

Confirmed talks by Rick and Elis Simpson: all 'Wader Quest' unless otherwise stated.

14/01/2020 (19.30) Lichfield RSPB local Group (Plover Lovers' World of Delights)

17/01/2020 (19.45) Amersham Birdwatching Club

21/02/2020 (19.15) Marylebone Birdwatching Society (An Inspiration of Waders)

02/04/2020 (19.45) Sevenoaks RSPB local group

09/04/2020 (19.45) North Bucks. RSPB local group (An Inspiration of Waders)

14/04/2010 (tba) Shoreham District Ornithological Society

28/04/2020 (19.30) Shrewsbury RSPB local group

29/04/2020 (19.30) Huntingdonshire RSPB local group

07/05/2020 (19.30) Sheffield RSPB local group (Confessions of a Bird Guide)

21/05/2020 (19.30) Wensum Valley Birdwatching Society

16/06/2020 (19.30) Medway RSPB local group

14/10/2020 (19.30) East Surrey RSPB local group

For a complete listing with times and venue, visit the website [Talks](#)



Wader Conservation World Watch 6 Special newsletter is dedicated to the memory of Clive Minton RIP

We arrived home from our recent trip to Sri Lanka to find that, while we were travelling, the wader world suffered the very sad loss of Clive Minton in a car accident.

Others will have written much more qualified obituaries than we can here, but what impressed us most about Clive was the way he was always ready to reach out and lend a helping hand to those who needed it. Wader Quest is a tiny minnow in the world of wader conservation and yet Clive always answered our emails

with a friendly kindness, in a way which demonstrated that his care for, and love of waders was far reaching.

Clive encouraged anyone who would, or could, to become a champion of these wonderful birds. He even took the time and trouble to write about how he was personally inspired, by a Sanderling on a beach in Northumberland, to lead a life of wader study. This we published in our book *An Inspiration of Waders*, a kindness that we shall never forget.

Clive was a great but humble man who touched the lives of many waderologists in a vast array of ways, and whose enthusiasm has rubbed off on so many others.

The world is a better, safer place for waders because of the knowledge we have gleaned thanks to this man's dedication and passion.

He will be greatly missed by many people involved in waders and their conservation around the world; even those of us who never had the privilege to meet him in person.



Clive Minton with Red Knot - Robert Allan Bush.

Inside this Wader Conservation World Watch special issue:

Clive Minton RIP	1
Statistics and Map	2
Organisation Logos	3
Species list	3-4
Roll of Honour	5-7
Species details	8-15
Wader Quest South Africa	16-17
Rajasthan, India	18-19
Norfolk, England	20-21
Our WCWW6 weekend	22-25
Summary	26-30
Anniversary Grant Award	31
Announcements	32-35
Contact details	36

Statistics for Wader Conservation World Watch 6

THANK YOU!

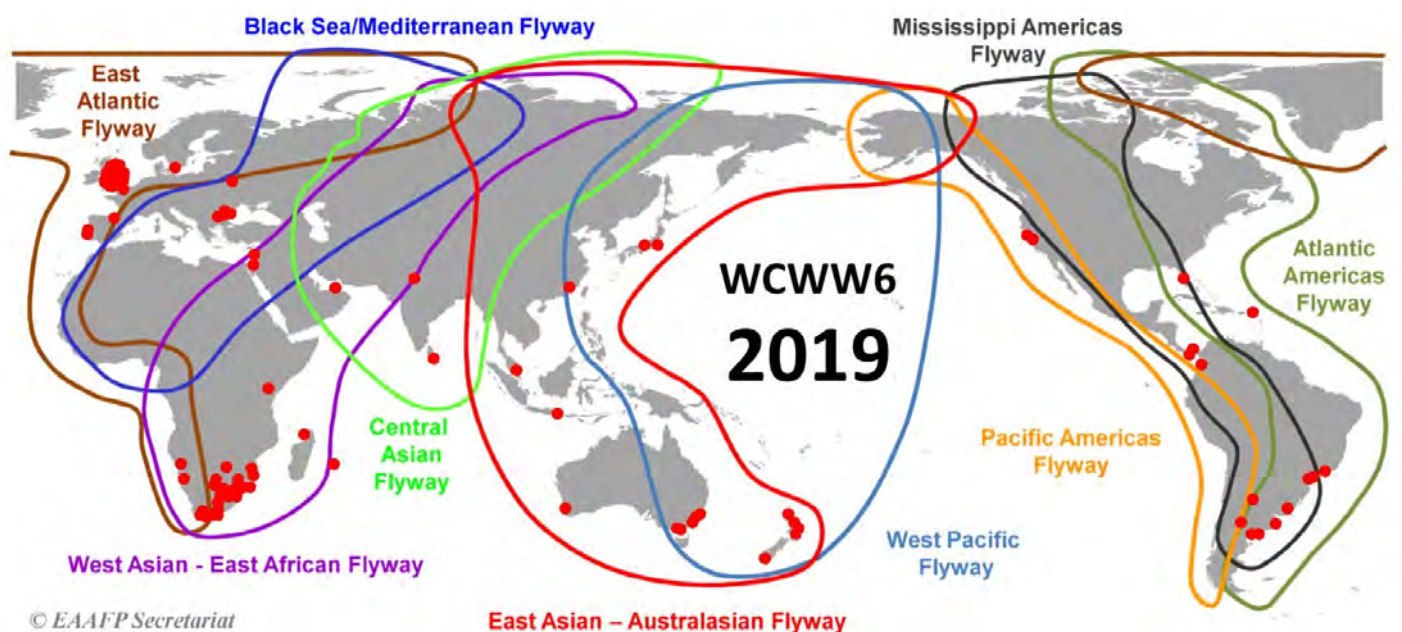
TO EVERYONE WHO PARTICIPATED IN

WCWW6GLOBAL CRISIS
GLOBAL AWARENESS

BY PARTICIPATING YOU STOOD UP TO BE COUNTED AND TO SAY

I CARE

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Participants:	70	182	241	327	309	252
Species:	117	124	124	131	145.5	135
Countries:	19	33	38	35	37	32
Continents:	6	6	6	6	6	6
Flyways:	9	9	9	9	9	9



Participating organisations



Wader Conservation World Watch Species List * New species this year

- 1 African Jacana
- 2 Lesser Jacana*
- 3 Comb-crested Jacana
- 4 Wattled Jacana
- 5 Pheasant-tailed Jacana
- 6 Greater Painted-Snipe
- 7 South American Painted-Snipe
- 8 Crab Plover*
- 9 American Oystercatcher
- 10 American Black Oystercatcher
- 11 African Black Oystercatcher
- 12 Eurasian Oystercatcher
- 13 South Island Oystercatcher
- 14 Pied Oystercatcher
- 15 Variable Oystercatcher
- 16 Black-winged Stilt
- 17 White-headed Stilt
- 18 Black-necked Stilt
- 19 White-backed Stilt
- 20 Pied Avocet
- 21 Red-necked Avocet
- 22 Indian Stone-Curlew*
- 23 Water Thick-knee
- 24 Spotted Thick-knee
- 25 Great Thick-knee*
- 26 Bronze-winged Courser
- 27 Double-banded Courser
- 28 Temminck's Courser
- 29 Burchell's Courser
- 30 Collared Pratincole
- 31 Oriental Pratincole



Common Greenshanks, Marsh Sandpiper and Pacific Golden Plover, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 32 Small Pratincole* | 45 Black-shouldered Lapwing |
| 33 Northern Lapwing | 46 Southern Lapwing |
| 34 Blacksmith Lapwing | 47 Red-kneed Dotterel |
| 35 Spur-winged Lapwing | 48 European Golden Plover |
| 36 Crowned Lapwing | 49 Pacific Golden Plover |
| 37 African Wattled Lapwing | 50 American Golden Plover |
| 38 Long-toed Lapwing | 51 Grey Plover |
| 39 Black-winged Lapwing | 52 Northern Red-breasted Plover |
| 40 Senegal Lapwing | 53 Common Ringed Plover |
| 41 Grey-headed Lapwing | 54 Semipalmated Plover |
| 42 Red-wattled Lapwing | 55 Little Ringed Plover |
| 43 Yellow-wattled Lapwing | 56 Long-billed Plover |
| 44 Masked Lapwing | 57 Killdeer |

Wader Conservation World Watch species list - cont'd

58	Kittlitz's Plover	84	Short-billed Dowitcher	110	Ruddy Turnstone
59	Three-banded Plover	85	Long-billed Dowitcher	111	Black Turnstone
60	Chestnut-banded Plover	86	Asian Dowitcher	112	Surfbird
61	White-fronted Plover	87	Black-tailed Godwit	113	Great Knot
62	Kentish Plover	88	Bar-tailed Godwit	114	Red Knot
63	Snowy Plover	89	Marbled Godwit	115	Sanderling
64	Java Plover*	90	Eurasian Whimbrel	116	Semipalmated Sandpiper
65	Red-capped Plover	91	Hudsonian Whimbrel	117	Western Sandpiper
66	Collared Plover	92	Eurasian Curlew	118	Red-necked Stint
67	Two-banded Plover	93	Far Eastern Curlew	119	Little Stint
68	Double-banded Plover	94	Upland Sandpiper	120	Least Sandpiper
69	Lesser Sandplover	95	Spotted Redshank	121	Temminck's Stint
70	Greater Sandplover	96	Common Redshank	122	White-rumped Sandpiper
71	Wilson's Plover	97	Marsh Sandpiper	123	Baird's Sandpiper
72	Caspian Plover	98	Common Greenshank	124	Pectoral Sandpiper
73	Hooded Plover	99	Nordmann's Greenshank	125	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
74	Black-fronted Dotterel	100	Greater Yellowlegs	126	Curlew Sandpiper
75	Wrybill	101	Lesser Yellowlegs	127	Purple Sandpiper
76	Giant Snipe	102	Green Sandpiper	128	Dunlin
77	African Snipe	103	Solitary Sandpiper	129	Broad-billed Sandpiper
78	Common Snipe	104	Wood Sandpiper	130	Spoon-billed Sandpiper
79	Wilson's Snipe	105	Terek Sandpiper	131	Stilt Sandpiper
80	South American Snipe	106	Common Sandpiper	132	Ruff
81	Pin-tailed Snipe	107	Spotted Sandpiper	133	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
82	Latham's Snipe	108	Grey-tailed Tattler	134	Wilson's Phalarope
83	Jack Snipe	109	Willet	135	Barred Buttonquail*



Mixed species of wader feeding, Bundala NP Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

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

AFRICA

Kenya (15 species)

Central

Denise Lamsdell

Chris Lamsdell

Mozambique (20 Species)

Inhambane

Gary Rowan

Olivier Hamerlynck

Namibia (10 species)

Erongo

Dominic Rollinson¹⁶

Oshikoto

Marc Cronje⁸

South Africa (40 species)

Eastern Cape Province

Michael Du Plessis

Wesley Gush

Gauteng Province

Cameron Crole

Denise Holahan

Henk Nel

Owen Oertli²

Peter Sharland²

Sue Oertli²

KwaZulu-Natal Province

Adam Cruickshank

Clayton Burne⁷

Darren van Eyssen

Dave Rimmer

Nicolette Forbes

Mike O'Donoghue

Nick Schaller

Simoné Marshall-Smith

Ticky Forbes

Tristan Silver

Tyron Dall

Limpopo Province

Jan Basch

Mpumalanga Province

Ashwell Glasson

Nell Whyte

Robert Wienand

North West Province

Helen Badenhorst

Jaco Botes

Orange Free State Province

Jan Griesel

Riette Griesel

Western Province

Brittany Ardense³

Bruce Ward-Smith³

Elmarie Brits

Jeanette Powter³

Mark Brown³

Mike Bridgeford³

Salome Willemse

Selena Flores

Thomas Hohls

Madagascar (3 species)

Nossi Bé Island

Nicolas Juillet¹⁹



(Left to right) Tristan Silver, Darren van Eyssen, Nick Schaller and Simoné Marshall-Smith, KwaZulu-Natal; South Africa — Nick Schaller

MIDDLE EAST

Israel (15 species)

Southern District

Shlomi Levi

Central District

Yoav Perlman

United Arab Emirates (1 species)

Dubai

Knut Hansen

Tommy Pedersen

ASIA

China (26 species)

