

Forthcoming talks: All 'Wader Quest' unless otherwise stated.

18/01/2019 **Southport RSPB local Group** (Confessions of a Bird Guide)

22/01/2019 **London Bird Club** (New Moon On the Wane - The Curse of the Curlews)

31/01/2019 **East Grinstead RSPB local group**

26/02/2019 **Milton Keynes Parks Trust** (An Inspiration of Waders)

04/03/2019 **Teeside Bird Club**

07/03/2019 **Bucks Bird Club**

13/03/2019 **Emmerson Garden and Environment Group** (Subject to be announced)

20/03/2019 **Valiant Nightjars, Aldbury** (Confessions of a Bird Guide)

25/03/2019 **Newbury District Ornithological Club**

11/04/2019 **Gravesend RSPB local group** (Plover Lovers' World of Delights)

12/04/2019 **Loughborough RSPB local group**

17/04/2019 **Tonbridge RSPB local group**

25/04/2019 **North-West Surrey RSPB local group** (Plover Lovers' World of Delights)

08/05/2019 **East Surrey RSPB local group** (Confessions of a Bird Guide)

15/05/2019 **Walsall RSPB local group** (An Inspiration of Waders)

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Wader Conservation World Watch 5 Special What is the point of WCWW?

On the weekend of the 4th and 5th of November many people helped Wader Quest to celebrate its anniversary by participating in Wader Conservation World Watch (WCWW5). Wader Quest turned six this year, and 2018 is the fifth of those years during which a WCWW has taken place.

The joy of this event is that participation is simplicity itself; if you can watch waders and send an email, you have all you need. There is no registration, no counting (although we wouldn't stop you if that is your thing). Easy reporting through a simple email takes all the work out of making a contribution.

But what is the point of WCWW?

I have been asked this question time and again while I have been trying to encourage people to participate in the event.

Science is the bedrock of effective conservation, of that there is no doubt, however



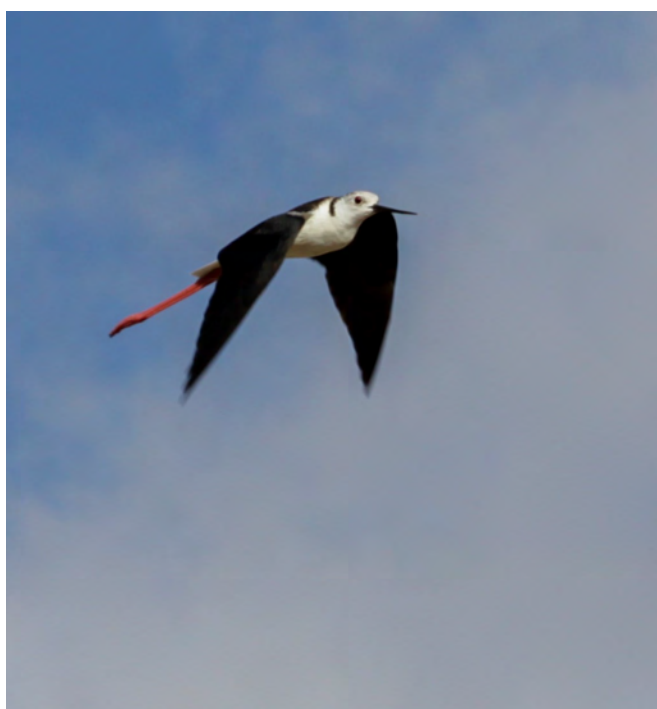
conservation is not science standing alone, no matter how much research and scientific discovery you undertake, the results have to be used in a meaningful way and, without non academically trained people to carry out the work at the coalface, all the research becomes, well, academic.

There are many projects, global and otherwise, which are designed for citizen scientists to add to our

knowledge of bird populations by counting them. However, by their very nature they exclude part of the bird watching population, and I count myself among them, those that cannot or have no wish to count birds. Citizen science is an essential tool for conservation but it ignores a swathe of people who care about waders, and their plight, but who have, perhaps, a simpler take on their birding.

To understand this better it might be useful to draw an analogy with the world of medicine.

Scientists undertake a lot of research to create new medicines and diagnostic methods. Doctors then take the science created by the researchers and use this to diagnose individual patients and then select the correct treatment. However, from that point on it is not the academics that are required, but people to administer the treatment, to make sure the medicines are taken as prescribed and to care for the patient; it is the nursing staff that does this. Nurses are not necessarily scientific although obviously they need to understand the science behind the treatment to some extent and have to be trained in that area to have the confidence to carry out their role. But then



Black-winged Stilt. — Elis Simpson

What is the point of WCWW? - cont'd

there is another layer, which all too often gets forgotten, the auxiliary staff. Where would a hospital be without the people that make sure the environment in which the patient is treated is clean, warm and safe to allow for the full recovery of the patients? Once the patient has left the hospital then the after care in the community takes place and again it is the workforce at the coal face who need to be acknowledged and celebrated as much as any scientific researcher.

Our message is simple. Ignore the nurses, auxiliaries, volunteers and local supporters and celebrate only the science is doing an injustice to a vital and massive group of people who are equally involved in the process of conserving and protecting our waders.

So this is what WCWW is all about, it is designed to be inclusive and encourages people from all areas of conservation to take part, from local volunteers to the most erudite of academics. This is why we do not insist on counting - however, we encourage those that wish to do so to send their results to a citizen science project such as BirdTrack or eBird. There is no registration and the only task, other than the enjoyment of observing our beloved waders, is to send a message to us with what has been seen, where, and by whom; simplicity itself.

There are over nine billion people in this world and many of them would be astounded by what is happening, if not downright aggrieved, but the simple fact is

the vast majority of them are unaware and therefore cannot be expected to care. The idea of WCWW is to bring everyone together, to get people mobilised on an international, national, regional, local and individual basis, to pass on the word to

encourage others to care.

The greater the number of people that are aware, the greater the number that will care. The greater the number that care the greater the chance of changing things for the better.



Wader watching on a Norfolk beach at sunset, UK — Elis Simpson

THANK YOU!

TO EVERYONE WHO PARTICIPATED IN

WCWW5

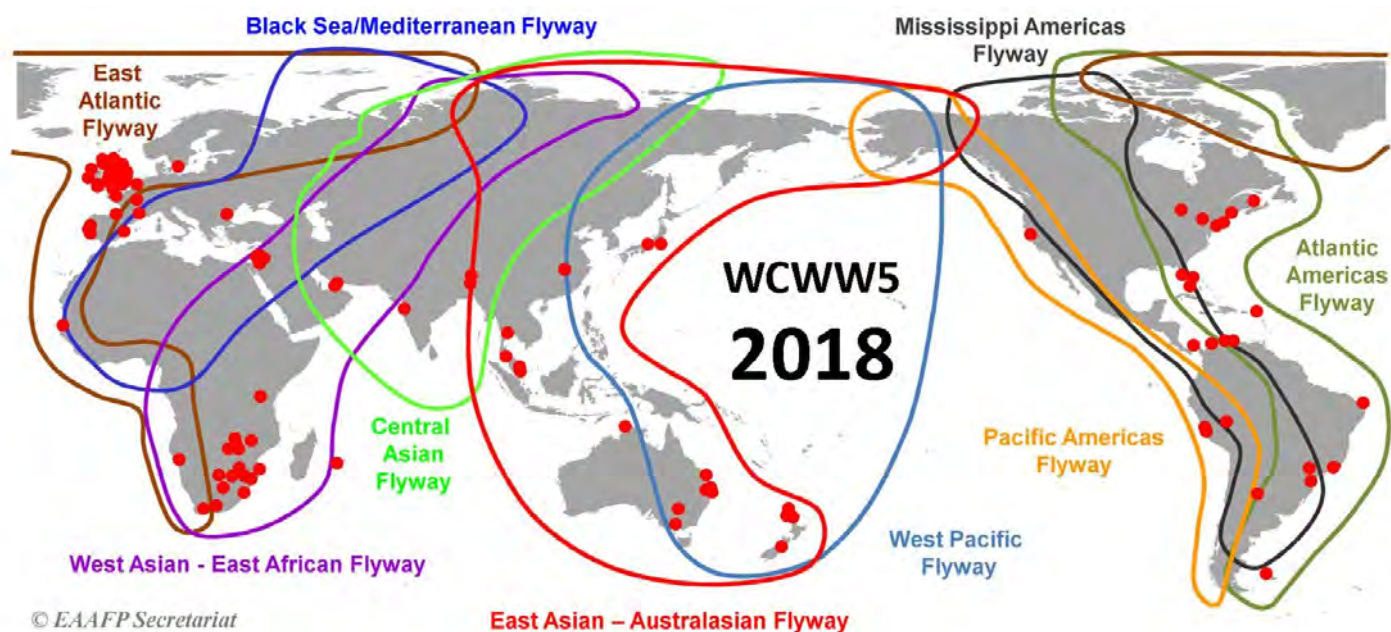
GLOBAL CRISIS
GLOBAL AWARENESS

BY PARTICIPATING YOU STOOD UP TO BE COUNTED AND TO SAY

I CARE

Statistics for Wader Conservation World Watch 5

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Participants:	70	182	241	327	309
Species:	117	124	124	131	145.5
Countries:	19	33	38	35	37
Continents:	6	6	6	6	6
Flyways:	9	9	9	9	9



Participating organisations



Wader Conservation World Watch

* New species for WCWW

** Hybrid

*** Probable

- 1 African Jacana
- 2 Comb-crested Jacana
- 3 Wattled Jacana
- 4 Greater Painted-Snipe
- 5 South American Painted-Snipe*
- 6 Magellanic Oystercatcher
- 7 Blackish Oystercatcher
- 8 American Oystercatcher
- 9 American Black Oystercatcher
- 10 African Black Oystercatcher
- 11 Eurasian Oystercatcher
- 12 South Island Oystercatcher
- 13 Pied Oystercatcher
- 14 Variable Oystercatcher
- 15 Sooty Oystercatcher
- 16 Black-winged Stilt
- 17 White-headed Stilt
- 18 Black-necked Stilt
- 19 White-backed Stilt
- 20 Black Stilt**
- 21 Pied Avocet
- 22 Ibisbill
- 23 Eurasian Stone-Curlew
- 24 Water Thick-knee
- 25 Spotted Thick-knee
- 26 Senegal Thick-knee
- 27 Double Striped Thick-knee*
- 28 Bush Stone-Curlew
- 29 Beach Stone-curlew
- 30 Three-banded Courser*
- 31 Bronze-winged Courser*
- 32 Double-banded Courser
- 33 Temminck's Courser
- 34 Burchell's Courser*
- 35 Collared Pratincole
- 36 Black-winged Pratincole
- 37 Northern Lapwing



