# SHOREBIRD STATUS REPORT 2012/13 THE AIM OF THIS FACT SHEET IS TO PROTECT AND MANAGE OUR SHOREBIRD POPULATION ON OUR BEACHES

Glamorgan Spring Bay

#### **THREATS TO BEACH-NESTING BIRDS**

► PREDATION – native predators, dogs, cats weeds, urban development ► DISTURBANCE – human recreational activities, off-road vehicles, dogs, stock

## HABITAT REQUIREMENTS FOR BEACH-NESTING BIRDS

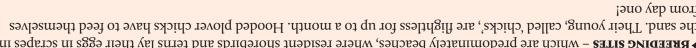
are usually intertidal flats, estuaries and beaches that are generally only available at low tide. ► FEEDING AREAS – Where birds can forage on a variety of invertebrates such as worms and crustaceans. Feeding areas

► RoosTING SITES – where birds can rest at high tide, when feeding areas are unavailable. The birds can sometimes

congregate in flocks when roosting.

from day one! the sand. Their young, called chicks', are flightless for up to a month. Hooded plover chicks have to feed themselves ▶ BREEDING SITES – Which are predominately beaches, where resident shorebirds and terns lay their eggs in scrapes in







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Front cover photo: Terns © Eric Woehler, BirdLife Tasmania

Hooded Plover eggs on beach. Inset: Hooded Plovers on beach

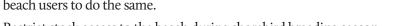
considerate of the birds during this crucial time in their life cycle – breeding season September to March. The council Dog Management Policy can be found at: <http://www.gsbc.tas.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/Draft\_Two\_-\_Declared\_Dog\_Areas.PDF>

Αττωοτέ by Diane Bricknell

► HABITAT LOSS – erosion, king tides,

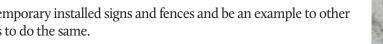
- Walk along the water's edge, follow the Dog Rules\* at every beach. Beachnesting birds perceive dogs as a great threat regardless of the individual dog.
- Obey the temporary installed signs and fences and be an example to other
- Restrict stock access to the beach during shorebird breeding season.
- beach users to do the same.





undisturbed space on beaches to raise a family. If too many birds fail to produce young, they will soon become extinct. We can play a part by being







© Pricilla Park

## What we can do in Glamorgan Spring Bay TO HELP DURING BREEDING SEASON

trample their eggs or chicks.

EIOT JAQUARDEL TOIS

throughout the state. 2012/13 breeding season, with extensive surveys undertaken Let's surveys and population monitoring during the D irdLife Tasmania continued its annual shorebird and

capped Plovers, Pied Oystercatchers, Fairy and Little Terns. the sandy-beach nesting shorebird species: Hooded and Redduring the 2012/13 breeding season, with particular focus on Almost 200km of sandy Tasmanian beaches were surveyed



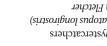
(sulliqpวกุมา surbbrad)) Red-capped Plover & chick



(villopindur vinnonintT)



(sirtsorignol sugotamah) Pied Oystercatchers





without impacting on nesting birds.

(Little Swanport).

© Alan Fletcher (รเอมอน ซุเทนมอารู) Fairy Tern



on the beaches on Maria Island, Rheban Beach and Saltworks

with the information they need to undertake coastal activities

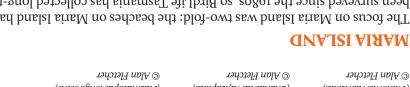
Councils, Parks and Wildlife Service and community groups

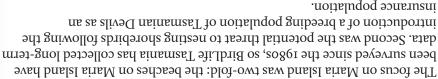
Birdlife Tasmania surveys and long-term monitoring provide

Many populations of these species are decreasing and the

Surveys in the Glamorgan Spring Bay Municipality tocussed

© Oystercatcher (suoıfidia albitrons) Little Tern





of Pied Oystercatchers has remained at around 20 pairs on seven beaches around the island. Recent surveys of shorebirds (2008 to 2013) on Maria Island have shown that the population

2010/11 (4 pairs) and in 2008/09 (6 pairs) but lower than during the 1980s. 2008/09, with the current breeding population estimated at **9 pairs**. This is higher than in The Hooded Plover population on Maria Island has been much more variable since

Island is presently unknown. The reasons for this highly variable number of breeding Hooded Plovers on Maria

Pied Oystercatchers (Haematopus longirostris) @ Stevie Davenport

# **KHEBAN BEACH**

such as Red-necked Stints from Siberia, and Fairy Terns nested there in 2010/11. BirdLife Tasmania. Sandspit Point is also an important feeding area for migratory shorebirds Rheban is another site regularly surveyed and monitored for nesting shorebirds and terns by

pairs observed in 2012/13, compared to more than 10 pairs in 1982/83. Hooded Plover numbers continue to decrease at Rheban and Sandspit, with just 4 breeding

disturbance to nesting shorebirds. Earlham Lagoon, and from the Lagoon entrance southward are the primary causes of I igh levels of dogs and vehicles on the beach from the boat launching facility to the mouth of

## SALTWORKS (Little Swanport)

shorebirds and terns, and amongst the more important beaches in the Municipality. The beaches between Saltworks and Mayfield Conservation Area are critical beaches for nesting

breeding Hooded and Red-capped Plovers and Pied Oystercatchers. One of the beaches is used for nesting by both Fairy and Little Terns, and the beaches support

indicating that decreased breeding success is a result of increased disturbances. activities at Saltworks from September to March when shorebirds are attempting to breed, Hooded Plover numbers have steadily decreased since the 1980s. Boat launching and beach



Sheep on beach © Eric Woehler & Valeria Ruoppolo, BirdLife Tasmania

#### **HORSES**) (SHEEP / CATTLE / **BREEDING SEASON BEACHES DURING STOCK ON**

to beach-nesting birds. this is highly detrimental In some parts of the coast

from. Once sand has been and be unable to escape that chicks can fall into flightless chicks on the trample nests, eggs and Animals crush and