Jiangxi

Zhang Lin⁶

Ziyou Yang⁶

India (20 species)

Gujarat

Aditya Roy

Pavan Patel

Vishal Mistry

Niyati Kukadia



Govind Yadav looking at waders at Sambhar Lake, India — Naveen Singh

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

Rajasthan

Govind Yadav¹⁸
Durga Lal Verma¹⁸
Rahul Sharma¹⁸
Rakesh Sharma¹⁸
Naveen Singh¹⁸
Sandeep Verma¹⁸
Nishant Nath Shukla¹⁸

Indonesia (8 species)

East Java
Cipto Dwi Handono

Japan (15 species)

Chiba
Tomomi Kawasumi
Gifu
Rob Edmunds

Malaysia (18 species)

Palau Pinang
Neoh Hor Kee

Sri Lanka (31 species)

Southern Province
Elis Simpson⁴
Rick Simpson⁴ +3

Australasia

Australia (21 species)

New South Wales
Julia Keating
Ken Sutton
Queensland
Renate Hottmann-Schaefer
Victoria
Andrea Dennett
Jeff Dagg
John Newman
Western Australia
Cherilyn Corker

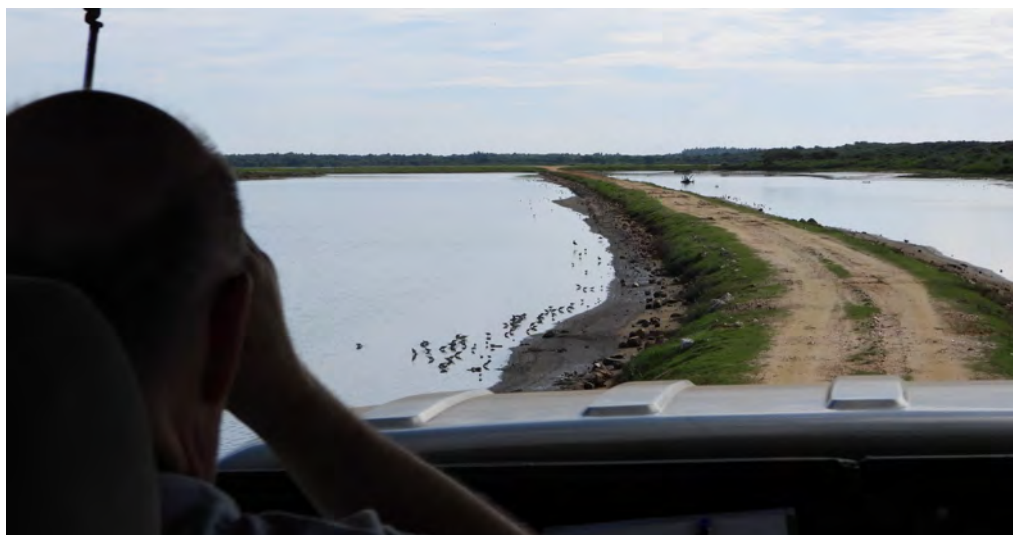
New Zealand (14 species)

Auckland
Marie-Louise Ward
Auckland/Hawkes Bay
Matt Jones
Phil Hammond
Sav Saville
Northland
Ria Migaloo
Otago
Rachel Hufton
Waikato
David Lawrie¹³

THE AMERICAS

Argentina (19 species)

Buenos Aires
Angeles Loredó + 1
Córdoba
Walter Eugenio Cejas
Neuquén
Daniel Paz
Río Negro
Javier Camio
Maxi Ibarra
Patricia González
Paula Martínez
Sebastián Ortega



Bundala National Park, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

Brazil (14 species)

Rio de Janeiro
Sue Healey²¹
São Paulo
Bruno Lima
Bruno Neri
Karina Avila

Chile (16 species)

Valparaíso
Erik Sandvig

Colombia (7 species)

Valle de Cauca
Diana Ramirez¹
Dina Luz Estupiñán¹
Marlyn Zuluaga¹
Bolívar/Magdalena
Carlos Ruiz-Guerra¹
Daniela Rojas¹
Yanira Cifuentes-Sarmiento¹

Panamá (18 species)

Panamá
Celeste Paiva
Karl Kaufmann
Darién Montañez
Osvaldo Quintero
Rafael Luck
Rosabel Miró
Venicio Wilson

United States of America (14 species)

California
Becky Bowen
Lisa D Walker-Roseman
Winston Bowen
Florida
Meg Rousher

Uruguay (7 species)

Maldonado
Beatriz Blauth + 2

CARIBBEAN

Anguilla (18 species)

Jackie Cestero

EUROPE

Bulgaria (17 species)

Burgos
Desislava Stefanova¹⁰
Dimo Shehlarski¹⁰
Ivaylo Dimtchev¹⁰
Evelina Chakarova¹⁰
Gogo Petrov¹⁰
Ralitsa Georgieva¹⁰
Viktoria Grozdeva¹⁰
Vladimir Mladenov¹⁰
Yani Ivanov¹⁰

Dobric
Pavel Simeonov¹⁴

Sofia
Irina Ivanova

Ivan Raykov
Ivaylo Tonev

Varna
Ivaylo Ivanov
Peter Manolov

England (22 species)

Cleveland
Alan McGlade¹²
Damian Money
Edna Bates¹²
Gwyneth Payne¹²
Jacky Watson¹²

Essex
Chris Balchin

Hampshire
Peter Hutchings

Lancashire
Barbara Hickson

Gavin Thomas
Lincolnshire
Jon Drakes¹⁰ + 13

Merseyside
Janice Sutton

Veronica Platt
Norfolk
Allan Archer

Cathryn Pritchard

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

Clive Prescott
 Andy Musgrove
 Ian Dearing⁴
Northamptonshire
 Anne Horne
 Colin Horne
North Yorkshire
 Jane Chapman
 Rob Chapman
Nottinghamshire
 Josh Hedley
Suffolk
 Maureen Irvine
Tyne & Wear
 St Mary's Sea Watch²⁰ 2pax
Worcestershire
 John Belsey

France (12 species)

Aude
 Steve Lanchbury + 6
Île de France
 David Flack
Île de la Réunion
 Adrien Chaigne¹⁹
 Isabelle Dufour¹⁹
 Jaime Martinez¹⁹
 Jean-Cyrille Nottier¹⁹
 Jean-François Cornuaille¹⁹
 Laurent Brillard¹⁹
 Michel Yerokine¹⁹
 Serge Garnier¹⁹
 Sophie Lagarde¹⁹

Portugal (11 species)

Lisbon
 Jacques Delabye
Porto
 Paulo Paes de Faria⁵ + 61

Scotland (12 species)

Angus
 Alison O'Hara¹¹
 Andrew Glaysher¹¹
 Graham Smith¹¹
 Keith Edwards¹¹
 Malcolm Hall¹¹
 Quentin Macfarlane¹¹
 Rachal Mackay-Austin¹¹
Highland
 Andrew Whitelee
 Penny Insole
 Roy Atkins¹⁵ + 4

Spain (3 species)

Basque Country/Navarra
 Gorka Gorospe

Sweden (4 species)

Skåne
 Honor Prentice
 Karin Johnson

Ukraine (0 species)

Kiev
 Liudmila Korjukina

Wales (8 species)

Conwy
 Tony Gallon



Part of the Bulgarian team: (right to left) Ivaylo Dimchev (standing near the scope), Dimo Shehlarski, Ralitsa Georgieva, Viktoria Grozdeva, Vladimir Mladenov and Yani Ivanov - Ivaylo Dimchev



Tees Valley Wildlife Trust team at Redcar, Cleveland, England — Jacky Watson

Key to the organisation references in the Roll of Honour

- 1 Asociación Calidris
- 2 Wader Quest South Africa
- 3 Nature's Valley Trust
- 4 Wader Quest
- 5 Reserva Natural Local Do Estuário Do Douro Gaia
- 6 Spoon-billed Sandpiper in China
- 7 Rockjumper Worldwide Birding Adventures
- 8 Nature Travel Birding
- 9 Calidris Ltd/ Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research
- 10 Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust Grimsby Area "Turnstone" Watch Group
- 11 Montrose Basin Scottish Wildlife Trust
- 12 Tees Valley Wildlife Trust
- 13 Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists' Trust
- 14 Branta Tours
- 15 Speyside Wildlife
- 16 Eco Birding Tours
- 17 Area Protegida Bahía de San Antonio
- 18 Tourism & Wildlife Society of India
- 19 Société D'Etudes Ornithologiques Réunion
- 20 St Mary's Seal Watch
- 21 Reserva Ecologica Guapiaçu



Information board displayed at the Montrose Basin Scottish Wildlife Trust reserve — Alison O'Hara

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

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: (10-9): Central Province Kenya; Inhambane Mozambique; KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, South Africa.
2. **LESSER JACANA** *Microparra capensis* LC: (1-1) Inhambane, Mozambique.
3. **COMB-CRESTED JACANA** *Irediparra gallinacea*: LC: (1-1): Queensland, Australia.
4. **WATTLED JACANA** *Jacana jacana*: LC: (11-6): Córdoba, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil; Valle de Cauca, Colombia; Darién, Panamá;

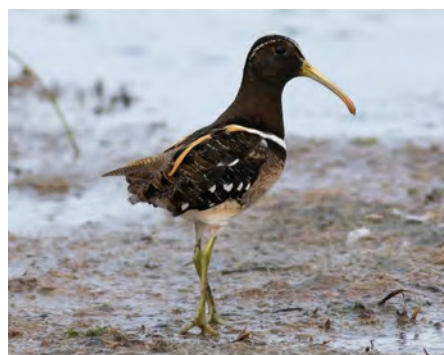
Maldonado, Uruguay.

5. **PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA** *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*: LC: (20-20): Southern Province, Sri Lanka.



Pheasant-tailed Jacana, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

Nycticryphes semicollaris: LC: (5-5): Córdoba, Argentina.



South American Painted-Snipe, Argentina — Walter Cejas

ROSTRATULIDAE

6. **GREATER PAINTED-SNIPE** *Rostratula benghalensis*: LC: (3-3): Kwa-Zulu Natal, Mpumalanga, South Africa.

7. **SOUTH AMERICAN PAINTED SNIPE**

DROMADIDAE

8. **CRAB PLOVER** *Dromas ardeola*: LC: (2-1): Nossi Bé Island, Madagascar; Inhambane, Mozambique.

HAEMATOPODIDAE

9. **EURASIAN OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus*

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

ostralegus: NT: (932-300): Cleveland, Essex, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, England; Chiba, Japan; Angus, Highland, Scotland; Conwy, Wales.

10. **AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus palliatus*: LC: (94-58): Río Negro, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil; Valparaíso, Chile; Maldonado, Uruguay.



American Oystercatcher, Brazil — Karina Avila

11. **AMERICAN BLACK OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus bachmani*: LC: (5-4): California, USA.

12. **AFRICAN BLACK OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus moquini*: LC: (13-7): Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, South Africa.

13. **VARIABLE OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus unicolor*: LC: (22-14): Auckland, Hawkes Bay, Northland, Waikato, New Zealand.

14. **PIED OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus longirostris*: LC: (5-4): New South Wales, Western Australia, Australia

15. **SOUTH ISLAND PIED OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus finschi*: LC: (328-177): Hawkes Bay, Otago, Waikato, New Zealand.

IBIDORHYNCHIDAE

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

16. **BLACK-WINGED STILT** *Himantopus himantopus*: LC: (530-500): Central Province Kenya; Rajasthan, India; Southern Region Israel; Oshikoto, Namibia; Eastern Cape,



Black-winged Stilt, India — Naveen Singh

Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

17. **WHITE-HEADED STILT (Pied Stilt)** *Himantopus leucocephalus*: LC: (519-300): Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia; Australia; East Java, Indonesia; Northland, Otago, Waikato, New Zealand.

18. **BLACK-NECKED STILT** *Himantopus mexicanus*: LC: (72-50): Anguilla; Valle de Cauca, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá.

19. **WHITE-BACKED STILT** *Himantopus melanurus*: LC: (5-1): Córdoba, Neuquén, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil; Valparaíso, Chile; Magdalena, Colombia; Maldonado, Uruguay.

20. **PIED AVOCET** *Recurvirostra avosetta*: LC: (1587-1156): Burgas, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Norfolk, Suffolk, England; Rajasthan, India; Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, South Africa.