Wood Sandpiper — Owen Oertli

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 38 Blacksmith Lapwing | 60 Common Ringed Plover |
| 39 Spur-winged Lapwing | 61 Semipalmated Plover |
| 40 Sociable Lapwing* | 62 Little Ringed Plover |
| 41 Crowned Lapwing | 63 Long-billed Plover |
| 42 African Wattled Lapwing | 64 Eurasian Dotterel |
| 43 Black-headed Lapwing | 65 Killdeer |
| 44 Long-toed Lapwing* | 66 Kittlitz's Plover |
| 45 White-crowned Lapwing | 67 Three-banded Plover |
| 46 Black-winged Lapwing | 68 Chestnut-banded Plover* |
| 47 Senegal Lapwing | 69 White-fronted Plover |
| 48 Grey-headed Lapwing | 70 Kentish Plover |
| 49 Red-wattled Lapwing | 71 Snowy Plover |
| 50 Yellow Wattled Lapwing* | 72 Red-capped Plover |
| 51 Banded Lapwing | 73 Collared Plover |
| 52 Masked Lapwing | 74 Two-banded Plover |
| 53 Black-shouldered Lapwing | 75 Double-banded Plover |
| 54 Southern Lapwing | 76 Lesser Sandplover |
| 55 European Golden Plover | 77 Greater Sand Plover |
| 56 Pacific Golden Plover | 78 Wilson's Plover |
| 57 American Golden Plover | 79 Caspian Plover |
| 58 Grey Plover | 80 Oriental Plover*** |
| 59 Northern Red-breasted Plover | 81 Hooded Dotterel |
| | 82 Black-fronted Dotterel |
| | 83 Wrybill |
| | 84 Inland Dotterel* |
| | 85 Eurasian Woodcock |
| | 86 African Snipe |
| | 87 Common Snipe |
| | 88 Pin-tailed Snipe |
| | 89 Solitary Snipe* |
| | 90 Latham's Snipe |
| | 91 South American Snipe |
| | 92 Jack Snipe |
| | 93 Short-billed Dowitcher |
| | 94 Long-billed Dowitcher |
| | 95 Asian Dowitcher |
| | 96 Black-tailed Godwit |
| | 97 Hudsonian Godwit |
| | 98 Bar-tailed Godwit |
| | 99 Marbled Godwit |
| | 100 Eurasian Whimbrel |
| | 101 Hudsonian Whimbrel |
| | 102 Eurasian Curlew |
| | 103 Far Eastern Curlew |



Ruddy Turnstone — Elis Simpson

Wader Conservation World Watch Special — Species list cont’d

- 104 Spotted Redshank
- 105 Common Redshank
- 106 Marsh Sandpiper
- 107 Common Greenshank
- 108 Nordmann's Greenshank
- 109 Greater Yellowlegs
- 110 Lesser Yellowlegs
- 111 Green Sandpiper
- 112 Solitary Sandpiper
- 113 Wood Sandpiper
- 114 Terek Sandpiper
- 115 Common Sandpiper
- 116 Spotted Sandpiper
- 117 Grey-tailed Tattler
- 118 Willet
- 119 Ruddy Turnstone
- 120 Black Turnstone
- 121 Great Knot
- 122 Red Knot
- 123 Sanderling
- 124 Semipalmated Sandpiper
- 125 Western Sandpiper
- 126 Red-necked Stint
- 127 Little Stint
- 128 Least Sandpiper
- 129 Long-toed Stint
- 130 Temminck's Stint
- 131 White-rumped Sandpiper
- 132 Baird's Sandpiper



Masked Lapwing — Renate Hottmann-Schaefer

- 133 Pectoral Sandpiper
- 134 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
- 135 Curlew Sandpiper
- 136 Purple Sandpiper
- 137 Dunlin
- 138 Broad-billed Sandpiper
- 139 Spoon-billed Sandpiper
- 140 Stilt Sandpiper
- 141 Buff-breasted Sandpiper
- 142 Ruff
- 143 Red-necked Phalarope
- 144 Grey Phalarope
- 145 Wilson's Phalarope
- 146 Common Buttonquail*



Purple Sandpiper — Elis Simpson

Roll of Honour — Those that stood up to be counted and said “We care!”

AFRICA

Mozambique

Inhambane

Gary Rowan

Maputo

Gary Allport

Namibia

Walvis Bay

Jason Boyce¹

Peter Hilton

South Africa

Gauteng Province

Dries du Plessis

Dylan Vasapoli¹

Helen Badenhorst

Jenny Sharland²

Lance Robinson

Niall Perrins

Owen Oertli²

Peter Sharland^{2*}

Sue Oertli^{2*}

Sydney Zeederberg

Werner van Goethem

KwaZulu-Natal Province

Ian Gordon

Mike Maxted

Nick Schaller

Tyron Dall

Limpopo Province

Mark Tittley

Mpumalanga Province

Anneke Vincent

Ashwell Glasson

Lisl van Deventer

North West Province

Celia Human

Charles CF Truter

Grant Egan

Shaun Mc Gillewie

Jaco Botes

Tony Archer

Free State Province

Niall Perrins

Jan Griesel

Riette Griesel

Cape Province

Amanda Walden

Brittany Ardense³

Bruce Ward-Smith³

Craig Midgley³

Dennis Walden

Domminic Rollinson¹

Eddie du Plessis

Elmarie Brits

Estelle Smelberger

Jan Kotze

Kellyn Whitehead³

Linda du Plessis

Salome Willemse

Selena Flores

Vanessa Stephen

Mike Bridgeford³

Tanzania

Chris Schmeling

Nani Dowling

The Gambia

Abdoulie Ndure

Zimbabwe

Wesley Gush

Sean Ross

James Ball

Jean-Michel Blake

Steve Edwards

MIDDLE EAST

Israel

Central Coastal Plain

Shai Blitzblau*

Iris Adar

Rivka Shaham

Daphna Polak

Avi Weisz

Hefer Valley

Shai Blitzblau

Iris Adar

Jezreel Valley

Eldad Amir

Northern Coastal Plain

Micha Mandel

Western Negev

Shlomi Levi

United Arab Emirates

Tommy Pedersen

Valentin Motteau

ASIA

Bhutan

Bumthang

Pema Dorji

India

Maharashtra

Ritesh Dighe

China

Jiangxi

Zhang Lin

Japan

Chiba

Tomomi Kawasumi

Gifu

Rob Edmunds

Malaysia

Johor

Andy Dinesh

David Tan

Jerome Pang

Koji Ichiyama

Penang

Geam Liang Chng

Thailand

Phetchaburi

Nick Upton

Australasia

Australia

New South Wales

Nick Brooks

Northern Territory

Grace Maglio

Amanda Lilleyman

Queensland

Chris Barnes

Renate Hottmann-Schaefer

Sandra Taylor

Zorica Komac

Victoria

Andrea Dennett

New Zealand

Auckland

Amanda Hunt

Keith Woodley

Tony Habraken

Canterbury

David Jackson

Northland

Ria Migaloo⁹

Victoria

Andrea Dennett

THE AMERICAS

Argentina

Córdoba

Walter Eugenio Cejas

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro

Beatriz Blauth

Rio Grande do Norte

Jônathas Gabriel Sudário Barros¹⁰

Amanda Moura Maia¹⁰

Bruno Rodrigo de Albuquerque França¹⁰

João Paulo Damasceno¹⁰

São Paulo

Bruno Neri*

Andrew Simpson

Canada

Prince Edward Island

Donna Martin

Colombia

Bolívar

Carlos Ruiz-Guerra

Panamá

Panamá

Rosabel Miró

Falkland Islands

Anny Brown

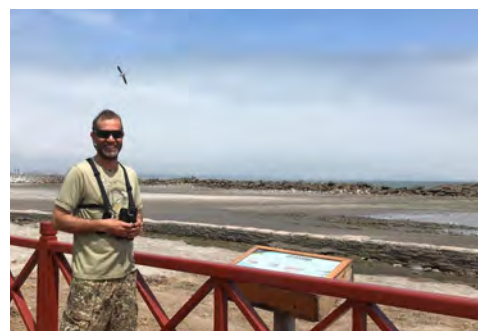
Perú

Mariamercedes Antezana Aponte

Renato Huayanca Munarriz

Renzo Zeppilli

Yaquelin Milagras Tenorio Leyra



Renzo Zeppilli at La Punta Reserve, Lima, Perú
— Renzo Zeppilli

Roll of Honour — Those that stood up to be counted and said “We care!”

United States of America

California

Becky Bowen
Jeanette Boyer
Winston Bowen

Connecticut

Annette Cuniffe
Gina Nichol

Florida

Rebecca Ruthberg-Campagna
Neil Hughes

Massachusetts

Knut Hansen

Pennsylvania

Georgia Feild

Venezuela

Carabobo

Hugo Rodríguez-Garcia

Zulia

Francisco Inciarte⁶
Lermith Torres⁶
Libicni Rivero⁶



L-R Lermith Torres, Francisco Inciarte, Libicni Rivero and Luis Loyo form the NGO MANGLE at Ciénaga de los Olivitos, Zulia, Venezuela — Lermith Torres

Luis Loyo⁶

CARIBBEAN

Anguilla

Jackie Cestero

EUROPE

Bulgaria

Burgos

Desislava Stefanova
Ivailo Dimtchev
Ralitsa Georgieva
Vladimir Mladenov

Belgium

West Flanders

Alicia Mottur

England

Buckinghamshire

Rob Norris

Cheshire

Daniel Owen
George Dunbar

Cleveland

Damian Money

County Durham

Mark Fullerton

Devon

Martin Wood

Dorset

Martin Wood

East Sussex

Barry Yates⁸

Essex

Chris Balchin
Gerald Rayner⁷
Janet Avery
Liz Huxley⁷ + 4
Mark Bridges

Gloucestershire

Jon Mercer
Roberta Goodall

Hampshire

Carol Watt
Mike Copland
Peter Hutchins

Lancashire

Colin Gould
Jo Gould

Lincolnshire

Elis Simpson⁴
Rick Simpson⁴
Toby Collett⁵

Norfolk

Allan Archer
Elis Simpson⁴
Harry Ewing
Ian Dearing⁴
Rick Simpson⁴

Shropshire

Ruth Thomas

Tyne & Wear

St Mary's Sea Watch 2pax

West Sussex

Sheila Ryde

France

Aude

Steve Lanchbury + 6

Île de France

David Flack

La Réunion

Adrien Chaigne
Carmen Molino
Céline Sénécaud
Chantal Costa
Claude Lafuente
Damien Chiron
Denis Cuenin
Dominique Grangeorges
Dylan Onorato
G. Payet
Jaime Martinez
Jean-Cyrille Notter
Jean-François Cornuaille*
Jean-Marie Tichon
Joseph Spodola

Laurent Brillard

Léo Broudic

Martin Riethmuller

Mathilde Schmitt

Michèle Marty

Nicolas Juillet

Patrice Deboisvilliers

Romain Fernandez

Serge Garnier

Stéphane Michel*

Sylvain Poisblaud

Théo Rambeau

Loire-Atlantique

Gwenael Quaintenne

Ireland

County Clare

Tom Lynch

County Cork

Gavin Thomas
Jez Simms

Northern Ireland

County Antrim

Ric Else
Hazel Watson

Portugal

Coimbra

Rui Macahado + 73

Porto

Paulo Paes de Faria + 73

Setúbal

Paula Lopes

Scotland

Aberdeenshire

Andrew Whitelee

Angus

Alison O'Hara
Andrew Glaysher
Andrew Whitelee
Andy Wakelin
Graham Smith
Iain Bennie
Joyce Cooper
Rob Noble Nesbit

Ayrshire

Wendy Kellett

Fife

Dougie Dickson

Ross-shire

Penny Insole⁴

Spain

Basque Country

Itziar Gutiérrez

Valencia

Yanina Maggiotto

Sweden

Skåne

Honor Prentice
Oskar Löfgren

Wales

Carmarthenshire

Dan Rouse

Conwy

Ivan Sansom

Roll of Honour — Those that stood up to be counted and said “We care!”

* Regional/National Co-ordinator

¹ Birding Ecotours

² Wader Quest South Africa

³ Nature's Valley Trust

⁴ Wader Quest

⁵ RSPB - Frampton Marsh

⁶ NGO Mangle

⁷ Essex Wildlife Trust – The Naze Centre

⁸ Sussex Wildlife Trust - Rye Harbour Nature Reserve

⁹ Ruakaka River Eco B&B

¹⁰ SaveBrasil

The following were unable to contribute but encouraged others to do so.

