</i>						29		11	
122	Common Noddy, <i>Anous stolidus</i>						2			
972	White Tern, <i>Gygis alba</i>						1			