21. **RED-NECKED AVOCET** *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*: LC: (17-17): Victoria, Australia.

BURHINIDAE

22. **INDIAN STONE-CURLEW** *Burhinus indicus*:



Indian Stone-Curlew — Elis Simpson

LC: (5-5) Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

23. **WATER THICK-KNEE (Water Dikkop)** *Burhinus vermiculatus*: LC: (8-6): KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, South Africa.

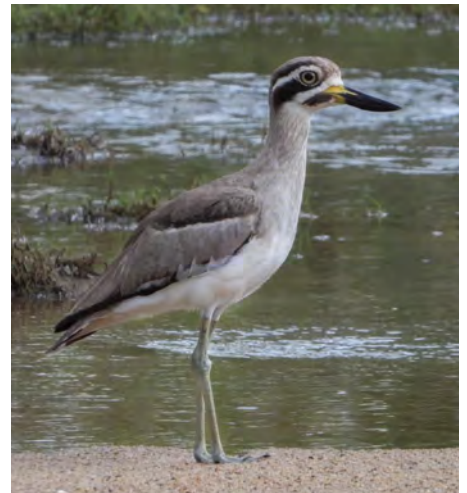
24. **SPOTTED THICK-KNEE (Spotted Dikkop)** *Burhinus capensis*: LC: (6-1) Gauteng, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa.

25. **GREAT THICK-KNEE** *Esacus recurvirostris*: LC: (15-14): Rajasthan, India; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

PLUVIONIDAE

GLAREOLIDAE

26. **DOUBLE-BANDED COURSER (Two-banded Courser)** *Rhinoptilus africanus*: LC: (7-7): Oshikoto, Namibia; Free State, South Africa.



Great Thick-knee, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

27. **BRONZE-WINGED COURSER (Violet-tipped Courser)** *Rhinoptilus chalcopetrus*: LC: (1-1): Mpumalanga, South Africa.

28. **BURCHELL'S COURSER** *Cursorius rufus*: LC: (8-8): Oshikoto, Namibia; Free State, South Africa.

29. **TEMMINCK'S COURSER** *Cursorius temminckii*: LC: (1-1): Mpumalanga, South Africa;

30. **COLLARED PRATINCOLE** *Glareola pratincola*: LC: (1-1): KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

31. **ORIENTAL PRATINCOLE** *Glareola maldivarum*: NT: (1-1): Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

32. **SMALL PRATINCOLE** *Glareola lactea*: LC: (15-15) Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

CHARADRIIDAE

33. **NORTHERN LAPWING** *Vanellus vanellus*: NT: (2985-800): Burgas, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Hampshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Merseyside, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, North Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Suffolk, Tyne & Wear, Worcestershire, England; Île-de-France, France; Central Region Israel; Angus, Highland, Scotland; Conwy, Wales.

34. **LONG-TOED LAPWING** *Vanellus crassirostris*:



Long-toed Lapwing, Kenya — Denise Lamsdell

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

tris: LC: (1-1): Central Province, Kenya.

35. **BLACKSMITH LAPWING** *Vanellus armatus*: LC: (35-23): Central Province, Kenya; Oshikoto, Namibia; Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Inhambane, Mozambique.

36. **SPUR-WINGED LAPWING** *Vanellus spinosus*: LC: (36-30): Central Region, Southern Region, Israel; Central Province, Kenya.



Spur-winged Lapwing, Kenya — Denise Lamsdell

37. **YELLOW-WATTLED LAPWING** *Vanellus malabaricus*: LC: (20-20): Southern Province, Sri Lanka.



Yellow-wattled Lapwing, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

38. **SENEGAL LAPWING** *Vanellus lugubris*: LC: (3-3): KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, South Africa.

39. **BLACK-WINGED LAPWING** *Vanellus melanopterus*: LC: (3-2) KwaZulu Natal, Western



Black-winged Lapwing, South Africa — Elmarie Brits

Cape, South Africa.

40. **CROWNED LAPWING** *Vanellus coronatus*: LC: (19-12): Oshikoto, Namibia; Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa.

41. **AFRICAN WATTLED LAPWING** *Vanellus senegallus*: LC: (9-9) Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, South Africa.

42. **SOUTHERN LAPWING** *Vanellus chilensis*: LC: (56-8): Córdoba, Neuquén, Argentina; Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Brazil; Valparaíso, Chile; Bolívar, Valle del Cauca, Colombia; Darién, Panamá; Maldonado, Uruguay.

43. **GREY-HEADED LAPWING** *Vanellus cinereus*: LC: (5-5): Gifu, Japan.

44. **RED-WATTLED LAPWING** *Vanellus indicus*: LC: (102-100) Rajasthan, India; Southern Province, Sri Lanka; Dubai, United Arab Emirates.



Red-wattled Lapwing, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

45. **MASKED LAPWING (Spur-winged Plover)** *Vanellus miles*: LC: (1-1): New South Wales, Australia.

46. **BLACK-SHOULDERED LAPWING (Spur-winged Plover)** *Vanellus novaehollandiae*: LC: (46-15): Queensland, Victoria, Australia; Auckland, Northland, Waikato, New Zealand.

47. **RED-KNEED DOTTEREL** *Erythronyx cinctus*: LC: (8-8): Victoria, Australia;

48. **EUROPEAN GOLDEN PLOVER** *Pluvialis apricaria*: LC: (1603-718259): Norfolk, Northamptonshire, North Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Tyne & Wear, England; Porto, Portugal; Highland, Scotland.

49. **PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER** *Pluvialis fulva*: LC: (113-50): Queensland, Australia; Southern Region, Israel; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Waikato, New Zealand; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

50. **AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER** *Pluvialis dominica*: LC: (1175-748) Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil; Panamá, Panamá.

51. **GREY PLOVER (Black-bellied Plover)** *Pluvialis squatarola*: LC: (1089-300): Anguilla; Río



Pacific Golden Plover, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson



Grey Plover, South Africa — Wesley Gush

Negro, Argentina; Burgas, Dobrich, Sofia, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Essex, Norfolk, England; Chiba, Japan; Inhambane, Mozambique; Panamá, Panamá; Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka; Skåne, Sweden; California, Florida, USA.

52. **NORTHERN RED-BREASTED PLOVER (New Zealand Dotterel)** *Charadrius aquilonius*: NT: (30-28): Auckland, Northland, Waikato, New Zealand.

53. **COMMON RINGED PLOVER** *Charadrius hiaticula*: LC: (107-39): Burgas, Dobrich, Bulgaria; Cleveland, Essex, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, England; La Reunion, France; Southern Region, Israel; Porto, Portugal; Inhambane, Mozambique; Highland, Scotland; Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Western Cape, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

54. **SEMIPALMATED PLOVER** *Charadrius semipalmatus*: LC: (278-80): Anguilla; São Paulo, Brazil; Bolívar, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá; California, USA.



Semipalmated Plover, Brazil — Karina Avila

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

55. **LONG-BILLED PLOVER** *Charadrius placidus*: LC: (4-4): Gifu, Japan.

56. **LITTLE RINGED PLOVER** *Charadrius dubius*: LC: (6-5): Rajasthan, India; Southern Region, Israel; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.



Little Ringed Plover, India — Naveen Singh

57. **WILSON'S PLOVER** *Charadrius wilsonia*: LC: (9-8): Anguilla; Panamá, Panamá.

58. **KILLDEER** *Charadrius vociferus*: LC: (36-15): Anguilla; California, Florida, USA.

59. **KITTLITZ'S PLOVER** *Charadrius pecuarius*: LC: (24-14): Oshikoto Namibia; Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu Natal, Western Cape, South Africa.



Kittlitz's Plover, South Africa — Wesley Gush

60. **THREE-BANDED PLOVER** *Charadrius tricolor*: LC: (38-20): Central Province, Kenya; Oshikoto, Namibia; Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa.



Three-banded Plover, South Africa — Mike Bridgeford

61. **KENTISH PLOVER** *Charadrius alexandrinus*: LC: (7856-5254): Cleveland, England; Jiangxi, China; Rajasthan, India; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.



Kentish Plover, England — Damian Money

62. **SNOWY PLOVER** *Charadrius nivosus*: NT: (126-71): Anguilla; California, USA.

63. **JAVA PLOVER** *Charadrius javanicus*: NT: (): East Java, Indonesia.

64. **WHITE-FRONTED PLOVER** *Charadrius marginatus*: LC: (13-8): Inhambane, Mozambique; KwaZulu Natal, Western Cape, South Africa.

65. **RED-CAPPED PLOVER** *Charadrius ruficapillus*: LC: (21-19): Victoria, Australia.

66. **CHESTNUT-BANDED PLOVER** *Charadrius pallidus*: NT: (3-2): Inhambane, Mozambique; Western Cape, South Africa.



Chestnut-banded Plover, South Africa — Thomas Hohls

67. **COLLARED PLOVER** *Charadrius collaris*: LC: (8-8): Córdoba, Neuquén, Argentina.



Collared Plover, Argentina — Walter Cejas

68. **DOUBLE-BANDED PLOVER (Banded Dotterel)** *Charadrius bicinctus*: LC: (228-201): Victoria, Australia; Auckland, Hawkes Bay, Otago, New Zealand.

69. **TWO-BANDED PLOVER** *Charadrius falklandicus*: LC: (7-4): Córdoba, Río Negro, Argentina.

70. **LESSER SANDPLOVER (Mongolian Plover)** *Charadrius mongolus*: LC: (795-700): Jiangxi, China; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Inhambane, Mozambique; KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.



Lesser Sandplover, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

71. **GREATER SANDPLOVER** *Charadrius leschenaultii*: LC: (15-9): La Réunion, France; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Inhambane, Mozambique; KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

72. **CASPIAN PLOVER** *Charadrius asiaticus*: LC: (1-1): KwaZulu Natal, South Africa.

73. **BLACK-FRONTED DOTTEREL** *Elsayornis melanops*: LC: (4-2) Queensland, Victoria, Australia.



Black-fronted Dotterel, Australia — Ken Sutton

74. **HOODED PLOVER** *Thinornis rubricollis*: VU: (6-4): Victoria, Australia.

75. **WRYBILL** *Anarhynchus frontalis*: LC: (62-45): Auckland, Otago, Waikato, New Zealand.

PLUVIANELLIDAE

SCOLPACIDAE

76. **BLACK-TAILED GODWIT** *Limosa limosa*: NT: (3498-2000): Jiangxi, China; Lancashire, Merseyside, Norfolk, England; Rajasthan, India; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Waikato, New Zealand; Porto, Portugal; Angus, Highland,

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

Scotland; Southern Province, Sri Lanka; Conwy, Wales.

77. **BAR-TAILED GODWIT** *Limosa lapponica*: NT: (4761-4000): New South Wales, Queensland, Australia; Jiangxi, China; Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, England; Chiba, Japan; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Inhambane, Mozambique; Auckland, New Zealand; Highland, Scotland; KwaZulu Natal; Western Cape, South Africa; Skåne, Sweden.



Bar-tailed Godwits, South Africa — Elmarie Brits

78. **MARbled GODWIT** *Limosa fedoa*: LC: (45-45): Panamá, Panamá.

79. **EURASIAN WHIMBREL** *Numenius phaeopus*: LC: (436-360): Queensland, Australia; Lancashire, England; La Réunion, France; East Java, Indonesia; Pulau Pinang, Nossi Bé Island, Madagascar; Malaysia; Inhambane, Mozambique; Waikato, New Zealand; Highland, Scotland; KwaZulu Natal, Western Cape, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

80. **HUDSONIAN WHIMBREL** *Numenius hudsonicus*: LC: (35-12): São Paulo, Brazil; Valparaíso, Chile; Bolívar, Magdalena, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá.



Hudsonian Whimbrel, Brazil — Karina Avila

81. **EURASIAN CURLEW** *Numenius arquata*: NT: (2250-1060): Burgas, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Essex, Lancashire, Merseyside, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, Worcestershire, England; Aude, France; Rajasthan, India; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Porto, Portugal; Angus, Highland, Scotland; Western Cape, South Africa; Skåne, Sweden.

82. **(FAR) EASTERN CURLEW** *Numenius madagascariensis*: EN: (22-15): Queensland, New South Wales, Australia; Jiangxi, China; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.

83. **UPLAND SANDPIPER** *Bartramia longicauda*: LC: (2-2): Córdoba, Argentina.