David Lawrie (New Zealand)

Modou Saidy (The Gambia)

Eveling (Tavera Fernandez Perú)

Thank you to all participants.

Species (number if counted — highest count) state and country locations

The following details list the species name, scientific name and its current category on the IUCN red list **LC** Last Concern, **NT** Near Threatened, **VU** Vulnerable, **EN** Endangered, **CE** Critically Endangered.

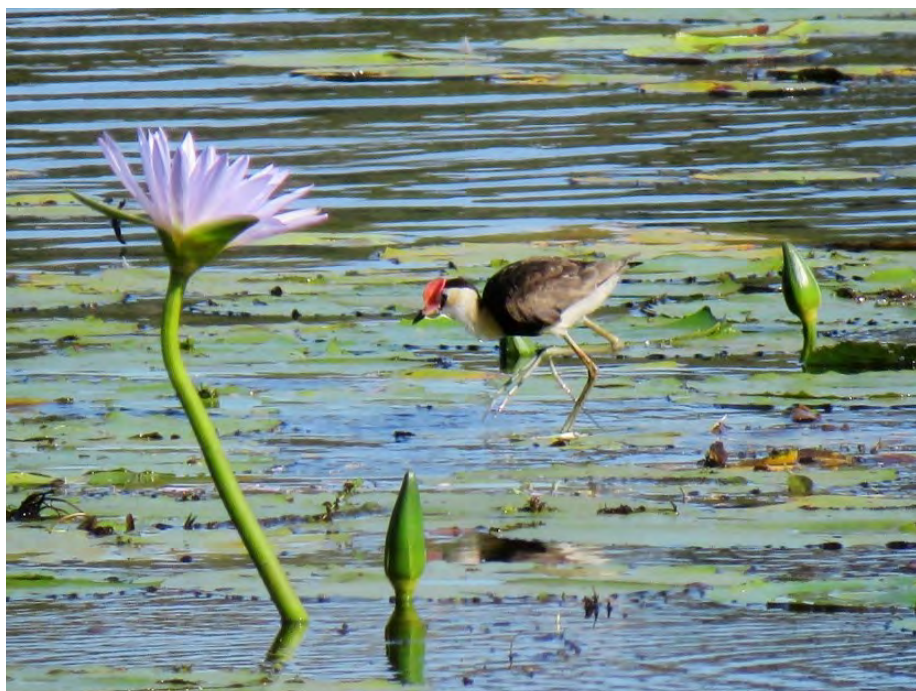
The numbers in brackets following the name refer to the number counted (where sightings did not include a count each species was counted as 1) and the highest individual count for the species. Following that are the places each species was recorded.

JACANIDAE

1. **AFRICAN JACANA** *Actophilornis africana*: LC: (71-56): Inhambane Mozambique; KwaZulu-Natal, North-west, Mpumalanga, South Africa; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Harare, Hwange, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

2. **COMB-CRESTED JACANA** *Irediparra gallinacea*: LC: (4-3): Queensland, Australia.

3. **WATTLED JACANA** *Jacana jacana*: LC: (3-5): São Paulo, Brazil; Madre de Dios, Perú.



Comb-crested Jacana, Queensland Australia — Zorica Komac

ROSTRATULIDAE

4. **GREATER PAINTED-SNIPE** *Rostratula benghalensis*: LC: (4-2): Gifu, Japan; Mpumalanga, South Africa; Arusha, Tanzania; Beitbridge, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

5. **SOUTH AMERICAN PAINTED-SNIPE** *Nycticryphes semicollaris*: LC: (1-1): Córdoba, Argentina.

*palliatu*s: LC: (12-6): São Paulo, Brazil; Lima, Pisco, Perú; Carabobo, Zulia, Venezuela.

8. **AMERICAN BLACK OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus bachmani*: LC: (9-6): California, USA.

9. **AFRICAN BLACK OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus moquini*: LC: (48-24): Erongo, Namibia; KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, South Africa.

DROMADIDAE

HAEMATOPODIDAE

6. **EURASIAN OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus ostralegus*: NT: (6910-3207): West Flanders, Belgium; East Sussex, Cleveland, Essex, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Merseyside, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, West Sussex, England; Loire-Atlantique, France; Chiba, Japan; County Antrim, Northern Ireland; Porto, Portugal; Aberdeenshire, Angus, Ross-shire, Scotland; Skåne, Sweden; Carmarthenshire, 'North Wales', Wales.

7. **AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus*



American Oystercatcher, Zulia, Venezuela — Lermith Torres



African Black Oystercatcher, Western Cape, South Africa — Selena Flores

Species (number if counted — highest count) state and country locations

10. **VARIABLE OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus unicolor*: LC: (54-39): Auckland, Canterbury, Northland, Waikato, New Zealand.



Variable Oystercatcher, Northland, New Zealand — Ria Migaloo

11. **MAGELLANIC OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus leucopodus*: LC: (1-1): East Falkland, Falkland Islands.

12. **PIED OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus longirostris*: LC: (7-4): Northern Territory, Queensland, Australia



Pied Oystercatcher, Queensland, Australia — Zorica Komac

13. **BLACKISH OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus ater*: LC: (4-4): Lima, Perú.

14. **SOOTY OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus fuliginosus*: LC: (2-2): Queensland, Australia.

15. **SOUTH ISLAND PIED OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus finschi*: LC: (600-300): Auckland, Canterbury, Waikato, New Zealand.

IDIDORHYNCHIDAE

16. **IBISBILL** *Ibidorhyncha struthersii*: LC: (6-6): Bumthang, Bhutan.

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

17. **BLACK-WINGED STILT** *Himantopus himantopus*: LC: (274-36): Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Western Negev, Israel; Erongo, Namibia; Coimbra, Portugal; Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, Free State, Western Cape, South Africa; Arusha, Tanzania; Phetchaburi, Thailand; West Coast Region, The Gambia; Abu Dhabi, Dubai, United Arab Emirates; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Hwange, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

18. **WHITE-HEADED STILT (Pied Stilt)** *Himantopus leucocephalus*: LC: (561-552): Northern Territory, Queensland, Australia; Auckland, Canterbury, Waikato, New Zealand.

19. **BLACK-NECKED STILT** *Himantopus mexicanus*: LC: (144-110): Anguilla; Bolivar, Colombia; Carabobo, Zulia, Venezuela.



Black-necked Stilt, Zulia, Venezuela — Lermith Torres

20. **WHITE-BACKED STILT** *Himantopus melanurus*: LC: (55-50): Córdoba, Argentina; Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Brazil.



White-backed Stilt, São Paulo, Brazil — Bruno Neri

21. **BLACK STILT** *Himantopus novaezelandiae*: CE: (0.5-0.5): (Hybrid with White-headed Stilt): Northland, New Zealand.



Hybrid White-headed and Black Stilt, Northland, New Zealand — Ria Migaloo

22. **PIED AVOCET** *Recurvirostra avosetta*: LC: (1212-1050): Burgas, Bulgaria; Essex, Lincolnshire, England; Aude, France; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Israel; Erongo, Namibia; Free State, Gauteng,

KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; West Coast Region, The Gambia; Bulawayo, Hwange, Zimbabwe.



Pied Avocet, Gauteng, South Africa — Helen Badenhorst

BURHINIDAE

23. **EURASIAN STONE-CURLEW (Eurasian Thick-knee)** *Burhinus oedipnemos*: LC: (344-236): Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Western Negev, Israel.

24. **SENEGAL THICK-KNEE** *Burhinus senegalensis*: LC: (20-20): West Coast Region, The Gambia.

25. **WATER THICK-KNEE (Water Dikkop)** *Burhinus vermiculatus*: LC: (28-7): KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Hwange, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

26. **SPOTTED THICK-KNEE (Spotted Dikkop)** *Burhinus capensis*: LC: Erongo, Namibia; Free State, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.



Spotted Thick-knee, Gauteng, South Africa — Owen Oertli

27. **DOUBLE-STRIPED THICK-KNEE** *Burhinus bistriatus*: (15-15): Zulia, Venezuela.

28. **BUSH STONE-CURLEW** *Burhinus grallarius*: (1-1): Northern Territory, Australia.

Species (number if counted — highest count) state and country locations

29. **BEACH STONE-CURLEW** *Esacus giganteus*: (1-1): Northern Territory, Australia; Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, South Africa; Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.



Double-striped Thick-knee, Zulía, Venezuela
— Lermith Torres



Burchell's Courser, Free State, South Africa
— Riëtte Griesel



Northern Lapwing, Lincolnshire, England — Elis Simpson

crassirostris: LC: (4-4): Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

39. **BLACKSMITH LAPWING** *Vanellus armatus*: LC: (130-20): Erongo, Namibia; Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Hwange, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

40. **SPUR-WINGED LAPWING** *Vanellus spinosus*: LC: (1197-450): Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Northern Coastal Plain, Western Negev, Israel; West Coast Region, The Gambia.

41. **BLACK-HEADED LAPWING** *Vanellus tectus*: LC: (1-1): West Coast Region, The Gambia.

42. **YELLOW-WATTLED LAPWING** *Vanellus malabaricus*: LC: (1-1): Gelephu, Bhutan.

44. **WHITE-CROWNED LAPWING (White-headed Lapwing)** *Vanellus albiceps*: LC: (41-40): Limpopo, South Africa; Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

PLUVIONIDAE

GLAREOLIDAE

30. **DOUBLE-BANDED COURSER (Two-banded Courser)** *Rhinoptilus africanus*: LC: (15-4): Erongo, Namibia; Free State, South Africa.



Two-banded Courser, Free State, South Africa
— Riëtte Griesel



Temminck's Courser, Gauteng, South Africa
— Helen Badenhorst

35. **COLLARED PRATINCOLE** *Glareola pratincola*: LC: (204-200): KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, South Africa; Bulawayo, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

36. **BLACK-WINGED PRATINCOLE** *Glareola nordmanni*: NT: (3-3): Free State, Mpumalanga, South Africa.

CHARADRIIDAE

37. **NORTHERN LAPWING** *Vanellus vanellus*: NT: (3,002-662): West Flanders, Brussels, Belgium; Burgas, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Buckinghamshire, Cheshire, Dorset, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, England; Aude, Île-de-France, Loire-Atlantique, France; County Clare, County Cork, Ireland; Jezreel Valley, Western Negev, Israel; Inhambane, Mozambique; Porto, Portugal; Angus, Fife, Scotland; Basque Autonomous Community, Spain; Skåne, Sweden; Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

38. **LONG-TOED LAPWING** *Vanellus*



Whit-crowned Lapwing, Limpopo, South Africa
— Mark Tittley

45. **SENEGAL LAPWING** *Vanellus lugubris*: LC: (2-1): KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, South Africa.

46. **BLACK-WINGED LAPWING** *Vanellus melanopterus*: LC: (1-1) Western Cape, South Africa.

47. **CROWNED LAPWING** *Vanellus coronatus*: LC: (61-6): Erongo, Namibia; Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo,

31. **THREE-BANDED COURSER (Heuglin's Courser)** *Rhinoptilus cinctus*: LC: (1-1): Hwange, Zimbabwe.

32. **BRONZE-WINGED COURSER (Violet-tipped Courser)** *Rhinoptilus chalcopterus*: LC: (2-2): Mpumalanga, South Africa.

33. **BURCHELL'S COURSER** *Cursorius rufus*: LC: (9-9): Free State, South Africa.

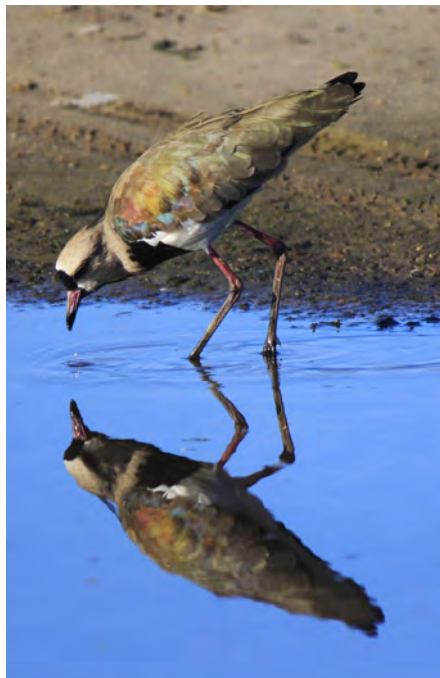
34. **TEMMINCK'S COURSER** *Cursorius temminckii*: LC: (7-2): Gauteng, KwaZulu-

Species (number if counted — highest count) state and country locations

Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Hwange, Zimbabwe.

48. **AFRICAN WATTLED LAPWING** *Vanellus senegallus*: LC: (39-15) Gauteng, South Africa; West Coast Region, The Gambia; Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.

49. **SOUTHERN LAPWING** *Vanellus chilensis*: LC: (13-6): Córdoba, Argentina; Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Brazil; Panamá, Panamá.



Southern Lapwing, Peruíbe, São Paulo, Brazil
— Bruno Neri

50. **GREY-HEADED LAPWING** *Vanellus cinereus*: LC: (31-21): Gifu, Japan; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

51. **RED-WATTLED LAPWING** *Vanellus indicus*: LC: (4-1): Gelephu, Bhutan; Maharashtra, India; Abu Dhabi, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

52. **BANDED LAPWING** *Vanellus tricolor*: LC: (6-6): New South Wales, Australia.



Black-shouldered Lapwing, Queensland, Australia — Renate Hottmann-Schaefer

52. **MASKED LAPWING (Spur-winged Plover)** *Vanellus miles*: LC: (4-3): Northern Territory, Australia.

53. **BLACK-SHOULDERED LAPWING (Spur-winged Plover)** *Vanellus novaehollandiae*: LC: (53-28): Queensland, Australia; Auckland, Canterbury, Waikato, New Zealand.

54. **EUROPEAN GOLDEN PLOVER** *Pluvialis apricaria*: LC: (444-259): Cheshire, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Lincolnshire, England; Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Western Negev, Israel; Angus, Fife, Scotland; Skåne, Sweden.

55. **PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER** *Pluvialis fulva*: LC: (201-92): Queensland, Australia; Auckland, Waikato, New Zealand; Phetchaburi, Thailand.



Pacific Golden Plover, Queensland, Australia
— Zorica Komac

56. **AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER** *Pluvialis dominica*: LC: (3-2) Córdoba, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil.



American Golden Plover, São Paulo, Brazil — Bruno Neri

57. **GREY PLOVER (Black-bellied Plover)** *Pluvialis squatarola*: LC: (407-47): Anguilla; West Flanders, Belgium; Burgas, Bulgaria; Prince Edward Island, Canada; Bolivar, Colombia; Cheshire, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, England; Reunion, France; Erongo, Namibia; Central Coastal Plain, Northern Coastal Plain, Israel; Chiba, Japan; Johor, Malaysia; Lima, Perú; Panamá, Panamá; Pisco, Perú; Angus, Scotland; KwaZulu-Natal, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Basque Autonomous Community, Valencia, Spain; Skåne, Sweden; Phetchaburi, Thailand; West Coast Region, The Gambia; California, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, USA; Zulia, Venezuela.

58. **NORTHERN RED-BREASTED PLOVER (New Zealand Dotterel)** *Charadrius aquilonius*: NT: (12-6): Auckland, Northland, Waikato, New Zealand.

59. **COMMON RINGED PLOVER** *Charadrius hiaticula*: LC: (977-260): Cleveland, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, England; Loire-Atlantique, France; Central Coastal Plain, Northern Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Western Negev, Israel; Erongo, Namibia; County Antrim, Northern Ireland; Coimbra, Porto, Portugal; Inhambane, Mozambique; Erongo, Namibia; Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Basque Autonomous Community, Valencia, Spain; Arusha, Tanzania; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.



Common Ringed Plover, Western Cape, South Africa — Selena Flores

60. **SEMIPALMATED PLOVER** *Charadrius semipalmatus*: LC: (13-6): São Paulo, Brazil; Prince Edward Island, Canada; Bolivar, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá; Florida, USA; Zulia, Venezuela.

61. **LONG-BILLED PLOVER** *Charadrius placidus*: LC: (5-5): Gifu, Japan.

62. **LITTLE RINGED PLOVER** *Charadrius dubius*: LC: (29-20): Hefer Valley, Western Negev, Israel; Gifu, Japan; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Western Coastal Region, The Gambia; Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

Species (number if counted — highest count) state and country locations



Semipalmated Plover, Zulua, Venezuela
— Lermith Torres

63. **WILSON'S PLOVER** *Charadrius wilsonia*: LC: (2-1): Anguilla; Carabobo, Venezuela.

64. **KILLDEER** *Charadrius vociferus*: LC: (10-5): Anguilla; California, Connecticut, USA.

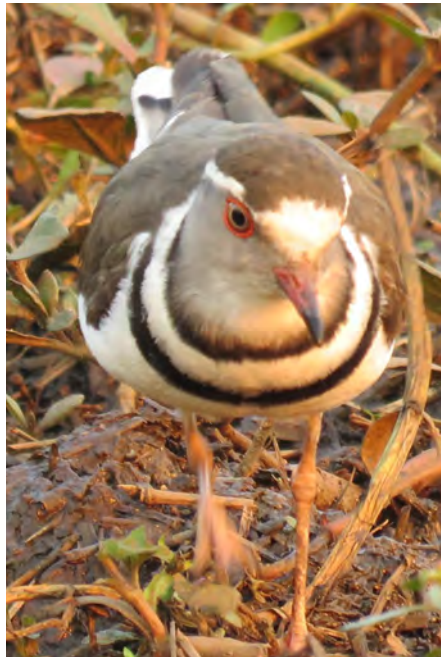
65. **KITTLITZ'S PLOVER** *Charadrius pecuarius*: LC: (95-30): Erongo, Namibia; Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Tanzania; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Hwange, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.



Kittlitz's Plover, Gauteng, South Africa
— Helen Badenhorst

66. **THREE-BANDED PLOVER** *Charadrius tricollaris*: LC: (70-8): Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Arusha, Tanzania; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Hwange, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

67. **KENTISH PLOVER** *Charadrius alexandrinus*: LC: (53-20): Central Coastal Plain, Northern Coastal Plain, Western Negev, Israel; Coimbra, Portugal; Chiba, Japan; Phetchaburi, Thailand.



Three-banded Plover, Free State, South Africa
— Riëtte Griesel

68. **SNOWY PLOVER** *Charadrius nivosus*: NT: (69-68): Pisco, Perú; California, USA.

69. **WHITE-FRONTED PLOVER** *Charadrius marginatus*: LC: (124-100): Erongo, Namibia, KwaZulu Natal, Western Cape, South Africa; Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.



White-fronted Plover, Western Cape, South Africa
— Selena Flores

70. **RED-CAPPED PLOVER** *Charadrius ruficapillus*: LC: (8-5): Northern Territory, Queensland, Victoria, Australia.

71. **CHESTNUT-BANDED PLOVER** *Charadrius pallidus*: NT: (109-100): Erongo, Namibia; Western Cape, South Africa.

72. **COLLARED PLOVER** *Charadrius collaris*: LC: (11-6): Córdoba, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil; Bolivar, Colombia; Carabobo, Venezuela.

73. **DOUBLE-BANDED PLOVER (Banded Dotterel)** *Charadrius bicinctus*: LC: (6-4): Auckland, Canterbury, Northland, New Zealand.

74. **TWO-BANDED PLOVER** *Charadrius falklandicus*: LC: (2-2): Córdoba, Argentina.

75. **LESSER SANDPLOVER (Mongolian Plover)** *Charadrius mongolus*: LC: (157-100): Northern Territory; Australia; Johor, Malaysia; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

76. **GREATER SANDPLOVER** *Charadrius leschenaultii*: LC: (50-24): Northern Territory, Queensland, Australia; La Réunion, France; Central Coastal Plain, North Coastal Plain, Israel; Johor, Malaysia; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

77. **CASPIAN PLOVER** *Charadrius asiaticus*: (4-1): KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa; Hwange, Zimbabwe.

78. **ORIENTAL PLOVER(?)** *Charadrius veredus*: LC: (1-1): Réunion, France.



Oriental Plover, La Réunion, France
— Stéphane Michel

79. **EURASIAN DOTTEREL** *Charadrius morinellus*: LC: (23-23): Western Negev, Israel.

80. **INLAND DOTTEREL** *Charadrius australis*: LC: (1-1): New South Wales, Australia.

81. **BLACK-FRONTED DOTTEREL** *Elseya melanops*: LC: (3-2) New South Wales, Queensland, Australia.

82. **HOODED PLOVER** *Thinornis rubricollis*: VU: (1-1): Victoria, Australia.

84. **WRYBILL** *Anarhynchus frontalis*: LC: (75-45): Auckland, Waikato, New Zealand.



Wrybill, Manawatu, New Zealand
— Elis Simpson

Species (number if counted — highest count) state and country locations

PLUVIANELLIDAE

SCOLPACIDAE

85. **BLACK-TAILED GODWIT** *Limosa limosa*: NT: (2,104-1276): Cheshire, Dorset, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, West Sussex, England; County Clare, Ireland; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Israel; Auckland, New Zealand; Angus, Scotland; Basque Autonomous Community, Spain; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Carmarthenshire, Wales.

86. **HUDSONIAN GODWIT** *Limosa haemastica*: LC: (1-1): São Paulo, Brazil; Connecticut, USA.



Hudsonian Godwit, São Paulo, Brazil
— Bruno Neri

87. **BAR-TAILED GODWIT** *Limosa lapponica*: NT: (8,178-4,100): Northern Territory, Queensland, Australia; Cleveland, East Sussex, Essex, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, England; Chiba, Japan; Johor, Malaysia; Erongo, Namibia; Auckland, Waikato, New Zealand; Angus, Ross-shire, Scotland; KwaZulu Natal; Western Cape, South Africa; Basque Autonomous Community, Spain; Skåne, Sweden; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Western Coastal Region, The Gambia; Carmarthenshire, Wales.



Bar-tailed Godwit, Chiba, Japan
— Tomomi Kawasumi

88. **MARBLED GODWIT** *Limosa fedoa*: LC: (7-6): Bolivar, Colombia; Pisco, Peru.

89. **EURASIAN WHIMBREL** *Numenius phaeopus*: LC: (323-200): Northern Territory, Queensland, Australia; Central Coastal Plain, Israel; Erongo, Namibia; Auckland, New Zealand; Johor, Malaysia; Inhambane, Mozambique; KwaZulu Natal, Western Cape, South Africa; Basque Autonomous Community, Spain; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Western Coastal Region, The Gambia; Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.