84. **SPOTTED REDSHANK** *Tringa erythropus*:

LC: (77-41): Burgas, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Lancashire, Norfolk, England; Rajasthan, India; Conwy, Wales.

85. **COMMON REDSHANK** *Tringa totanus*: LC: (2581-1000): Burgas, Bulgaria; Essex, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Merseyside, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Tyne & Wear, Worcestershire, England; Rajasthan, India; Southern Region, Israel; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Porto, Portugal; Angus, Highland, Scotland; Southern Province, Sri Lanka; Conwy, Wales.



Common Redshank, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

86. **MARSH SANDPIPER** *Tringa stagnatilis*: LC: (251-200): Sofia, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Rajasthan, India; East Java, Indonesia; Southern Region, Israel; Oshikoto, Namibia; Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.



Marsh Sandpiper, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

87. **COMMON GREENSHANK** *Tringa nebularia*: LC: (218-81): New South Wales, Australia; Burgas, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Norfolk, England; Aude, La Réunion, France; Rajasthan, India; Gifu, Japan; Central Province, Kenya; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Inhambane, Mozambique; Angus, Scotland; Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Limpopo, Western

Cape, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.



Common Greenshank, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

88. **NORDMANN'S GREENSHANK (Spotted Greenshank)** *Tringa guttifer*: EN: (7-7): Jiangxi, China;

89. **GREATER YELLOWLEGS** *Tringa melanoleuca*: LC: (19-4): Anguilla; Córdoba, Río Negro, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil; Magdalena, Valle de Cauca, Colombia; Panamá, Pamaná; Maldonado, Uruguay; Florida, USA.



Greater Yellowlegs, Argentina — Walter Cejas

90. **LESSER YELLOWLEGS** *Tringa flavipes*: LC: (50-27): Anguilla; Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil; Magdalena, Valle de Cauca, Colombia; Maldonado, Uruguay; Florida, USA.



Lesser Yellowlegs, Argentina — Walter Cejas

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



Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Brazil
— Karina Avila

91. **GREEN SANDPIPER** *Tringa ochropus*: LC: (26-9): Burgas, Sofia, Varna, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Central Region, Southern Region, Israel; Gifu, Japan; Central Province, Kenya; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

92. **SOLITARY SANDPIPER** *Tringa solitaria*: LC: (5-3): Córdoba, Argentina; Valle de Cauca, Colombia; Maldonado, Uruguay.



Solitary Sandpiper, Argentina — Walter Cejas

93. **WOOD SANDPIPER** *Tringa glareola*: LC: (65-21): Dobrich, Bulgaria; Nottinghamshire, England; Rajasthan, India; Southern Region, Israel; Central Province, Kenya; Inhambane, Mozambique; Oshikototo, Namibia; Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.



Wood Sandpiper, India — Naveen Singh

94. **WILLET** *Tringa semipalmata*: LC: (31-21): Bolivar, Magdalena, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá.

95. **TEREK SANDPIPER** *Xenus cinereus*: LC: (226-150): Jiangxi, China; La Réunion, France; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Inhambane, Mozambique. Western Cape, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

96. **COMMON SANDPIPER** *Actitis hypoleucos*: LC: (2581-1000): Sofia, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; La Réunion, France; Rajasthan, India; East Java, Indonesia; Southern Region, Israel; Gifu, Japan; Central Province, Kenya; Nossi Bé Island, Madagascar; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Porto, Portugal; Eastern Cape, KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.



Common Sandpiper, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

97. **SPOTTED SANDPIPER** *Actitis macularia*: LC: (24-14): Anguilla; Bolivar, Valle de Cauca, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá.

98. **GREY-TAILED TATTLER** *Heteroscelus brevipes*: NT: (47-23): Western Australia.

99. **JACK SNIFE** *Lymnocyrtus minimus*: LC: (2-2): Worcestershire, England.

100. **LATHAM'S SNIFE** *Gallinago hardwickii*: LC: (2-2): Queensland, Australia.



Latham's Snipe, Australia
— Renate Hottmann-Schaefer

101. **AFRICAN SNIFE** *Gallinago nigripennis*: LC: (6-5): Inhambane, Mozambique; Eastern Cape, Gauteng, South Africa.



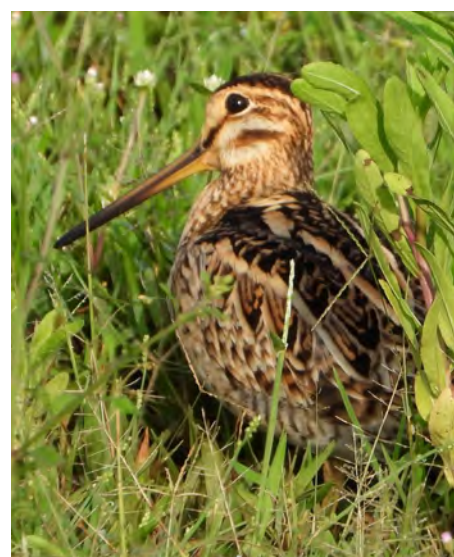
African Snipe, South Africa — Wesley Gush

102. **COMMON SNIFE** *Gallinago gallinago*: LC: (296-124): Burgas, Sofia, Varna, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Hampshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Suffolk, Worcestershire, England; Île-de-France, France; Central Region, Southern Region, Israel; Chiba, Gifu, Japan; Porto, Portugal.

103. **WILSON'S SNIFE** *Gallinago delicata*: LC: (2-1): California, Florida, USA.

104. **SOUTH AMERICAN SNIFE** *Gallinago paraguaiae*: LC: (1-1): Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

105. **PINTAIL SNIFE** *Gallinago stenura*: LC: (20-20): Southern Province, Sri Lanka.



Pintail Snipe, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

106. **GIANT SNIFE** *Gallinago undulata*: LC: (1-1): Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

107. **SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER** *Limnodromus griseus*: LC: (11-10): Anguilla; Magdalena, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá.

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

108. LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER

Limnodromus scolopaceus: LC: (25-25): Florida, USA.

109. **ASIAN DOWITCHER** *Limnodromus semipalmatus*: NT: (2-2): Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.

110. **RUDDY TURNSTONE** *Arenaria interpres*: LC: (185-85): Anguilla; Jiangxi, China; Magdalena, Colombia; Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, England; La Réunion, France; Chiba, Japan; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Inhambane, Mozambique; Northland, New Zealand; Panamá, Panamá; Porto, Portugal; Angus, Scotland; KwaZulu Natal, Western Cape, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

111. **BLACK TURNSTONE** *Arenaria melanocephala*: LC: (59-40): California, USA.



Black Turnstone, USA — Becky Bowen

112. **SURFBIRD** *Aphriza virgata*: LC: (16-16): California, USA.

113. **GREAT KNOT** *Calidris tenuirostris*: EN: (291-198): Jiangxi, China; East Java, Indonesia; Chiba, Japan; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.

114. **RED KNOT** *Calidris canutus*: NT: (6035-5000): Jiangxi, China; Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, England; Chiba, Japan; Auckland, Northland, Waikato, New Zealand; Panamá, Panamá; Porto, Portugal; Highland, Scotland; Conwy, Wales.



Red Knots flanking a Great Knot, Japan — Tomomi Kawasumi

115. **SANDERLING** *Calidris alba*: LC: (808-260): Anguilla; Río Negro, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil; Dobrich, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Magdalena, Colombia; Cleveland, Essex, Norfolk, Tyne & Wear, England; La Réunion,



Red Knot, England — Damian Money

France; Chiba, Japan, Inhambane, Mozambique; Porto, Portugal; KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka; California, USA.

116. **SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER** *Calidris pusilla*: NT: (502-500): Anguilla; São Paulo, Brazil; Valparaíso, Chile; Panamá, Panamá.

117. **WESTERN SANDPIPER** *Calidris mauri*: LC: (2700-2500): Panamá, Panamá.

118. **RED-NECKED STINT** *Calidris ruficollis*: NT: (682-300): Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia; Australia; Jiangxi, China; Chiba, Japan; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.

119. **LITTLE STINT** *Calidris minuta*: LC: (2100-2000): Burgas, Bulgaria; Rajasthan, India; Southern Region, Israel; Central Province, Kenya; Oshikoto, Namibia; Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Western Cape, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.



Little Stint, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

120. **TEMMINCK'S STINT** *Calidris temminckii*: (1-1): Rajasthan, India.



Temminck's Stint, India — Naveen Singh

121. **LEAST SANDPIPER** *Calidris minutilla*: LC: (69-65): Anguilla; Panamá, Panamá; Florida, USA.

122. **WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER** *Calidris fuscicollis*: LC: (14-11): Córdoba, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil.

123. **BAIRDS SANDPIPER** *Calidris bairdii*: LC: (39-28): Córdoba, Neuquén, Argentina; Valparaíso, Chile.



Baird's Sandpiper, Argentina — Walter Cejas

124. **PECTORAL SANDPIPER** *Calidris melanotos*: LC: (3-2): Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Argentina.

125. **SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER** *Calidris acuminata*: LC: (357-185): Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia; Australia.

126. **CURLEW SANDPIPER** *Calidris ferruginea*: NT: (1099-1000): Victoria, Australia; East Java, Indonesia; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Waikato, New Zealand; Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa; Southern Prov-



Curlew Sandpiper, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

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

ince, Sri Lanka.

127. **PURPLE SANDPIPER** *Calidris maritima*: LC: (7-6): Cleveland, Tyne & Wear, Eng-



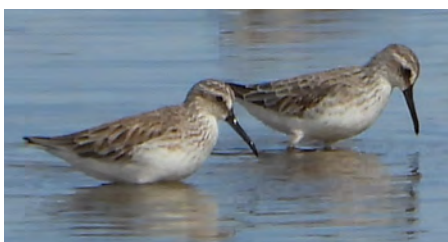
Purple Sandpiper, England — Damian Money

land.

128. **DUNLIN** *Calidris alpina*: LC: (8175-5300): Burgas, Dobrich, Sofia, Bulgaria; Jiangxi, China; Cleveland, Essex, Lancashire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Tyne and Wear, England; Aude, France; Rajasthan, India; Southern Region, Israel; Chiba, Japan; Porto, Portugal; Angus, Highland, Scotland; Skåne Sweden; Califor-

nia, California, USA; Conwy, Wales.

129. **BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER**, *Calidris falcinellus*: LC: (29-15): Jiangxi, China; Pulau Pinang, Malaysia; Waikato, New Zealand; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.



Broad-billed Sandpiper, Sri Lanka — Elis Simpson

130. **SPOON-BILLED SANDPIPER** *Calidris pygmaea*: CE: (10-9): Jiangxi, China.

131. **STILT SANDPIPER** *Calidris himantopus*: LC: (1-1): Anguilla.

132. **RUFF** *Calidris pugnax*: LC: (91-17): Dobrich, Bulgaria; Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, England; Rajasthan, India; Southern Region, Israel; Central Province,

Kenya; Namibia, Oshikoto, Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, North-West, Western Cape, South Africa; Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

133. **BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER** *Calidris subruficollis*: NT: (142-142) Buenos Aires, Argentina.

134. **WILSON'S PHALAROPE** *Phalaropus tricolor*: LC: (80-55): Córdoba, Neuquén, Argentina;



Wilson's Phalarope, Argentina — Walter Cejas

135. **BARRED BUTTONQUAIL** *Turnix suscitator*: LC: (3-2): Southern Province, Sri Lanka.

Wader Conservation World Watch Special — Missed Species

Species seen in previous years

Bronze-winged Jacana
Northern Jacana
Magellanic Oystercatcher
Blackish Oystercatcher
Sooty Oystercatcher
Banded Stilt
Black Stilt
American Avocet
Ibisbill
Eurasian Stone-Curlew
Peruvian Thick-knee
Senegal Thick-knee
Double Striped Thick-knee
Bush Stone-Curlew
Beach Stone-curlew
Three-banded Courser
Black-winged Pratincole
Australian Pratincole
Sociable Lapwing
Black-headed Lapwing
White-crowned Lapwing
Banded Lapwing
Eurasian Dotterel
Oriental Plover
White-faced Plover
Malaysian Plover
Piping Plover
Tawny-throated Dotterel
Eurasian Woodcock
American Woodcock
Solitary Snipe
South American Snipe
Hudsonian Godwit
Little Curlew
Long-billed Curlew

Wandering Tattler
Long-toed Stint
Red-necked Phalarope
Grey Phalarope
Least Seedsnipe
Snowy Sheathbill

Species still never seen during WCWW

Madagascar Jacana
Australian Painted-Snipe
Chatham Oystercatcher
Andean Avocet
Egyptian Plover
Cream-coloured Courser
Indian Courser
Madagascar Pratincole
Rock Pratincole
Grey 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
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
Madagascar Buttonquail
Black-breasted Buttonquail
New Caledonian Buttonquail
Painted Buttonquail
Buff-breasted Buttonquail
Chestnut-backed Buttonquail
Red-chested Buttonquail
Sumba Buttonquail
Luzon Buttonquail
Little Buttonquail
Quail-plover

'Then and now' A report from Wader Quest South Africa – Peter Sharand & Sue Oertli

'Wader Conservation World Watch then, was to become that beacon of hope for anyone connected with wader conservation, as a professional or volunteer, to draw more attention to the work that is going on and that still needs to be done.' Rick Simpson, WCWW first special newsletter.



Crab Plovers, Mozambique — Olivier Hamerlynck

In 2014 the initial volunteers from Southern Africa numbered 13, always considered a lucky number by the Sharlands! They connected with 29 wader species. Five years later, notwithstanding the very dry conditions experienced in the Southern African region, 33 wader watchers got out into the field and listed 42 species of waders over the weekend. Counts were held in Mozambique, Namibia and 8 of the 9 provinces in South Africa (excluding the Northern Cape, but we'll make a special effort there next year!). This number of species compares very favourably against the list of 44 'possibles' that was prepared for Rick and Elis when they visited Southern Africa as part of their world-wide awareness campaign in 2013. Another comparative number is with the total of 146 species worldwide last year. So the Southern African volunteers participating in WCWW6 are really blessed with being able to see nearly 30% of the planet's waders in one weekend.

The above numbers show that it is indeed great fun to go out there looking for shorebirds. Wader watching is both everlasting and a big contributor to monitoring of species numbers and the health of wader habitats. Highlights of the weekend included:

a). Lesser Jacana *Microparra capensis* (Gary Rowan) and Crab Plover *Dromas ardeola* (Olivier Hamerlynck) - the first ever listing in this event world-wide, in Mozambique. Two great records from some hotspots on the coast.

b). The addition of 4 Near-Threatened species namely Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* – numerous sightings across the sub-region, including Mozambique

Chestnut-banded Plover *Charadrius pallidus*; Chestnut-banded Plover, South Africa— Thomas Hohls

a flock seen at Velddrif in the Western Cape by Thomas Hohls

c). A single Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* at West Coast National Park, Western Cape by Thomas Hohls

d). Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* in Kwa-Zulu Natal, Western Cape and Mozambique.

e). Single records of the additional 5 waders:

- Temminck's Courser *Cursorius temminckii* – by Neil Whyte in the Kruger National Park.
- Burchell's Courser *Cursorius rufus* – by Riette Griesel at Garingboom Guest Farm, Orange Free State

Bronze-winged Courser *Rhinoptilus chalcopterus* – by Ashwell Glasson in a very dry area of Satara, Kruger National Park.

• Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola* – by Nick Schaller in Kwa-Zulu Natal

• Caspian Plover *Charadrius oreintalis* - at Sappi Stanger hide, Kwa Zulu Natal by Clayton Burne

Next year we will be urging wader enthusiasts to search for the 10 'possibles' that did not make the list this year. They are Three-banded Courser *Rhinoptilus cinctus*, Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*, White-crowned Lapwing *Vanellus albiceps*, Rock



'Then and now' A report from Wader Quest South Africa — cont'd

Pratincole *Glareola nuchalis*, Black-winged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni*, Long-toed Lapwing *Vanellus crassirostris*, Common Buttonquail *Turnix sylvaticus*, Black-rumped Buttonquail *Turnix nanus*, Hottentot Buttonquail *Turnix hottentotus* (uncommon and difficult), and Great Snipe *Gallinago media* (which is a regional rarity). Also, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata* has only recently been added to the Southern African list, so who knows?

Heartfelt thanks go to all our volunteers. By participating, you stood up to be counted and to undertake some counting, and in so doing you said 'I CARE!'. Special thanks go to Henk Nel of BirdLasser, who set up the event on one of our favourite apps, as well as to Nick Schaller and his team, who used the opportunity to focus on waders as part of their preparation for Birdlife SA's flagship event, called Birding Big Day. If anyone would like a copy of the Excel spreadsheet that summarises the day's list and records, please send an email to oertli68@gmail.com



Black-winged Lapwing, South Africa — Elmarie Brits

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.



Indian birders join Wader Quest Initiative — Govind Yadav & Nishant Nath Shukla

Thanks to the inspirational appeal received from Rick and Elis Simpson in Britain, we, based in city of Jaipur in India; had a day out to Sambhar lake, about 80 km from the city, on Sunday 3 November 2019, the day fixed by Wader Quest to spot these birds all over the world, our participants were: Govind Yadav, Durga Lal Verma, Rahul Sharma, Rakesh Sharma, Naveen Singh, Sandeep Verma and Nishant Nath Shukla.

The following species of waders were observed by us: Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*, Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, Great Thick-knee *Esacus recurvirostris*, Red-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus indicus*, Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius*, Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*, Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*, Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Common Redshank *Tringa totanus*, Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus*, Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*, Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*, Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*, Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*, Little Stint *Calidris minuta*, Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii*, Dunlin *Calidris alpina*, Ruff *Calidris pugnax* and a possible Sanderling



The Indian team at Sambhar Lake, Rajasthan, India. — Naveen Singh

probably the only staging point for Flamingos after the Rann of Kutchh in India and hence a remarkable place to study aquatic forms. Easy access to water is usually denied here as brine causes the soil to become extremely slippery and not allowing walking at ease.

several kms and the width is about 2 km.

There is an abundance of microorganisms, hence tall waders were found busy dipping their long beaks into the shallow water to pick up fresh water life-forms, invisible as they are. The edges were dotted with moving two-legged species while deep water areas at the centre lured ducks, busy exploring similar food. Gulls and Terns flew across, flying low to pick up their



Juvenile Black-winged Stilt — Naveen Singh

Calidris alba.

We selected Sambhar for the very reason that it is a vast brackish water body (about 180 sq. km). As a 'playa' it possesses unique qualities. Its brine contains, among other aquatic feed diversity, algae *Dunaliella salina* and bacteria *Serratia sambharensis*, which attract Greater and Lesser Flamingos *Phoenicopterus roseus* and *minor* here from September until March annually, provided water is present, which it has not been in recent decades due to recurring spells of drought.

Depending on the extent and depth of the water, Sambhar offers a huge number of waders, ducks and other species. It is



Waders at Sambhar lake — Naveen Singh

Therefore, its satellite water bodies were a favourite haunt and though fed by the same monsoon which fills Sambhar annually, are not brackish. We call them the Phulera Wetlands. This time the spread of water was



Wood Sandpiper — Naveen Singh



Little Ringed Plover — Naveen Singh

favourite stuff from the surface of the water. Bee-eaters made sorties from electric wires to make both ends meet.

Eighteen species of wader were logged in. While we were comfortable with all, one put our wits on severe test. Sanderling? Usual debate and arguments followed but we zeroed at it, hoping it was an unusual record for that geographical region in India.

Indian birders join Wader Quest Initiative — cont'd

A total of 83 waterfowl species had been recorded at Sambhar in the course of studies undertaken by Harkirat Singh Sangha up to 2010. It happened to be a long gap as first bench mark avian record was maintained by R. M. Adam during 1873-74. He was Assistant Commissioner, Salt, for the British Raj in India and turned out to be an avid bird watcher. His two-room house stands towards eastern fringe of the lake where a public sector company makes salt. It has ironically no records of Adam in its possession and in a bid to make more money, has parcelled off that house, a heritage property, to a hotelier.



Kentish Plover and Little Stints — Naveen Singh

Bird Mortality at Sambhar

Avian botulism struck birds at Sambhar during late October and November 2019. Several thousand waders and ducks fell prey to it, mostly those which had settled at the edges of the lake. It was a gruesome tragedy, with many carcasses picked up by forest and animal husbandry departments. Several volunteers also joined the rescue operation. This group also contributed its services.

Sambhar lake is shorn of appropriate administrative machinery. As the government was not acting, the Rajasthan



Common Greenshank — Naveen Singh

High Court took the matter into its own hands on basis of what appeared in the newspapers.

The Tourism & Wildlife Society of India (TWSI) has chipped in to support the Court through *amicus curiae*, Nitin Jain by suggesting that a separate Sambhar Conservation and Management Authority be set up along the same lines as Chilika Lake

The Development Authority in Orissa, India; with Dr. Ajit Pattnaik, as its CEO, did a remarkable job and invited the stake holder fishing community on board.

The National Green Tribunal in

New Delhi is also seized upon the Sambhar issue. The cases are likely to take some months to get decided but it is a good sign that judiciary is keenly intervening in wildlife related aspects to give a lesson to government.



Great Thick-knee — Naveen Singh



Marsh Sandpiper — Naveen Singh



TWSI volunteers showing Waders to Stakeholders — Naveen Singh

A weekend of wonderful waders — Allan Archer, Norfolk, England

The weather report for the weekend of Saturday 3rd and Sunday 4th November was that it was going to be wet – very wet!

However, for what I was about to undertake, that was not a problem; after all waders don't mind a bit of water.

So it was that my plans for taking part in Wader Quest's Wader Conservation World Watch kicked off with an early alarm call on the Saturday morning. I had been looking forward to this event for a while and attending the Wader Quest AGM a week earlier had just served to heighten the excitement. I have always admired what this small charity achieves and the passion Rick and Elis have for waders and their conservation. Participating in WCWW always makes me feel like I am, in a small way, helping their cause.

Unexpectedly, it was a dry start to the day! Now, I must confess that my first stop at Choseley Barns (Norfolk) was not directly linked to my quest for waders. Whilst this is a staging point for Eurasian Dotterel *Charadrius morinellus*, it was clearly too late in the year for them. No, I was looking for Grey Partridge as it had been a while since I had seen one.

As it happens, there was no sign of them but the short diversion resulted in the first waders of the day. Four species actually – Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* feeding in an adjacent field, a single Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* accompanied by a Ruff *Calidris pugnax* in a temporary pond caused by excessive rain the previous few days and a flock of roughly thirty Northern Lapwings *Vanellus vanellus* that had been prompted to take to the sky by a quartering Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*.

Not a bad start to the weekend and it was not even 10:00am yet. A few minutes later, I arrived at Titchwell, an RSPB reserve on the North Norfolk coast. It was still dry and there was not even a hint of the forecasted heavy rain. After a quick look at the 'today's sightings' board in the visitor centre, I made my way along the sea wall to check out the beach.

The tide was in! This would limit the number of waders I would see but was not an issue as I knew it would be out by early afternoon. As I set my scope up half a dozen Sanderlings *Calidris alba* flew down the beach from behind a small dune within two meters of where I was standing. Just as I was cursing my luck for not seeing them before they took flight, the remaining members of the flock appeared from behind the dune, together with some Ruddy Turnstones *Arenaria interpres*, and wandered towards me feeding as they came.



Sanderling — Allan Archer



Ruddy Turnstone — Allan Archer

I have to say, seeing any bird, especially waders, at such close proximity always makes me one very happy birder. They fed inside a meter of me; I even managed to get some photographs! After fifteen minutes or so, they wandered off further down the beach and out of sight.

It's spitting! Time for a stroll back along the sea wall for a coffee. On the way I added European Golden Plover *Charadrius apricaria*, Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, Common Redshank, Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* and Dunlin *Calidris alpina* to the Titchwell list. By the time I got the café, it was hammering down and I was – to put it mildly – soaked!

The rain was set in for the day with only a few short dry spells in between and the wind was gale force. Time spent in the Parrinder hides was rewarded by very close views of Eurasian Curlew, Common Redshank, Red Knot *Calidris canutus*, Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* and Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*. Eventually, after

much searching, I found a Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*.

A break in the rain, but not in the wind, coupled with the knowledge that the tide would be out exposing the mussel beds meant it was time to hit the beach. Standing up in the wind was difficult, keeping the scope steady was more so, but as well as some of the species I had already seen, Bar-tailed Godwits *Limosa lapponica* were making the most of the exposed feast.