Eurasian Whimbrel, Queensland, Australia
— Zorica Komac

90. **HUDSONIAN WHIMBREL** *Numenius hudsonicus*: LC: (122-116): Bolivar, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá; Lima, Pisco, Perú; California, USA, Zulia, Venezuela.

91. **EURASIAN CURLEW** *Numenius arquata*: NT: (3193-1,500): West Flanders, Belgium; Burgas, Bulgaria; Cheshire, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, West Sussex, England; Réunion, France; County Clare, Ireland; Central Lowlands, Israel; Erongo, Namibia;



Eurasian Curlew, Norfolk, England
— Elis Simpson

Auckland, New Zealand; County Antrim, Northern Ireland; Porto, Portugal; Angus, Ross-shire, Scotland; Western Cape, South Africa; Basque Autonomous Community, Spain; Skåne, Sweden; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Carmarthenshire, Conwy, Wales.

92. **(FAR) EASTERN CURLEW** *Numenius madagascariensis*: EN: (50-36): Northern Territory, Queensland, Australia; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

93. **SPOTTED REDSHANK** *Tringa erythropus*: LC: (547-300): Burgas, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Lincolnshire, Norfolk, England; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Israel; Basque Autonomous Community, Spain; Coimbra, Portugal; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Western Coastal Region, The Gambia; Michigan, USA.



Spotted Redshank, Norfolk, England
— Elis Simpson

94. **COMMON REDSHANK** *Tringa totanus*: LC: (2,598-1,865): West Flanders, Belgium; Burgas, Bulgaria; Cheshire, Cleveland, Dorset, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, England; Aude, Loire-Atlantique, France; County Antrim, Northern Ireland; County Clare, County Cork, Ireland; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Northern Coastal Plain, Israel; Penang, Malaysia; Coimbra, Porto, Portugal; Angus, Ross-shire, Scotland; Basque Autonomous Community, Spain; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Western Coastal Region, The Gambia; Carmarthenshire, Conwy, Wales.

95. **MARSH SANDPIPER** *Tringa stagnatilis*: LC: (152-55): Northern Territory, Australia; Jiangxi, China; Maharashtra, India; Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Central Coastal Plain, Western Negev, Israel; Erongo, Namibia; Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Arusha, Tanzania; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Hwange, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

Species (number if counted — highest count) state and country locations

96. **COMMON GREENSHANK** *Tringa nebularia*: LC: (369-100): Northern Territory, Queensland, Australia; Jiangxi, China; East Sussex, Hampshire, West Sussex, England; La Réunion, France; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Northern Coastal Plain, Israel; Gifu, Japan; Inhambane, Mozambique; Erongo, Namibia; Coimbra, Portugal; Angus, Scotland; Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Skåne, Sweden; Basque Autonomous Community, Spain; Arusha, Tanzania; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Carmarthenshire, Wales; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Hwange, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

97. **NORDMANN'S GREENSHANK (Spotted Greenshank)** *Tringa guttifer*: EN: (3-1): Johor, Malaysia, Phetchaburi, Thailand.

98. **GREATER YELLOWLEGS** *Tringa melanoleuca*: LC: (41-12): Anguilla; Córdoba, Argentina; Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Brazil; Prince Edward Island, Canada; Bolivar, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá; Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, USA; Zulia, Venezuela.



Greater Yellowlegs, Anguilla — Jackie Cestero

99. **LESSER YELLOWLEGS** *Tringa flavipes*: LC: (22-13): Anguilla; Córdoba, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil; Bolivar, Colombia; Carabobo, Zulia, Venezuela.



Lesser Yellowlegs, Anguilla — Jackie Cestero

100. **GREEN SANDPIPER** *Tringa ochropus*: LC: (84-40): Bumthang, Bhutan; Burgas, Bulgaria; Buckinghamshire; Cheshire, Dorset, East Sussex, England; Île-de-France, Loire-Atlantique, France; Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Jezreel Valley, Israel; Gifu, Japan; Arusha, Tanzania.

101. **SOLITARY SANDPIPER** *Tringa solitaria*: LC: (4-1): Córdoba, Argentina; Madre de Dios, Perú; Carabobo, Zulia, Venezuela.

102. **WOOD SANDPIPER** *Tringa glareola*: LC: (141-28): Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Western Negev, Israel; Inhambane, Mozambique; Erongo, Namibia; Coimbra, Portugal; Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Arusha, Tanzania; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Hwange, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

103. **WILLET** *Tringa semipalmata*: LC: (29-21): Bolivar, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá; Florida, USA; Carabobo, Zulia, Venezuela.



Willet, Zulia, Venezuela — Lermith Torres

104. **TEREK SANDPIPER** *Xenus cinereus*: LC: (226-150): Queensland, Australia; Johor, Malaysia; North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

105. **COMMON SANDPIPER** *Actitis hypoleucos*: LC: (145-30): Northern Territory, Australia; Bumthang, Bhutan; La Réunion, France; Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Israel; Gifu, Japan; Johor, Penang, Malaysia; Erongo, Namibia; Coimbra, Porto, Setúbal, Portugal; Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Basque Autonomous Community, Spain; Arusha, Tanzania;



Common Sandpiper, Gauteng, South Africa — Helen Badenhorst

Phetchaburi, Thailand; Western Coastal Region, The Gambia; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Hwange, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

106. **SPOTTED SANDPIPER** *Actitis macularia*: LC: (24-14): Anguilla; Rio Grande do Norte, São Paulo, Brazil; Bolivar, Colombia; Durham, England; Lima, Madre de Dios, Perú; Carabobo, Zulia, Venezuela.



Spotted Sandpiper, Anguilla — Jackie Cestero

107. **GREY-TAILED TATTLER** *Heteroscelus brevipes*: NT: (47-23): Northern Territory, Queensland, Australia; Johor, Malaysia.

108. **EURASIAN WOODCOCK** *Scolopax rusticola*: LC: (1-1): Bumthang, Bhutan.

109. **JACK SNIFE** *Lymnocyrtus minimus*: LC: (38-21): Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Israel.

110. **LATHAM'S SNIFE** *Gallinago hardwickii*: LC: (5-3): Queensland, Australia; Gifu, Japan.



Latham's Snipe, Queensland, Australia — Renate Hottmann-Schaefer

Species (number if counted — highest count) state and country locations

111. **AFRICAN SNIPE** *Gallinago nigripennis*: *semipalmatus*: NT: (1-1): Phetchaburi, Thailand.
LC: (21-4): Free State, Gauteng, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa.



African Snipe, Gauteng, South Africa
— Owen Oertli

112. **COMMON SNIPE** *Gallinago gallinago*: LC: (817-340): Burgas, Bulgaria; Buckinghamshire, Cheshire, Dorset, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, England; Île-de-France, France; Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Western Negev, Israel; County Antrim, Northern Ireland; Angus, Fife, Scotland; Basque Autonomous Community, Spain; Skåne, Sweden, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

113. **SOUTH AMERICAN SNIPE** *Gallinago paraguayae*: LC: (2-2): São Paulo, Brazil.



South American Snipe, São Paulo, Brazil,
— Bruno Neri

114. **PINTAIL SNIPE** *Gallinago stenura*: LC: (4-4): Bumthang, Bhutan; Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

115. **SOLITARY SNIPE** *Gallinago solitaria*: LC: (4-4): Bumthang, Bhutan.

116. **SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER** *Limnodromus griseus*: (391-320): Anguilla; Bolivar, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá.

117. **LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER** *Limnodromus scolopaceus*: LC: (1-1): Lincolnshire, England.

118. **ASIAN DOWITCHER** *Limnodromus*



Short-billed Dowitcher, Anguilla
— Jackie Cestero

119. **RUDDY TURNSTONE** *Arenaria interpres*: LC: (382-100): Anguilla; Queensland, Australia; West Flanders, Belgium; Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil; Cleveland, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, England; Loire-Atlantique, La Réunion, France; Central Coastal Plain, Northern Coastal Plain, Israel; Chiba, Japan; Johor, Malaysia; Erongo Namibia; County Antrim, Northern Ireland; Auckland, Waikato, New Zealand; Western Cape, South Africa; Lima, Pisco, Perú; Coimbra, Portugal; Angus, Ayrshire, Scotland; KwaZulu Natal, Western Cape, South Africa; Basque Autonomous Community, Spain; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Western Coastal Region, The Gambia; Connecticut, Florida, USA; Zulia, Venezuela;



Ruddy Turnstone, Norfolk, England
— Elis Simpson

Carmarthen, Conwy, Wales.

120. **BLACK TURNSTONE** *Arenaria melanocephala*: LC: (26-17): California, USA.

121. **GREAT KNOT** *Calidris tenuirostris*: EN: (2,029-2000): Northern Territory, Queensland, Australia; Johor, Malaysia; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

122. **RED KNOT** *Calidris canutus*: NT: (6,020-3,300): Northern Territory, Queensland, Australia; Prince Edward Island, Canada; Essex, Gloucestershire, Merseyside, England; Auckland, Waikato, New Zealand; Panamá, Panamá; Pisco, Perú; Ross-shire, Scotland; Skåne, Sweden, Phetchaburi, Thailand,



Red Knots, Florida, USA
— Rebecca Ruthberg-Campagna

Florida, USA; Carmarthen, Wales.

123. **SANDERLING** *Calidris alba*: LC: (1,256-440): Victoria, Australia; West Flanders, Belgium; Rio Grande do Norte, São Paulo, Brazil; Cleveland, Essex, Lincolnshire, Merseyside, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, England; Loire-Atlantique, France; Chiba, Japan, Erongo, Namibia; Pisco, Perú; Coimbra, Portugal; Western Cape, South Africa; Valencia, Spain; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Western Coastal Region, The Gambia; California, Florida, USA; Zulia, Venezuela; Carmarthen, Wales; Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

124. **SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER** *Calidris pusilla*: NT: (2,058-2,000): Anguilla; Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil; Bolivar, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá; Pisco, Perú; Carabobo, Zulia, Venezuela.

125. **WESTERN SANDPIPER** *Calidris mauri*: LC: (82-80): Panamá, Panamá; Pisco, Perú; Florida, USA; Zulia, Venezuela.

126. **RED-NECKED STINT** *Calidris ruficollis*: NT: (318-199): Northern Territory, Queensland, Victoria, Australia; Chiba, Japan; Auckland, Waikato, New Zealand; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

127. **LITTLE STINT** *Calidris minuta*: LC: (549-167): Aude, France; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Northern, Coastal Plain, Western Negev, Israel; Erongo, Namibia; Coimbra, Portugal; Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Arusha, Tanzania; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Hwange, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.

Species (number if counted — highest count) state and country locations



Little Stint, Gauteng, South Africa
— Helen Badenhorst

128. **LEAST SANDPIPER** *Calidris minutilla*: LC: (57-45): Anguilla; Bolivar, Colombia; Lima, Perú; California, Florida, USA: Zulia, Venezuela.

129. **LONG-TOED STINT** *Calidris subminuta*: LC: (3-2): Phetchaburi, Thailand.

130. **TEMMINCK'S STINT** *Calidris temminckii*: LC: (39-29): Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Northern Coastal Plain, Western Negev, Israel; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

131. **WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER** *Calidris fuscicollis*: LC: (3-1): Córdoba, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil; Prince Edward Island, Canada.

132. **BAIRDS SANDPIPER** *Calidris bairdii*: LC: (1-1): Córdoba, Argentina.

133. **PECTORAL SANDPIPER** *Calidris melanotos*: LC: (4-2): Anguilla, São Paulo, Brazil; Waikato, New Zealand.