Back to the hides where I reflected on the waders I had seen and more importantly, NOT seen. Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* and Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* had eluded me and it was getting dark! Ah well, at least that would give me a challenge for tomorrow.

Sunday turned out to be dry and bright for most of the day. My first port of call was Salhouse on the North Norfolk Coast. Only a couple of wader species here, Eurasian Curlew and Common Redshank. A female Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus* stole the show



Black-tailed Godwit — Allan Archer

A weekend of wonderful waders — cont'd

somewhat, flying from a nearby roost and out to sea where it was mobbed by gulls.

Two hours later and with Salthouse well and truly searched, it was time for breakfast. Adjoining Salthouse is the fabled Cley reserve. The first of the Wildlife Trust reserves to be established, it is a brilliant place for birds; and bacon butties!

From the café, which gives a vista of the reserve, I planned my strategy for building up my list of waders. A plan that was turned on its head when I read the updated species list on the electronic notice board. SPOTTED REDSHANK *Tringa erythropus*! Off to Daukes Hide on Pat's Pool hide then. Up telescope — Northern Lapwings aplenty, Black-Tailed Godwit, a couple of Dunlin and... ...a Yellow-legged Gull *Larus michahellis*!

A few minutes later, the unmistakable call of my target. Great views of it amongst the Godwits. Time to ponder my next move. Turns out, this is where I made a small *faux pas*! Knowing there was a Common Greenshank at Titchwell, I decided to go back there to try and locate it. My logic was, that I could stop *en route* at Brancaster



Grey Plovers and Knots — Allan Archer



Grey Plovers— Allan Archer

Harbour where I would definitely see Common Ringed Plover, which I duly did together with seven species of wader that were already on the list.

The weather turned and it was a bit more damp and cold at Titchwell. I saw most of the species that had been seen on the Saturday, but the Common Greenshank eluded me. This was made all the more galling when I received a message from a friend, I had met earlier, who advised me that he had seen a Common Greenshank at Cley! Can't win them all!

So, a fantastic weekend of birding,

and definitely appreciating the 17 species of wader. It was made all the more special by the knowledge that I was taking part in WCWW and that like-minded people across the world would be doing the same.

As a postscript to the weekend, a mate and I were on our way to a birding trip at a Wildfowl and Wetland Trust reserve in the fens when I saw a large flock of birds in the distance. Turned out to be approximately 1000 European Golden Plovers *Pluvialis apricaria* together with between 300 and 400 Northern Lapwings. Rick is right to call such a spectacle an INSPIRATION! It honestly was.



Eurasian Curlew — Allan Archer

Our Wader Conservation World Watch Weekend — Rick & Elis Simpson

This year we decided that we would try to be somewhere different for our WCWW weekend. Since we were due some respite from the full time caring we do for my mother, we decided we needed to get away to somewhere exotic. We chose Sri Lanka.

There was a very specific reason for choosing this destination and that was the hope and, we dared to think, expectation of seeing Great Thick-knee *Esacus recurvirostris*, a bird that we missed on our travels. In addition there was a chance of catching up with Small Pratincole *Glareola lactea*, Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum* and even the Barred Buttonquail *Turnix suscitator*; although we still find it hard to think of them as waders.

We had travelled down to Hambantota on the south coast of Sri Lanka from Colombo, stopping at Galle on the way for an overnight, so the 2nd of November was our first full day at our destination.

At the British Bird Fair we had met Perry of Adventure Birding who had promised assistance when we were in Sri Lanka. Good to his word he was very helpful with identifying sites we could try and in arranging a guide for the day on Sunday. Unfortunately, due to a problem with picking up some clients at the airport the guide was otherwise engaged, but he too offered us detailed instructions for where to find our key target species and an alternative guide for the day.

The following morning at dawn we clocked up some waders on the salt pans behind our room, over which our balcony looked (Jade Green Guest House booked for us by Sacha Barbato independent travel consultant). The first wader to hit the list was the Red-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus indicus*, heard in the dark with its unmistakeable 'What you think you're doing?' call, a



Dawn from our balcony — Elis Simpson

particular favourite of mine. As the light began to push away the night Black-winged Stilts *Himantopus himantopus* became visible, as silhouettes at first then their pied plumage was evident as the light increased. Piping Common Redshanks *Tringa totanus*, flew about the pans calling. We were a little diheartened however to see the level of the

water a little too high for smaller waders and precious little mud was on view.

We then joined our driver for the week, Ruwan Prabath and set off for Kalametiya in search of Great Thick-knees.

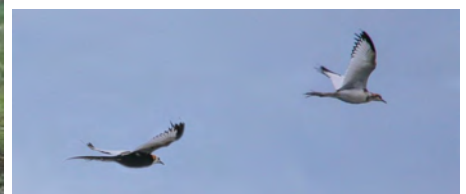
We arrived at Kalametiya about half an hour after leaving the hotel and quickly found Pacific Golden Plovers *Pluvialis fulva* on the stretch of wet grassland laid out before us. A brace of Pintail Snipes *Gallinago stenura* burst from a small flooded area near to where we stood, evidently too close for their comfort. Had they not flown we would not have seen them I suspect. Further across the wetland there was a small group of Pheasant-tailed Jacanas *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, another of those wader species that look out of place in the wader family, bearing, as they do, a much closer resemblance to gallinules and the like. There were two adults still in breeding garb and several young birds. These too took to the air showing that they were strong flyers as suggested by the migratory habits of this species in some parts of their range, and displaying the peculiar wing tip feature unique to this species.



Red-wattled Lapwing — Elis Simpson



A group of Pheasant-tailed Jacanas with a Wood Sandpiper — Elis Simpson



Pheasant-tailed Jacanas in flight — Elis Simpson

Among the other waders to be seen were Ruffs *Calidris pugnax*, Common Sandpipers *Actitis hypoleucos*, Wood Sandpipers *Tringa glareola*, a couple of Eurasian Whimbrels *Numenius phaeopus* and several Marsh Sandpipers *Tringa stagnatilis* a species that proved to be common everywhere we went, much to our delight.

Our Wader Conservation World Watch Weekend — cont'd

One strange sight was that of a cockerel strutting out of the surrounding scrub, as bold as brass. We almost dismissed it as a domestic bird until we realised we were looking at Sri Lanka's national bird, the Sri Lanka Jungle Fowl *Gallus lafayetii*

After enjoying the delights of this site we set off for the other side of the area since we hadn't located our Thick-knee, a long road that leads down to the beach. As birders it was a little frustrating to pass along this stretch of road ignoring the birds around us, but we were on a mission and we intended to come back another day for general birding. Eventually we got to where we had the best chance of seeing our target bird. Also frustratingly the track was so bad the car could go no further, so our hopes of using it as a hide were dashed. We set off on foot inevitably alerting every creature for miles around of our presence. Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* was soon added to our growing list as were the Yellow-wattled Lapwings *Vanellus malabaricus*, a diminutive version of their larger Red-wattled cousins, and so much less demonstrative, simply uttering a harsh cry of indignation as they left upon our approach.



Lesser Sandplovers and Ruddy Turnstone
— Elis Simpson

On the grassy area was a large group of plovers, all of which turned out to be Lesser Sandplovers *Charadrius mongolus*. We did look very carefully to see if any were Caspian Plovers *Charadrius asiaticus*, a slim chance bonus, but it was not to be. Among them though, surprisingly, was a Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*.

As Elis was photographing these wonderful little plovers, in the distance I saw a larger bird and could not suppress my excitement when I realised it was nothing less than Great Thick-knee. I pointed it out to Elis who tried to get a record shot but, although we were still some distance off, it retired from the scene on foot very quickly. We ventured over to where it had been but it was gone.

Moving on a little further we came upon a pair of Great Thick-knees, a little closer this time. They sat tight while Elis snapped off a few photographs and then they too left.



Great Thick-knee — Elis Simpson

From that position we could see what appeared to be an area of saltmarsh, and thought it looked promising. There we came across a throng of Black-tailed Godwits *Limosa limosa*, perhaps 200 in number busily feeding away.

We returned to the car via the same route seeing nothing new, and subsequently returned to our guest house and added Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* and a Common Greenshank

Tringa nebularia which gave itself away with its familiar 'tew tew tew' call.

A little later Ruwan took us to a road that leads up to the Bundala National Park entrance. As we travelled along the road we were thrilled to come across an Indian Elephant *Elephas maximus indicus* by the side of the road.

We eventually came across an area of mud and grass beside a large lake, and here there were waders galore. By far the



Yellow-wattled Lapwings — Elis Simpson

Our Wader Conservation World Watch Weekend — cont'd



Indian Elephant — Elis Simpson



Little Stint — Elis Simpson

most numerous *Calidris* wader was Little Stint *Calidris minuta* with many among them being the larger Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*. Here we also came across Grey Plovers *Pluvialis squatarla* scattered thinly across the visible area.

On the way back to our digs we stopped at a roadside pool and checked for anything new. We came across yet more



Three Indian Stone-Curlews and a Pintail Snipe — Elis Simpson



Black-winged Stilt — Elis Simpson



Common Sandpiper — Elis Simpson

Great Thick-knees and, at the far side of the pool a single Indian Stone-Curlew *Burhinus indicus* rounding off an interesting and, as far as one of our target birds are concerned, a successful day.

We arranged for a guide with a jeep to meet us the next day to take us into Bundala National Park.

We met Lakiru Sandarumian outside the park and he took us in along the rough tracks. At the entrance we picked up a park guide W. H. Peduda Ranga. Both these guides knew the birds well and made fabulous companions listening to our needs

and acting upon them, pointing out birds of interest along the way, one of which was a local rarity the Bay-backed Shrike *Lanius vittatus*.

Along the route we found Red-wattled and Yellow-wattled Lapwings, Black-winged Stilts, Marsh Sandpipers and more than a few Great Thick-knees, some really quite close resulting in our best photos yet. At a variety of pools Lesser Sandplover, Kentish Plover and Common Sandpiper were all sighted and then we came across a trio of Indian Stone-Curlews. As we were watching them Elis noticed that a Pintail Snipe was

Our Wader Conservation World Watch Weekend — cont'd



Pacific Golden Plover — Elis Simpson

sitting tight with them (can you spot it in the photograph at the top of the page?).

I then heard a noise that irritated me a little, a distant motorcycle, it seemed a shame to me that we could still hear the din of humanity in an otherwise serene place. That irritation soon turned to incredulity



Terek Sandpiper — Elis Simpson

when it was pointed out to us that the sound emanated not from a passing motorcycle at all, but from no less than a Barred Buttonquail. We didn't manage to sight the bird, but it added a new species to the day list even so (we later saw a pair, after the WCWW weekend at Kalametiya). As we drove, species kept being added to the day tally of waders; Pheasant-tailed Jacana, Grey Plover, Common Greenshank, Common Redshank and Green Sandpiper.

Knowing that Pratincoles were on our hit list, our guides informed us that,



Broad-billed Sandpipers — Elis Simpson



Great Thick-knees (in foreground), with Lesser Sandpipers, Small Pratincoles and a single Oriental Pratincole — Elis Simpson

although there were no Oriental Pratincoles around, we should visit the salt pans to look for the Small Pratincole, which most certainly was around. When we arrived we were treated to many pans, around the edge of which, many waders had gathered. The vast majority again were Little Stints, but Curlew Sandpipers and Pacific Golden Plovers were also in good numbers. As we watched them we came across our first and only Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*, a small number of Ruddy Turnstones and, also new for the trip, a small group of Sanderlings resting on one of the bund walls.

We arrived at the point where the Small Pratincoles should have been loafing, but they were not there. As we waited to see if they would turn up we spotted a few Broad-billed Sandpipers *Calidris falcinellus* among the many sandpipers, always a pleasure to see.

We readjusted our position and noticed a couple of Great Thick-knees. These birds still commanded our attention when we saw them, and it was a good job too as looking at them through our optics we noticed that behind them was a small group of Small Pratincoles, a little distant, but unmistakably Small Pratincoles. And what is that larger bird with a white belly with them? Surely it is an Oriental Pratincole! Indeed it was. Sadly we couldn't get any closer to these birds, we waited a little to see if they would move to our advantage, but they did not.