Pectoral Sandpiper, Anguilla — Jackie Cestero

134. **SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER** *Calidris acuminata*: LC: (190-184): Northern Territory, Queensland, Australia; Auckland,



Dunlins and Sanderlings, Chiba, Japan — Tomomi Kawasumi

Waikato, New Zealand.

135. **CURLEW SANDPIPER** *Calidris ferruginea*: NT: (204_100): Queensland, Australia; La Réunion, France; Johor, Malaysia; Auckland, Waikato, New Zealand; Arusha, Tanzania; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

136. **PURPLE SANDPIPER** *Calidris maritima*: LC: (22-13): Cleveland, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, England; Loire Atlantique, France; Angus, Scotland.



Purple Sandpiper, England — Elis Simpson

137. **DUNLIN** *Calidris alpina*: LC: (6534-2008): Burgas, Bulgaria; Prince Edward Island, Canada; Cheshire, Cleveland, Dorset, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Merseyside, Tyne and Wear, England; Loire Atlantique, France; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Northern Coastal Plain, Western Negev, Israel; Chiba, Japan; Coimbra, Portugal; Angus, Ross-shire, Scotland; Basque Autonomous Community, Valencia, Spain; Skåne Sweden; California, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, USA; Carmarthen, Conwy, Wales.

138. **BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER**, *Calidris falcinellus*: LC: (2-1): Queensland, Australia; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

139. **SPOON-BILLED SANDPIPER** *Calidris pygmaea*: CE: (1-1): Phetchaburi, Thailand.

140. **STILT SANDPIPER** *Calidris*

himantopus: LC: (48-40): Anguilla; Carabobo, Zulia, Venezuela.

141. **BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER** *Calidris subruficollis*: NT: (1-1): Córdoba, Argentina.

142. **RUFF** *Calidris pugnax*: LC: (470-300): Gloucestershire; Lancashire, Lincolnshire, England; Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Western Negev, Israel; Coimbra, Portugal; Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Arusha, Tanzania; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Carmarthen, Wales; Beitbridge, Bulawayo, Hwange, Lake Kariba, Zimbabwe.



Ruff, Gauteng, South Africa
— Helen Badenhorst

143. **RED-NECKED PHALAROPE** *Phalaropus lobatus*: LC: (2-1): Central Coastal Plain, Israel; Western Cape, South Africa; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

144. **GREY PHALAROPE** *Phalaropus fulicarius*: LC: (1-1): Norfolk, England.

145. **WILSON'S PHALAROPE** *Phalaropus tricolor*: LC: (60-60): Zulia, Venezuela.

146. **COMMON BUTTONQUAIL** *Turnix sylvaticus*: LC: (3-1): Mpumalanga, South Africa; Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.

Wader Conservation World Watch Special — Missed Species

Species seen in previous years

Pheasant-tailed Jacana
Bronze-winged Jacana
Northern Jacana
Banded Stilt
American Avocet
Red-necked Avocet
Peruvian Thick-knee
Australian Pratincole
Oriental Pratincole
Red-kneed Dotterel
Piping Plover
White-faced Plover
Malaysian Plover
Tawny-throated Dotterel
American Woodcock
Wilson's Snipe
Giant Snipe
Little Curlew
Long-billed Curlew
Upland Sandpiper
Wandering Tattler
Surfbird
Least Seedsnipe
Snowy Sheathbill

**We have now seen 172 species out of 245
(not including extinct species)**

Species never seen

Lesser Jacana
Madagascar Jacana

Australian Painted-Snipe
Crab-plover
Chatham Oystercatcher
Andean Avocet
Indian Stone-curlew
Great Stone-curlew
Egyptian Plover
Cream-coloured Courser
Indian Courser
Madagascar Pratincole
Rock Pratincole
Grey Pratincole
Small Pratincole
River Lapwing
Spot-breasted Lapwing
Brown-chested Lapwing
White-tailed Lapwing
Pied Lapwing
Andean Lapwing
Southern Red-breasted Plover
Madagascar Plover
St. Helena Plover
Forbes's Plover
Javan Plover
Puna Plover
Rufous-chested Plover
Mountain Plover
Shore Plover
Diademed Sandpiper-Plover
Amami Woodcock
New Guinea Woodcock
Bukidnon Woodcock
Sulawesi Woodcock

Moluccan Woodcock
Chatham Snipe
Snares Snipe
Subantarctic Snipe
Wood Snipe
Swinhoe's Snipe
Madagascar Snipe
Great Snipe
Puna Snipe
Noble Snipe
Fuegian Snipe
Andean Snipe
Imperial Snipe
Bristle-thighed Curlew
Tuamotu Sandpiper
Plains Wanderer
Rufous-bellied Seedsnipe
White-bellied Seedsnipe
Grey-breasted seedsnipe
Black-faced Sheathbill
Red-backed Buttonquail
Yellow-legged Buttonquail
Black-rumped Buttonquail
Hottentot Buttonquail
Spotted Buttonquail
Barred Buttonquail
Madagascar Buttonquail
Black-breasted Buttonquail
New Caledonian Buttonquail
Painted Buttonquail
Buff-breasted Buttonquail
Chestnut-backed Buttonquail
Red-chested Buttonquail

WCWW5 rarity round-up — Rick and Elis Simpson



'Pluvier indéterminé' — Stéphane Michel

Gold star status must go to the plover that turned up on La Réunion, France. Admittedly it was found before the WCWW event, but it was seen on the weekend by regional co-ordinator Jean-François Cornuaille and his colleagues, one of whom was the finder and photographer of this photograph, Stéphane Michel.

The plover's identity though was somewhat controversial and was reported as a *Pluvier indéterminé*. Thoughts were directed to two possibilities; Caspian Plover known in French as *Pluvier Asiatique* *Charadrius asiaticus* or Oriental Plover *Pluvier Oriental* *C. veredus*. Either way this bird was to be the first of its kind on the island so very exciting indeed.

On balance, we felt that it looks like it is an Oriental Plover. The legs are yellowish and it looks pale for Caspian in this photo. It looks to be longer legged and longer necked (general jizz) than a Caspian. It would have been good to see photos in flight to look for the tell-tale underwing colour and lack of

WCWW5 rarity round-up— cont'd

wing bar. The supercilium and yellowish hue are also more consistent with Oriental.

But, we have to confess that our opinion may be slightly tainted by the fact that we need this bird for this year's list! In the interests of full disclosure it should also be noted that we have no field experience of Caspian Plover.



Spotted Redshank Michigan, USA
— Ryan Lesniewicz

A close second, at least for American wader/shorebird enthusiasts must be this Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*



Spotted Sandpiper, County Durham, England
— Mark Fullerton

which turned up in Michigan, USA. It was reported to us by Deb Tefft who went to see it on the 4th of November. It was seen with Greater Yellowlegs, not a comparison you'll often be able to make in the field. (See page 22 for photo of Common and Spotted Redshank together.)

In return for the Spotted Redshank,



Long-billed Dowitcher, Lincolnshire, England
— Dean Eades

America sent over a Spotted Sandpiper to the UK which was seen and photographed in County Durham, England by Mark Fullerton who tweeted it to us.

Another American bird was the long staying Long-billed Dowitcher at Frampton Marsh RSPB Reserve. Elis and I failed to see this two days consecutively but it was seen by others, and, interestingly, this was the only report of Long-billed Dowitcher for WCWW5!

Plea for Regional Co-ordinators for WCWW6

A cursory glance at the map on page 3 will show you how patchy our coverage has been this year. Areas such as Australia, central and northern Africa, the southern cone of South America, North America and India are all severely under represented and, in terms of species, could add a good number of the missed species listed on page 17. This is why we would like to find some more regional representatives to get people motivated in their region.

A shining example of what can be done follows on page 19; there you will be able to read about what they achieved in southern Africa. Of course we don't expect everyone to have the opportunity to utilise an app, a few emails sent out to friends and colleagues across your region is all that is required. Perhaps those that are able to do so could also tweet and post about it beforehand. Perhaps too you could think about what special waders your region holds and mobilise observers to see, and report them. But really the main object of each co-ordinator is to get as many people as possible to participate and contribute.

Thank you to all our Regional Co-ordinators this year, you did a splendid job. We hope you'll be able to take part again next year and we hope too to have a few more alongside you making this a truly global, awareness raising celebration of wader/shorebird conservation.

Wader Conservation World Watch 2018 – from Wader Quest South Africa



Wader Quest South Africa Team; L-R Owen and Sue Oertli, Peter and Jenny Sharland — Wader Quest South Africa

42 wader watchers from South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe dusted off their bins and took to the field in warm and sunny weather on Saturday 3rd November for WCWW5.

Armed with their cell phones, 37 participants started logging birds on an app called BirdLasser (see page 20 for details) - a field guide app that lists birds in real time and where the data recorded can be shared with friends, conservation bodies or bird monitoring projects. The first bird making it onto the list was Three-banded Courser *Rhinoptilus cinctus* at Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe at 04:48am. This is the first time this app has been used in the field to count waders here.

Over the course of the day, another 41 species were added out of 66 possibilities for the region – 62%. The most common wader was Blacksmith Lapwing, *Vanellus armatus*, followed by Three-banded Plover *Charadrius tricollaris*, Crowned Lapwing *Vanellus coronatus* and Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*. A single Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* was found at the Kliphoek Salt Pans near Veldrif in the Western Cape, South Africa. With over 1100 wader sightings making it onto the BirdLasser list for the

weekend, an analysis of the data revealed some amazing facts:

Southern African wader watchers added 10 new wader species to the WCWW5 list on the 1st day of the count, with the number of participants increasing from 18 to 42. Wader sightings were received from Maputo and Inhambane in Mozambique, and Chestnut-banded Plover *Charadrius pallidus* was added from Walvis Bay in Namibia, courtesy of Birding Ecotours. 9 Burchell's Coursers *Cursorius rufus* were ticked at Bethulie, a small town in the Orange Free State Province of South Africa, a missionary town founded in 1929 near the Gariep Dam.

Contributions were also received from participating organizations, Nature's Valley Trust and Birdlife Plettenberg Bay based along the Garden route in the Western Cape. Nature's Valley Trust is an NPO involved in wader conservation, focusing on the monitoring & conservation of African Black Oystercatchers *Haematopus moquini* & White-fronted Plovers *Charadrius marginatus*. Wader Quest has recently sponsored tracking devices for the summer breeding season of these beach nesting birds and together with support funding from Birdlife Plettenberg will surely ensure their conservation status.

It should also be mentioned that many of the participants using BirdLasser are registered volunteer citizen scientists of the South African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP2) - a data monitoring project run under the auspices of the Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology based in Cape Town. Many of the wader sightings logged on BirdLasser were exported to the data base at SABAP2 to be used for various conservation projects.

An excellent set of results from Southern Africa, enhanced by the ease of use of BirdLasser, with information on wader species' location readily available from SABAP2 and many Facebook & Messenger conversations.

Many thanks to all who participated, and the southern African contingent looks forward to signing up again for WCWW6 over the first weekend in November 2019 (2nd & 3rd).