We left them to loaf with the Great Thick-knees and picked up a pair of Little Ringed Plovers *Charadrius dubius* and, what

we calmly identified as Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* with nonchalant familiarity along our return route. The only other waders we added after this were Ruff and Wood Sandpiper bringing our second day to a close.

Over the two days we had seen thirty one species of wader and the highlights for us had been the Great Thick-knee, Small and Oriental Pratincoles, Pheasant-tailed Jacana and the heard Barred Buttonquail, not to mention those birds that are far from familiar to us; Terek and Broad-billed Sandpipers, Indian Stone-Curlew, Red and Yellow-wattled Lapwings - particular favourites of ours - and Pintail Snipe.

Interestingly though it seems that the rarest bird that we saw as far as the locals are concerned, described as 'Very rare but regular' in our field guide, was the abundantly familiar (to us) Common Ringed Plover, which, according to the book, is almost as rare as Caspian Plover in Sri Lanka, which, lamentably we didn't see.



Common Ringed Plover — Elis Simpson

WCWW6 summary — Rick and Elis Simpson

On the face of it, this year's results look a little poor if you compare them with last year and the hope and even expectation that the event can only grow has been frustrated. However, standing on its own the event has encouraged 252 people to get out into the field, in 32 countries, in celebration of wader conservation, and together see over half of the world's wader species between them.

The main cause of the drop in contributions can be placed squarely on the shoulders of us, the organisers. Without wishing to make excuses, this year has been difficult for family reasons, the result being a paucity of time to devote to our charity, meaning some crucial foundation-laying was not done. The fact that we simply did not have time to recruit regional coordinators this year is reflected in the results. For this reason many people were simply unaware, or had not been reminded that the event was taking place and so did not, indeed could not, participate. There were also groups that could not take part this year and it is these that boost the numbers spectacularly.

Added to this there also seems to have been a number of weather related phenomena occurring around the world that have stymied the attempts of those that were able and willing to join in. In some cases, such as in Montenegro, heavy storms across the country prevented any observers from getting out on either day while in others, such as South Africa, severe drought reduced the number of birds that could be found even when many observers were out and about.

There are also drought conditions in part of Australia where wildfires are preventing people from venturing forth. Julie Keating wrote to us on the subject; *'Australia is in the grip of an horrendous drought, no flooding rains on the horizon, and this season, not just sun burnt, but fire burnt. Fires are raging everywhere, leaving the country under a thick blanket of smoke. You can't spend a great deal of time outside because it leaves you coughing for hours.'* In



Great Thick-knee , one of the new species seen this year — Elis Simpson

California, USA, there have also been widespread wildfires resulting in power cuts causing Becky Bowen of Save Our Shorebirds to report a 'hellish two weeks' prior to the event.

Also in the States, in Florida a Red Tide kept one observer, Meg Rousher, away from the coast but undaunted she managed to find some waders on inland locations anyway.

Tomomi Kawasumi reported that two typhoons and heavy rain had recently swept across Japan much reducing the number of waders, some species, such as the Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*, disappearing altogether.

But it wasn't just natural phenomena which prevented people getting the waders they expected. Man-made

problems occurred, such as political upheaval causing, in one case, fuel to be hard to come by preventing excursions beyond those really necessary.

Our hopes for next year though are greatly enhanced by an improvement in our domestic situation which we hope will release more time for us to once again recruit regional co-ordinators, a scheme which proved very successful last year, and we hope also, perhaps, to find someone to volunteer to assist in the ground work needed to contact so many people and find new organisations and individuals to recruit to the event.

Once again though, through all this shines the light of Wader Quest South Africa, our stalwart and supportive friends across the country of South Africa and indeed the



Ruffs at Sambhar Lake, Rajasthan, India. — Naveen Singh

WCWW6 summary — cont'd

region of southern Africa. In particular we must thank Peter Sharland and Sue Oertli (see their report of pages 16 & 17) for their tireless efforts to bring everyone together. Thanks also to Henk Nel who made Birdlasser (see page 17) available again to make life easy for the people in the field to submit their results to a central collation point, i.e. the Wader Quest South Africa team.

So what of the birds? Despite everything there were seven species of wader seen this year that have not appeared on the list before, and four of those Elis and I saw ourselves (see Our Wader Conservation World Watch weekend on pages 20 - 23), namely; Indian Stone Curlew *Burhinus indicus*, Great Thick-knee *Esacus recurvirostris* (also seen in India), Small Pratincole *Glareola lactea* and Barred Buttonquail *Turnix suscitator*, the others being Lesser Jacana *Microparra capensis*, Crab Plover *Dromas ardeola* and Javan Plover *Charadrius javanicus*. Of the birds previously seen but absent last year, of which there were another eight species. Elis and I were also responsible for two of these, Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* and Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*, while the others were; Red-necked Avocet, *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*, Red-kneed Dotterel *Erythronyx cinctus*, Giant Snipe *Gallinago undulata*, Wilson's Snipe *Gallinago delicata*, Upland Sandpiper *bartramia longicauda* and Surfbird *Aphriza virgata*.

Last year's total was an astounding 146 (145.5 really, remember the Black/White-headed Stilt *Himantopus novaehollandiae/leucocephalus* hybrid?). As 26 (25.5) of those were not seen this year, but 15 additional species were seen, we arrive at the total for this year, 135

As last year we had a couple of nil return lists, but that is really not an issue for us since the main thrust of this event is the participation and not the number of species seen. It would be unreasonable to make a comparison between somewhere like Pak Thale in Thailand (from where we did not receive a list this year) and Canada where few waders, or shorebirds, remain at this time of year. One of the blanks came from a lady called Liudmila Korjukina who hails from Belarus but went birding in Ukraine. She did have a target in mind in the form of a Grey Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius*, but sadly, although, although it had been seen just a couple of days before, it had gone; which is a real shame as we did not have this species reported from anywhere else either.

WCWW is, of course, about wader conservation, so it is interesting to hear stories, almost always negative, about how



Wilson's Snipe, USA — Elis Simpson



Lesser Yellowlegs, Brazil — Karina Avila



Eurasian Whimbrel, South Africa — Mike Bridgeford

WCWW6 summary — cont'd

waders are being impacted by human activities.

Julie Keating, a birder in Maianbar and who was birding on the Deben Spit in Port Hacking, New South Wales, Australia, reported that wader numbers were low, considering the numbers of birds that used to frequent the spit, 'before people took over their space', as she put it. She went on to say that the birds are endeavouring to hang on as long as they can. Pied Oystercatchers *Haematopus longirostris* increased by two this year, doubling the local total to four individuals, comprising two breeding pairs. Unfortunately neither pair was successful this year, in fact they almost never are. Last year they bucked the trend when a pair managed to fledge one chick. To give you some idea of how incredible this was, this fledging was the first recorded on a public beach in Sydney in twenty-five years. Part of Julie's report was of a pair of Masked Lapwings *Vanellus miles* on a nest with 3 eggs. Unfortunately foxes took their eggs on the same night as they took a pair of Pied Oystercatcher eggs. The Lapwing eggs were only a week away from hatching and the pair had worked hard to get that far, mainly due to having nested on the beach without a fence. The Pied Oystercatchers on the other hand, failed despite having a 200m enclosure to keep people away.

The spit, where the birds nest, is eroding at a rapid rate. When it was vegetated with wattle bush, the Lapwings used to be successful. Now they never are.

'This used to be a mainly holiday home community but over the years has changed into full time residents. The empty holiday home yards no longer exist. Eggs in larger open areas like park lands are run over by lawn mowers. Some eggs are laid on the side of the road and cars pulling off the main road crush them or the heavy traffic causes them to abandon. They are under great pressure in the urban environment.

Many years ago there was a pair that used to nest in the grounds of the local school. For a few years they were allowed to nest and the school sports ground was shut down to let them do so. My fondest 'memory picture' is walking past one day when it was raining and mummy bird was standing with both wings outstretched and standing under each wing were 2 chicks. It was pretty crowded under those umbrella wings.' The photos on the right depict the closely related Black-shouldered Lapwing in just such a stance albeit in a threatening posture in that case, and also the eggs which it was defending, taken by Renate Hottmann-Schaefer in Queensland.

Renate herself has been having a



Pied Oystercatcher, Australia — Elis Simpson



Black-shouldered Lapwing in threat mode — Renate Hottmann-Schaefer



Black-shouldered Lapwing eggs — Renate Hottmann-Schaefer

long-running

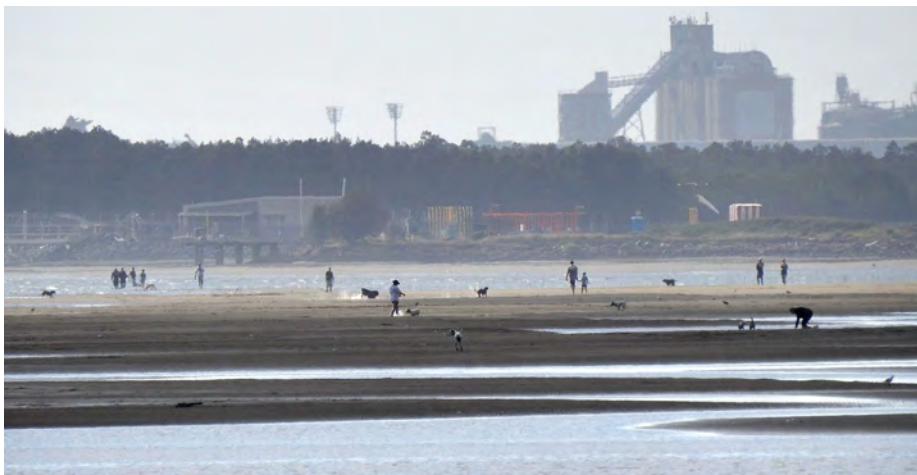
WCWW6 summary — cont'd

long running battle in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia to get people to share the Sandgate beaches with the birds. Despite all her best efforts the beach is a no-go area for the birds. As you can see in the photo to the right, there is just nowhere for them to rest and feed due to the plethora of dog walkers, many of whom let their dogs loose outside the designated off leash area. Dogs without responsible owners remain a perennial problem for waders and wader watchers alike, especially those that are off the lead and delight in chasing feeding or roosting birds.

In Brazil the use and abuse of beaches is also having an adverse effect on the peace and quiet of the birds on the beach.

Karina Avila, who hails originally from Mexico, with her Brazilian husband Bruno Lima, is studying the waders around the area of Peruíbe in southern São Paulo State. The good news is that Karina has agreed to become part of Wader Quest Brasil and we hope to be supporting her work in future, indeed we have already sent her a telescope to use with school children showing them the waders on the beach to help them learn about them.

Karina sent us this message; *'Despite the beach being full of cars, motorcycles and dogs, we managed to record a group of 40 Semipalmated Plovers Charadrius semipalmatus, 11 American Golden Plovers, Pluvialis dominica, 3 American Oystercatchers Haematopus palliatus and a Sanderling Calidris alba. Today the birds had no peace at all and that is why the majority of our photos are of birds in flight. When they did finally find somewhere to rest a car travelling at high speed very nearly ran them over.'*



Sandgate Foreshore, Australia, a dog walker's paradise — Renate Hottmann-Scheafer



A lone American Oystercatcher on the beach at Peruíbe surrounded by beachgoers... at least the dog is on a lead — Karina Avila



There is no denying that the cars cut straight through the resting place of these Semipalmated Plovers and Sanderling — Karina Avila

WCWW6 summary — cont'd

Rachel Hufton reported her list from the Makarora river in Otago, New Zealand where nest monitoring continues for key braided river birds including the Wrybill *Anarhynchus frontalis*. Unfortunately, Rachel reports that they had just lost two Wrybill nests due to rising flood levels from recent snow melt and an extended period of rain. 'Highlighting further the vulnerability of this cryptic species' as she so aptly put it. The photo below shows the sad spectacle of a male bird just after the nest site had been covered in flood water and the nearly hatched eggs washed away.



Male Wrybill at washed out nest site
— Rachel Hufton

Following her initial report Rachel contacted us with the news that a second clutch had been laid, giving us reason for hope, however that was short lived as that was soon also lost to floodwater.



Female Wrybill with second clutch
— Rachel Hufton

A similar tale came from Marie-Louise Ward also New Zealand. This time it wasn't flood water that was the problem, but extreme high tides 'I had shifted a 3-egg dotterel nest as it was in danger from the increasingly high tides during the week. Unfortunately I found on the 2/11 that it had just been caught by the tide during the night. The 3 eggs were all present so I gathered them up and placed them again in a scrape although I knew it was too late to have the dots sit on them again. Leaving the eggs in a scrape on the beach gives us a good indication of whether we are losing eggs to aerial predation from Southern Black-backed Gulls or Harrier Hawks, or to some other thing.' As if this wasn't enough for the Dotterels to contend



Double-banded Plover — Elis Simpson

with that day Marie-Louise also had to have a conversation with a family group of paddle boarders who were insistent on setting up their picnic things for the day near a Dotterels nesting territory.

Colin and Anne Horn in Northamptonshire in the UK produced a list with just three species on it. They cited the abnormally high water level due to a lot of recent heavy rain as the reason for the paucity of waders.

Lin Zhang in China, had the opposite problem, a lack of water in the form of a neap tide which stopped the birds from being concentrated and close. The result was much the same though with reduced numbers of waders. Conversely, on the paddies behind the beach there were a large number of Black-tailed Godwits *Limosa limosa*. Between October and November many of these birds stop over on their way south and appear to suspend their moult until they have moved on as this photo of a dead bird found at the pans indicates.,

It is sad just how many threats these poor birds face, some of which like flooding and high tides, they always have



Black-tailed Godwit wing with outer two primaries retained — Lin Zhang

faced, but this only highlights why we should make sure we do not add to these problems by our own thoughtless, and often reckless, attitude towards them and the wider natural world.

Whilst most of us spent the weekend visiting our respective wader sites by car I suspect, Rob Edmunds once again did his rounds on his bike (as, I'm sure, did the Biking Birder, Clive Prescott). In Rob's case he was on a mission to find the elusive Long-billed Plover *Charadrius placidus*, a task which he undertakes each year for WCWW. He travelled around 40km in Gifu, Japan, until he was successful, such dedication.

The rarest wader seen this year has to be the Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Calidris pygmaea* but the commonest is hard to define. The most often sighted was Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* appearing on 26 lists and most numerous counted was Dunlin *Calidris alpina* with 8175 individuals counted.

STOP PRESS: And finally some good news Latest news from Rachel Hufton in New Zealand, three Wrybill chicks reported following the floods.



Wrybill chick — Rachel Hufton

Wader Quest Anniversary Grant recipients — Shorebirds Peninsular Malaysia Project

There were several applications for the Wader Quest Anniversary Grant this year, all with great credentials, so it was difficult for the newly formed Grants Panel Of Andrew Whitelee, Jannik Hansen and Rick Simpson, to decide where the Grant should go.

In the end a project in Malaysia was chosen; A Nature Camp Program proposed by Shorebirds Peninsular Malaysia Project an independent project run by independent local researchers. To take place in January 2020 submitted by Nur Munira Azman

The educational objective of the Nature Camp is to provide platform for children to experience nature as a supportive setting for growth, exploration, and community. These children will be shown how to observe and identify bird species on their own. This program will enable the youngsters to expand their horizon, be curious, and have fun in the field connecting with the nature and hopefully this will prompt many questions from them.

Activities and games will be conducted by integrating messages of the importance of mudflats and mangroves to humans and waders alike.

Targeted participants are among children (13-16 years old) who live in the Teluk Air Tawar Kuala Muda TAT-KM) areas.

TAT-KM is one of the Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in Malaysia. It serves as an important staging point for thousands of migratory waders. These include the critically endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Calidris pygmaea*, endangered Nordman's Greenshank *Tringa guttifer*, the Near Threatened Asian Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus*, and Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* and Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*. Unfortunately, the area is much subjected to uncontrolled aquaculture.

Unfortunately, the area is subjected to uncontrolled aquaculture and reclamation activity and the area itself is not a protected area. Hence, it is very important to inform locals especially the children about the importance of protecting mangroves and mudflats that have benefited to them and the migratory waders. It is hoped that through the education programmes such as this nature camp, they can raise awareness among the youngsters to enable them to be responsible and stand up to protect their precious and pristine area.

Nur Munira is an independent researcher that is passionate about waders and their conservation. Her research interest is in bird studies, which began in 2009. She



Birding with locals — Munira Azman



Part of the outreach programme — Munira Azman

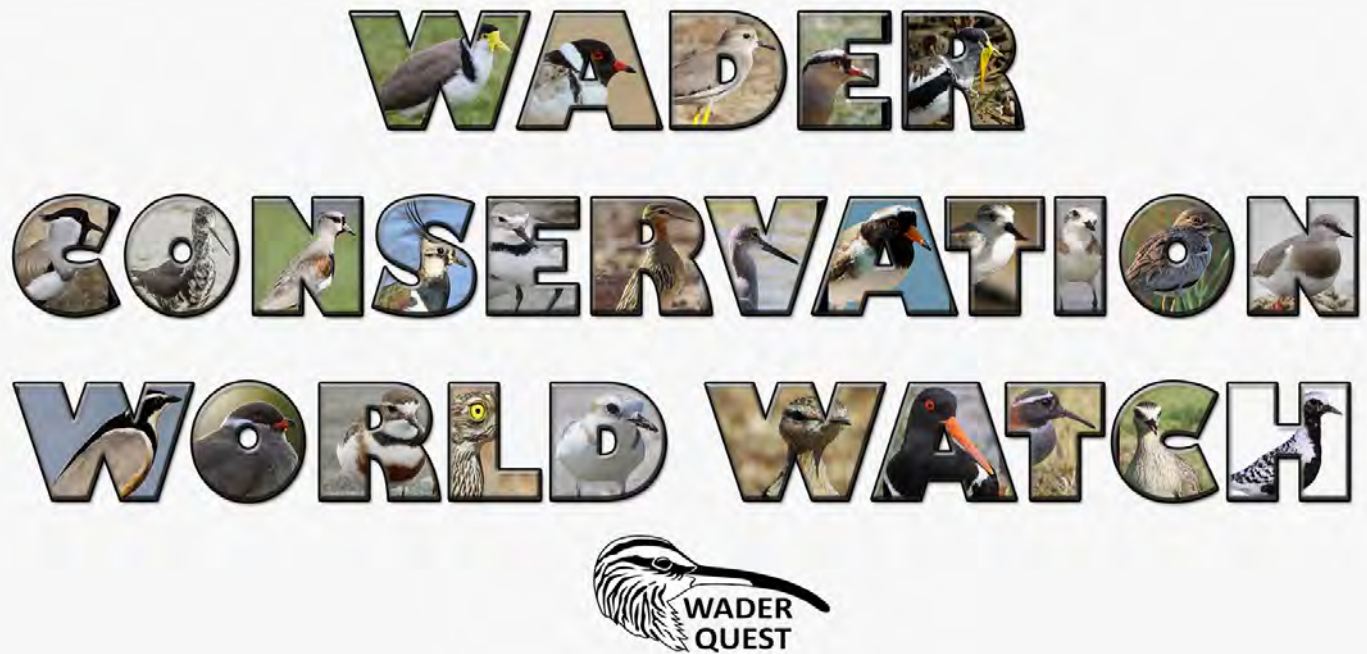
obtained a PhD in Wildlife Ecology and Management from *Universiti Sains Malaysia* in 2017.

In the past four years, her scope of study widened when she has begun to learn about migratory shorebirds. Her passion for wader study was inspired by her husband Nasir Azizan who is also a birder & bird photographer. She is a member of the

Malayan Nature Society and is active in monitoring migratory waders on the Teluk Air Tawar-Kuala Muda Coast, Peninsular Malaysia.

Munira initiated the Shorebirds Peninsular Malaysia Project (SPMP) in 2017 and it has served as a platform for various studies on waders and waders conservation activities.

Announcements



WCWW7 will take place

31st October and 1st November 2020

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 2020 we are also looking for an individual to help
with organising and promotion prior to the event.**

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

Announcements

THE WINNER OF THE WCWW6 PRIZE DRAW IS **BRITTANY ARENDSE**

BRITTANY WILL RECEIVE A SIGNED LARS JONSSON WADER CHICK POSTER

We are particularly pleased that this year's prize went to Brittany as she has contributed so much to Wader Quest, both in her participation in WCWW and in providing the *Sands of Change* stories written by interns at Nature's Valley Trust (NVT) for our regular newsletters.

Brittany is a Conservation Ecologist working at Nature's Valley Trust (NVT), a Conservation Non-Profit Organisation (NPO) operating along the southern coast of South Africa. Among other things, she manages the shore breeding bird component of the larger [#ShareTheShores](#) campaign that focuses on marine debris, line fisheries impacts and the White-fronted Plover *Charadrius marginatus* and African Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus moquini* that breed on the beaches of the greater Plettenberg Bay area.

Brittany said, on learning of her win; 'How wonderful. I am so stoked.' adding 'I enjoy hearing about what our friends from Wader Quest get up to and would like to offer a sincere thank you to Wader Quest for its impactful conservation efforts and the support it offers to NPOs like NVT.'



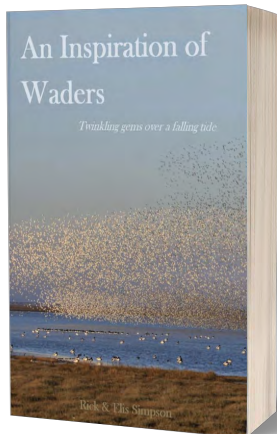
Brittany with an African Black Oystercatcher — Mark Brown



MUSEUM LARS JONSSON 2019
VÄMLINGBO PRÄSTGÅRD GOTLAND WWW.LARSJONSSON.SE

Wader Quest Shop — Christmas is coming!

Books from Wader Quest Publishing



An Inspiration of Waders

by Rick and Elis Simpson

RRP £9.99

Now just £8.50

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 2020 Calendar (A5)

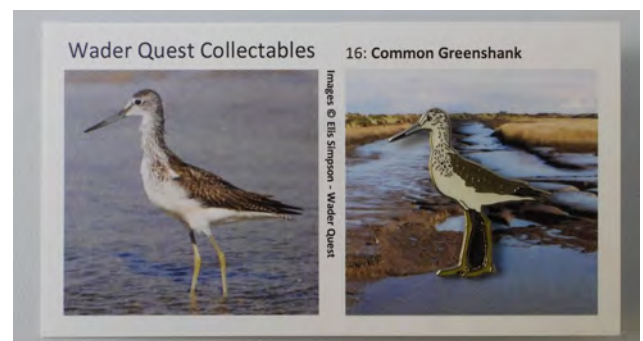
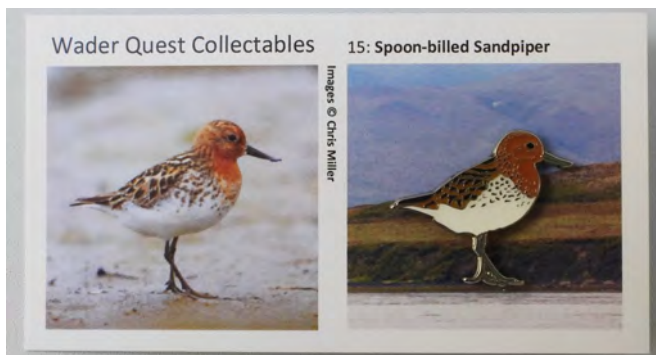


£5 each (+p&p)



New pin badges launched at Bird Fair 2019

£2.00 (+p&p)



**plus;
recently
launched at
the AGM**



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 7

October 31st & November 1st 2020

Make a note in your diaries now! (See page 32)

Wader Quest Trustees.

Wader Quest currently has ten Trustees:

Chair: Rick Simpson

Secretary: Ian Dearing

Treasurer: Elis Simpson

Board members: Chris Lamsdell and Andrew Whitelee.

Grants Panel: Andrew Whitelee, Jannik Hansen and Rick Simpson

BECOME A FRIEND OF WADER QUEST

Friends of Wader Quest:

Individual	£10.00
Family	£15.00
Life	£200.00

WADER QUEST SPONSORSHIP

Sponsors:

Club	£20.00
Corporate	£50.00



Kentish Plover — Elis Simpson

Email: waderquest@gmail.com / info@waderquest.net

Website: www.waderquest.net

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

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



The copyright of all photographs in this newsletter belongs to the named photographer unless otherwise stated.
Please seek permission from the copyright owner before using them.