South African Bird Atlas Project:
<http://sabap2.adu.org.za/>

BirdLasser Spot. Plot. Play a part— Henk Nel

- BirdLasser enables everyday citizens and scientists to easily record high quality bird data and seamlessly share this valuable data with those organisations who need this data to help the environment.
 - Recording happens via an easy to use, free to all, mobile application that can be downloaded from the Google Play Store and the Apple App Store.
 - Observations are time-stamped and geo-referenced – with the ability to add a multitude of observational properties like count, sex, age, activities, habitat, breeding and behaviour.
 - The app also caters for a few survey protocols, e.g. SABAP2's atlas protocol, the atlassing at sea (AS@S)'s transect protocol, and eBird.
- Organisations benefit from the high-quality data by registering their cause with BirdLasser; users opt in to allow the sharing of their confidential data.
- For these organisations, BirdLasser is
 - the preferred platform for data collection and dissemination,
 - their tech facilitator, and
 - an eliminator of waste and inefficiency in their business.
 - Helping them avoid duplication of work across partners so that they can focus on their core competencies
- Users also benefit from the app's ability to keep lifelists, for all time and the whole world, to calendar years for specific countries or places of interest.
- Individual sightings, trip lists or lifelists can seamlessly be shared with communities on social media platforms or sent to other parties via email, SMS or WhatsApp.
- BirdLasser's stickiness can be attributed to its wider gamification landscape, giving users the ability to take part in friendly competitions called challenges, where contestants' bird observations can be tracked in near real-time and compared with other birders' sightings.
- BirdLasser caters for species from Africa, Europe, Australasia, North and Central America.



Our Wader Conservation World Watch Weekend — Rick & Elis Simpson

The temptation to stay at home in the warm and watch the reports come in from observers around the world was great, but since we had asked people to make an effort to go out and look for waders on our behalf, we thought that it was incumbent upon us to do our bit too. The lure of a long staying Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus* at Frampton RSPB Reserve was too enticing to pass up. As we would be on the Lincolnshire side of The Wash in eastern England, we thought that we should perhaps also go and investigate Gibraltar Point Nature Reserve, a place we had not yet visited, particularly since it has a high tide roost that purportedly produces some interesting inspirations of waders (see page 28).

The weather was fine, but cold, with a biting wind (we often ask ourselves why we didn't have this event in the summer — *you can't move anniversaries* - Ed.), so we wrapped up warmly. A quick visit to the Frampton visitor centre revealed the last known, and usual, haunts of the Long-billed Dowitcher. We also discovered that there was a Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus* in the same vicinity, a possible bonus. As we left the centre we overheard someone mention that they had seen a Ruff *Calidris pugnax* in front of the centre from inside, so we scanned for it from outside. We had no luck until the gentleman that had seen it passed by and told us where to look. This was not the first wader on our list though. On the journey to Frampton we had encountered Northern Lapwings *Vanellus vanellus* and Eurasian Golden Plovers *Pluvialis apricaria* in the fields as we approached the reserve. In the field by the car park there had been a Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* and Elis found a single Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* probing for worms.



A wing of Golden Plovers over Frampton Marsh — Elis Simpson

The water level at Frampton was very low, following the dry summer and autumn we had had this year, and much of the area normally suitable for waders was dry. This limited the places for us to look for the Dowitcher and Spotted Redshank, and also allowed us to ascertain quickly that they did not appear to be present. We did however locate a Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* in flight and a couple of Common Redshanks *Tringa totanus* and saw more Eurasian Golden Plovers in flight over the marsh, a sight of which I can never grow tired. This though was the full complement of waders on the famous Frampton Marsh which is quite probably the best RSPB reserve for a variety of waders in the country; but not today, so a little disappointing. Upon returning to the centre we met Toby Collett the warden who told us much about what

had been going on at the reserve recently and promised to send a collective list for the reserve for the day and for Sunday as well. He also extolled the virtues of the wader roost at Gibraltar Point, so we headed there with a great deal of expectation.

We arrived at the famous Mill Hill lookout point on the reserve which is used for sea-watching and watching the wader roost. We settled down to wait for high tide. If we weren't already feeling cold, the sight of a young lady being photographed on the beach wearing not very much at all, while maintaining the decency protocol, made us shiver still deeper.

It was some time before there was any movement of waders at all, but Eurasian Curlews flew by calling regularly, and a few Common Redshanks paddled in the water in a pool behind the beach area. In the distance there were Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* and Sanderlings *Calidris alba* feeding at the water's edge and a small group of Bar-tailed Godwits *Limosa lapponica* moved in to rest along with a Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*. The only other species we saw there was Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, a few here and there either feeding or flying along the surfline.

High tide came and went, but no wader roost assembled and certainly no inspirations were seen so we headed for our Bed & Breakfast establishment and were greeted with a pot of tea, perfect. The evening was spent checking emails and messages on a variety of social media, which included one from Toby at Frampton letting us know he had found the Dowitcher in late afternoon and that the Spotted Redshank had



View from Mill Hill at Gibraltar Point NNR — Elis Simpson

Our Wader Conservation World Watch

also been seen later in the day. We resolved to give it another stab in the morning.

Arriving at Frampton the next day, after speaking again to Toby who pointed out a Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, we returned straight away to the area that the Dowitcher had been seen and, finding that neither it nor the Spotted Redshank were there we tried the 360° hide instead. Within the hide we found Toby once more and although we always enjoy a chat with him and since there was no sign of the Dowitcher there either, we decided that we should move on to the Titchwell RSPB Reserve in Norfolk where a Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima* had been seen on the beach that day.

As the crow flies Titchwell is not far from Frampton, but by road it can take some time to get around the southern end of the Wash. We arrived at Titchwell mid-afternoon and headed straight for the beach. Along the path we encountered Eurasian Curlews, Common Redshanks, Northern Lapwings and a Grey Plover. In addition we saw a Spotted Redshank, neatly making up for missing the one in Frampton (which of course turned up

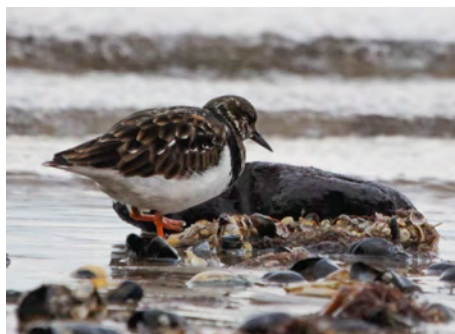


Common (foreground) and Spotted Redshanks, Norfolk, England — Elis Simpson

add one last species to our list, a fly-by Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*.

Stop Press: We returned to Titchwell on the 13th of November with our friend Knut Hansen who was visiting from the US (he had entered a list from there for the WCWW5 event), and as we sat watching the birds on

the shore whilst sitting among the ruins of the building on the beach, a Purple Sandpiper, possibly even the same one we had missed on the WCWW5 weekend, flew in and landed just 3 metres away from us in lovely light, a real treat. Birding can be a funny old game sometimes.



Eddystone Turreton — Elis Simpson

after we had gone, along with the Dowitcher).

Out on the beach the tide was fairly high so the birds were not far away. Most birders on the beach were concentrating on sea-watching (why, is anyone's guess, when there are waders around to look at). We wandered along the beach a little closer to the congregations of feeding birds on the lookout for the Purple Sandpiper. There were both Black and Bar-tailed Godwits, Eurasian Oystercatchers by the score, Sanderlings and Ruddy Turnstones all feeding happily at the sea's edge. Try as we might we failed to find the hoped for Purple Sandpiper, this wasn't going to be our day, or even weekend it seemed. We supposed that it had probably been seen earlier at low tide, when some rocks are visible, and had now moved on to somewhere more suitable. We did, however,



Purple Sandpiper — Elis Simpson

WCWW5 summary — Rick and Elis Simpson

Firstly it is probably incumbent upon us to explain ourselves. I am of course referring to the .5 of a species in the list. How do you get half a species? When it's a hybrid, that's when. This year no-one reported any Black Stilts, the rarest wader in the world, but a hybrid was seen and photographed by Ria Migaloo at the top of North Island, about as far in New Zealand as you can get from the Black Stilt breeding grounds. Being a hybrid it is half Black and half White-headed Stilt (although admittedly it could be even more diluted) so, for fun, and remember this is a fun event, we decided to count it as half a species.

Bearing in mind what was said in the introduction to this newsletter it was slightly disappointing that the total number of contributors and participants was down. Some organised events did not happen this year it is true, but the efforts of some of our regional co-ordinators made up for this. It was unusual to have so few lists from Australia this year, especially Western Australia and Broome, and we still haven't made any inroads into getting people in the USA or India involved. In the case of the USA this may be because of the old 'two nations divided by a common language' adage. Is it because we call them waders that those that call them shorebirds do not get involved? Surely not? In the case of India this too is a shame as it has such a wader-rich birdlife and so many observers and photographers who could be mobilised to see them.

Despite the numbers of contributors being down there were many positives to be found. The idea of having regional co-ordinators paid off in some areas and we hope to expand on this next year (please contact us for more details if you are interested). In particular the co-ordination across southern Africa was superb thanks to our friends at Wader Quest South Africa and Sue Oertli in particular who collated all the information (see page 19 for her report). The southern African contingent added no less than six species that were new to the WCWW all-time list, three coursers; Three-banded, Bronze-winged and Burchell's, a lapwing; Long-toed, a plover; Chestnut-banded and our first buttonquail; Common! We also had co-ordination again this year from several sites in La Réunion, France by Jean-François Cornuaille and another sterling effort collated by Shai Blitzblau from several sites in Israel.

A number of organised events took place such as at Montrose Basin, in Scotland, St Mary' Seal Watch in Tyne and Wear, Essex Wildlife Trust at the Naze, Essex, Frampton RSPB in Lincolnshire, all in England, Douro



Dimanche 4 novembre 2018 - Saint Benoît – Ile de La Réunion



Observations

4 Courlis corlieux (Whimbrel)
3 Tournepierres à collier (Turnstone)
1 Chevalier guignette (Common Sandpiper)

Observateurs

Céline Sénécaud
Léo Broudic
Sylvain Poisblaud
Jean-François Cornuaille

Observers in La Réunion — Jean-François Cornuaille



Cape Infanta, Western Cape, South Africa—Selena Flores

Estuary Local Nature Reserve, Porto, and the Portuguese Society for the Conservation of Birds (BirdLife Portugal) in Coimbra in Portugal.

Nine countries that were not involved last year either returned from

previous years or were new; Bhutan, Canada, Ireland, Portugal, Tanzania, The Gambia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Zimbabwe, although we lost seven; Czech Republic, Malta, Mexico, Chile, Paraguay, Philippines, and Albania where, last year, two

WCWW5 summary — cont'd

of the Bulgarians who contributed this year, just happened to be that weekend, emphasising the 'wherever you happen to be in the world' aspect of the event. Net gain two which is still one fewer than 2016; next year we hope to break the 40 mark.

We have often stressed that this event is not about counting the birds, although we are not against people doing so and letting us know what they saw. From the reports we received we find ourselves trying to imagine what a flock of 300 Spotted Redshanks looks like since we only see very small numbers here in the UK, rarely even getting into double figures. Flocks of over 1,000 birds are always worth mentioning and even more worth seeing. Friend of Wader Quest, and sometimes volunteer, Dan Rouse had over 3,000 Eurasian Oystercatchers and 2,000 Dunlin on the patch she visited at Bury Inlet in South Wales, not to mention over 1,000 Black-tailed Godwits.

Mike Copland and Carol Watt had 1,500 Dunlin at Farlington Marsh in the South of England. The highest count of Northern Lapwings came in at 662 at the Burton Mere RSPB reserve in Cheshire seen by Daniel Owen and George Dunbar although Elis and I saw a very large flock near Frampton. We did not have time to stop to count them, but there were probably around 1,000 individuals along with around 2,000 European Golden Plovers.

In Scotland during the WeBs (Wetland Bird Survey) count at the Montrose Basin Ian Bennie reported 1,865 Common Redshanks.

Europe produced a count of 1,050 Pied Avocets at Atanasovsko Lake, an important wader site in Bulgaria, was seen by Ralitsa Georgierva, Vladimir Mladenov and Ivailo Dimtchev.

Within Israel there were several groups out searching and, among the reports, were 450 Spur-winged Lapwing seen by Eldad Amir in Jezreel Valley, 236 Eurasian Stone-Curlews and 340 Common Snipe found by Shai Blitzblau and Iris Adar in Hefer Valley and 167 Little Stints on the Central Coastal Plain located by Shai and Iris again plus Rivka Shaham, Daphna Polak and Avi Weisz.

Africa did us proud overall, but there were few numbers counted, at least that were reported to us, so the only significant count we saw was from Lake Kariba in Zimbabwe where 200 Collared Pratincoles were seen by Steve Edwards.

In Asia, Thailand was at the forefront as usual, with a tremendous list once more from Nick Upton. There were some good numbers counted such as 2,000 Great Knots, and 1,500 Eurasian Curlew



Sandgate Foreshore, Queensland, Australia — Renate Hottmann-Scheafer



Salina Solar Los Olivitos, Zulia, Venezuela — Lermith Torres

(something we can only dream of here) and 150 Terek Sandpipers, but Nick also pulled off the highest individual list, as he did last year, with observations in Pak Thale and Laem Pak Bia seeing 33 species (equal to the number reported from the whole of Australia). This shows what a great spot this is and also shows that it is well worth protecting.

At Manuakau Harbour in northern New Zealand Tony Harbraken noted 3,300 Red Knots alongside 4,100 Bar-tailed Godwits, of which 80 were juveniles.

In Central America Rosabel Miró watched and counted 320 Short-billed Dowitchers, and had around 9,000 unidentified 'peeps' among the 9,700 odd waders she saw in total. That must have been quite a sight.

There were also a small number of

reports with zero, or just one or two, wader species seen. This was encouraging to see in one way as it demonstrates that people have taken on board that, regardless of the number of species seen, indeed if any at all, every contribution is of equal merit as far as this event is concerned as it is the taking part that is all important.

Some species highlights include having Ibisbill again on the list, this time reported by Pema Dorj from Bumthang, Bhutan and also Inland Dotterel (a new species for WCWW and one we failed to see in Australia) which was seen by Nick Brooks, manager of the Martin Mere Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust centre in Lancashire, who was looking for, and unfortunately not finding, Plains Wanderer in New South Wales, Australia, two species we will not be getting

WCWW5 summary — cont'd

regularly on the list I suspect.

The other new species (other than those from South Africa mentioned above) for the list this year were; South American Painted-Snipe – Bruno Neri, Brazil; Double-striped Thick-knee – Lermith Torres *et al*, Venezuela; Sociable Lapwing – Valentin Motteau, United Arab Emirates; Yellow-wattled Lapwing – Sangay Phuntsho, Bhutan and Solitary Snipe – Pema Dorj *et al* Bhutan.

Two reports came in with an unusual twist to them; one from Selena Flores at the Breede River Mouth, Western Cape, South Africa and the other from Knut Hansen at Plum Island, Massachusetts. Both involved reports of footprints only, in the case of Selena's report they were identified as Spotted and Water Thick-knee while Knut sent us a photo of many impressions in the sand but they were not identified to species.

Let's us not forget though the conservation aspect of this event. Although few specific problems were reported this year, in Florida a Red Tide event was continuing and reported from Indian Shores by Rebecca Ruthberg-Campagna and it is also worth remembering that the aforementioned salt pans at Pak Thale and Laem Pak Bia in Thailand are far from safe, despite being so



Titchwell beach, Norfolk, England — Elis Simpson

Birds Directive if certain countries are allowed to opt out for cultural reasons and why are Near Threatened bird species included in that opt out?

Overall this was a satisfactory event, with highs and lows, but we felt pleased with the participation and have seen that having effective regional co-ordinators can make all the difference. They are able to

year, seeing the event grow, and we'd love to hear from anyone who would like to be involved at regional or national level. This year part of the problem we had was our workload preventing us from effectively reaching more people, early enough, to secure their participation. Fortunately our shortcomings were mitigated by the regional co-ordinators, meaning the list contributions



Spotted Thick-knee footprint — Selena Flores



Water Thick-knee footprint — Selena Flores



Various wader footprints — Alma Hansen

crucial to so many wader species.

Another, slightly more distressing, report came from the northern coast of France where shooting of three Near Threatened wader species, Eurasian Oystercatcher, Eurasian Curlew and Black-tailed Godwit goes on unabated with the express sanction of the French and European politicians. What is the point of a European

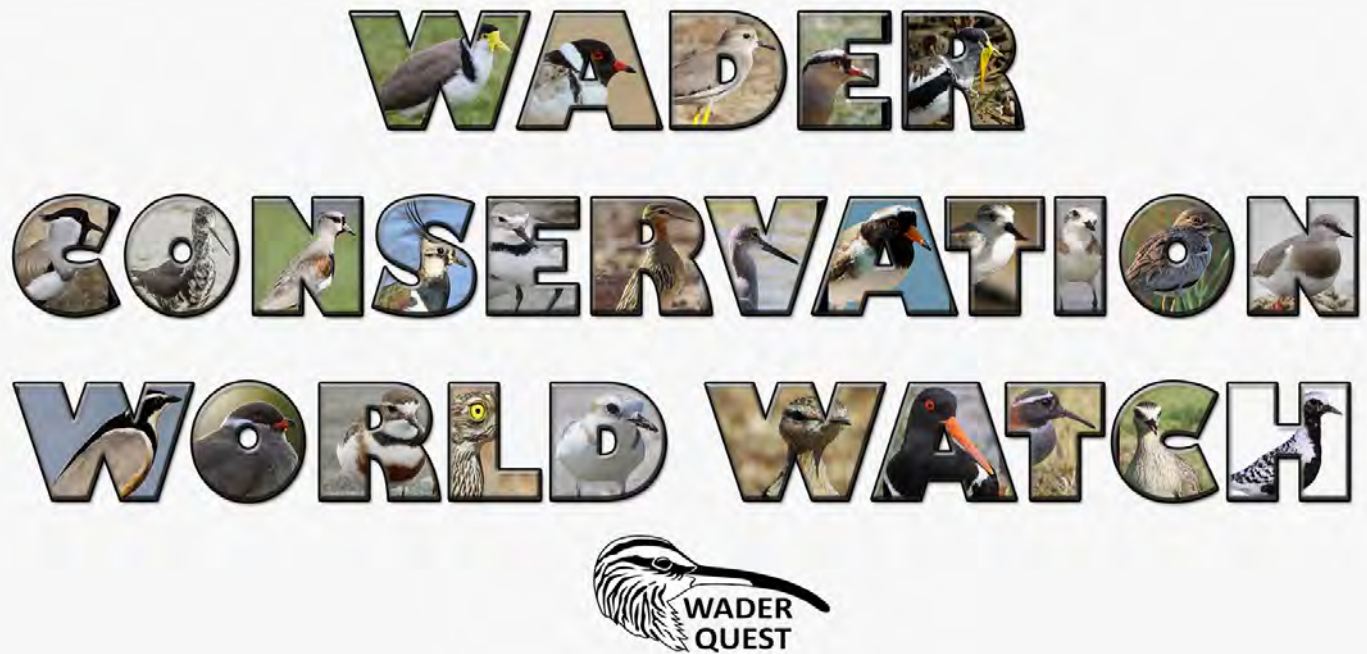
reach people and places we are unable to reach by ourselves, with knowledge of the birds, birders and sites. With this knowledge they are able to organise observers to maximise the species found and more importantly spread the word far and wide to encourage more participants.

We would dearly like to increase the numbers of individuals involved each

were not significantly lower in number but individual observer numbers were down.

We greatly look forward to next year's event and hope that you will all want to take part again on the 2nd and 3rd of November 2019, wherever you happen to be in the world, and invite many of your friends to join you! Happy wader watching one and all.

Announcements



WCWW6 will take place 2nd and/or 3rd November 2019

Once more we will be looking for
national or regional co-ordinators.

Are you willing to help **encourage people** in your
area to join in?

Can you coordinate observers **looking for all the
species** available in your locality?

For more details of what's involved email us at
waderquest@gmail.com

Announcements

Where's Willet?

Where do Eastern Willets spend their days away from the breeding grounds in the northern winter?

We would like your help to find out.

If you live where willets dwell between November and February

then we need you to keep a look out for them.

Are you a photographer? Then get out there and photograph every willet you can.

Where?

Central and South America

especially around the northern coasts.

For more details email waderquest@gmail.com



THE WINNER OF THE WCWW5 PRIZE
DRAW IS

BECKY BOWEN

BECKY WILL RECEIVE A COPY OF
AN INSPIRATION OF WADERS

AND

EURY THE SPOON-BILLED SANDPIPER

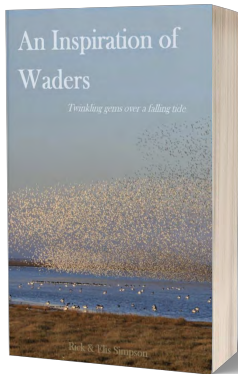
AND A

2019 WADER QUEST CALENDAR.



Wader Quest Shop — Christmas is coming!

Books from Wader Quest Publishing



An Inspiration of Waders

by Rick and Elis Simpson

RRP £9.99

Special offer just £8.50 for Friends and Sponsors

all proceeds go to Wader Quest

Discover our cultural connection to waders and find out how waders have inspired the authors, other people's careers, art, literature, poetry, music, myths and legends, and how inspiring some of these birds really are.

Find out too about collective nouns for waders and why 'An Inspiration of Waders' is the right collective noun for these inspiring birds.



Eury the Spoon-billed Sandpiper

by Rick and Elis Simpson. Illustrated by Megan Tadden

RRP £7.99

Now just £7.50

all proceeds go to Wader Quest

Follow the adventures of Eury the Spoon-billed Sandpiper from when he was just an egg to being a proud father himself. Join him on his amazing journey from north-eastern Russia to south-east Asia and back again on his first migration south to escape the cold Siberian winter. See what hazards these little birds have to face just to survive each day. There are many natural dangers like foxes and gulls, but many more problems are caused by human beings, what the little birds call 'the creatures that walk upright'.

Wader Quest Shop — cont'd

Wader Quest 2019 Calendar (A5)



£5 each
or
2 for £8
or
3 for £10



New pin badges launched at Bird Fair

£2.00



plus;

recently launched

Redesigned Ruddy Turnstone badge



old badges are no longer available to purchase through Wader Quest

Thank you to everyone who participated in this year's event .

We hope you'll be able to join us again next year for

Wader Conservation World Watch 6

November 2nd & 3rd 2019

Make a note in your diaries now! (See page 26)

Wader Quest Trustees.

Wader Quest currently has ten Trustees:

Chair: Rick Simpson

Secretary: Rachel Walls

Treasurer: Elis Simpson

Membership Secretary: Ian Dearing

Board members: Allan Archer, Lee Dingain, Chris Lamsdell, and Andrew Whitelee.

Last meeting: 2nd December 2018

Next Meeting: 27th January 2019; AGM: (TBA)

BECOME A FRIEND OF WADER QUEST

Friends of Wader Quest:

Individual	£5.00
Family	£7.50
Life	£200.00

WADER QUEST SPONSORSHIP

Sponsors:

Club	£10.00
Corporate	£50.00



Common Redshanks and Dunlin — Elis Simpson

Email: waderquest@gmail.com

Website: www.waderquest.org

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/waderquest>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/WaderQuest?fref=ts>



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