

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

05/12/2017
Wigan RSPB local group.
(Confessions of a Bird Guide)

10/01/2018
East Surrey RSPB local group

11/01/2018
North Bucks local group
(Confessions of Bird Guide)

08/02/2018
Wokingham and Bracknell RSPB
local group.

16/02/2018
Marylebone Birdwatching Society.

01/03/2018
Solihull RSPB local group.

08/03/2018
Stourbridge RSPB local group.

14/03/2018
Watford RSPB local group
(Confessions of a Bird Guide)

27/03/2018
Peterborough Bird Club

05/04/2018
Sheffield RSPB local group.

09/04/2018
Banbury Ornithological Society.

10/04/2018
Reading RSPB local group.

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World Watch special issue:**

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**This year's prize in the
WCWW draw was
kindly donated by
[Whittles Publishing](#)**



Wader Conservation World Watch 4 Special



THANK YOU!

TO EVERYONE WHO PARTICIPATED IN

WCWW4

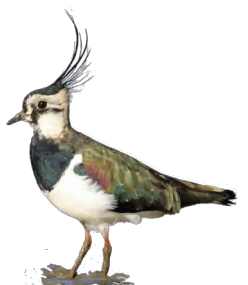
GLOBAL CRISIS
GLOBAL AWARENESS

WE BELIEVE

THE GREATER THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE THAT CAN
MADE AWARE OF THE PLIGHT OF WADERS, THE MORE
PEOPLE THERE WILL BE THAT CARE, AND THE GREATER
THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE THAT CARE, THE MORE
CHANCE WE HAVE OF CHANGING THINGS.

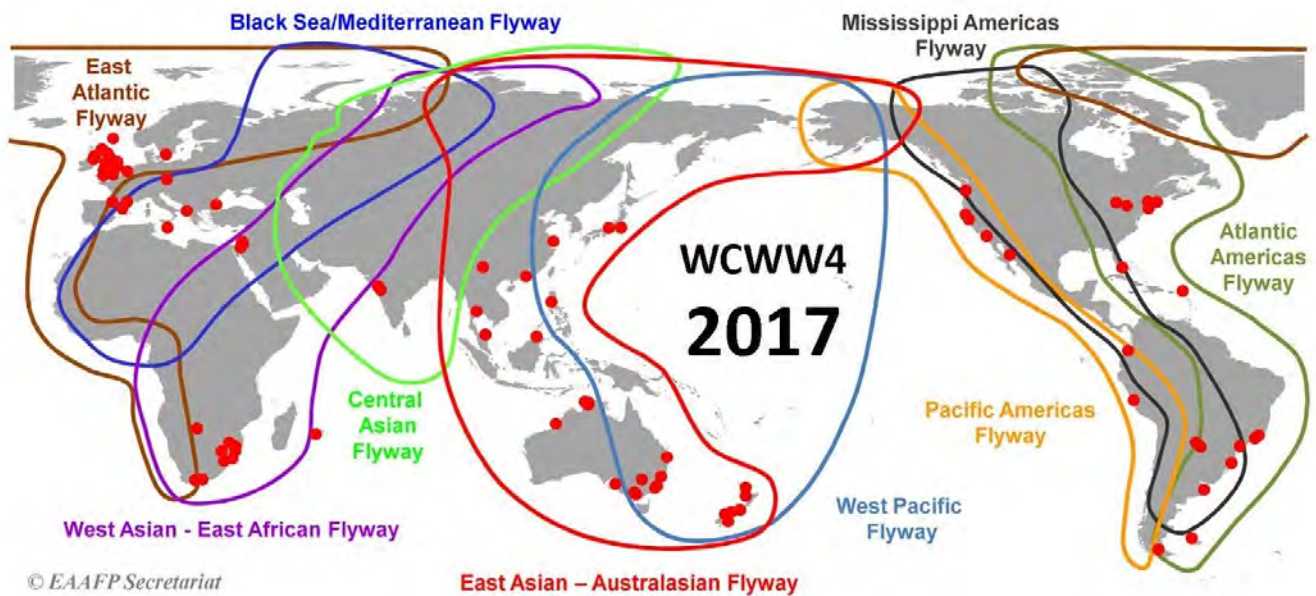
BY PARTICIPATING YOU STOOD UP
TO BE COUNTED AND TO SAY

I CARE



Statistics for Wader Conservation World Watch 4

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



Participating organisations



Wader Conservation World Watch Special — Species list

(*	New species this year)
1	African Jacana
2	Comb-crested Jacana
3	Pheasant-tailed Jacana*
4	Bronze-winged Jacana*
5	Wattled Jacana
6	Greater Painted-Snipe*
7	Magellanic Oystercatcher
8	Blackish Oystercatcher
9	American Oystercatcher
10	African Black Oystercatcher
11	Eurasian Oystercatcher
12	South Island Pied Oystercatcher
13	Pied Oystercatcher
14	Variable Oystercatcher
15	Sooty Oystercatcher
16	Black-winged Stilt
17	White-headed Stilt
18	Black-necked Stilt
19	White-backed Stilt
20	Black Stilt
21	Pied Avocet
22	American Avocet
23	Red-necked Avocet
24	Eurasian Stone-Curlew
25	Water Thick-knee
26	Spotted Thick-knee
27	Beach Thick-knee
28	Collared Pratincole
29	Northern Lapwing
30	Blacksmith Lapwing
31	Spur-winged Lapwing
32	White-crowned Lapwing
33	Black-winged Lapwing
34	Crowned Lapwing
35	African Wattled Lapwing
36	Grey-headed Lapwing
37	Red-wattled Lapwing
38	Masked Lapwing
39	Black-shouldered Lapwing
40	Southern Lapwing
41	Red-kneed Dotterel
42	European Golden Plover
43	Pacific Golden Plover
44	American Golden Plover
45	Grey Plover
46	Northern Red-breasted Plover
47	Common Ringed Plover
48	Semipalmated Plover
49	Long-billed Plover*
50	Little Ringed Plover
51	Wilson's Plover
52	Killdeer
53	Piping Plover
54	Kittlitz's Plover
55	Three-banded Plover



Black-fronted Dotterel — Bill Benson

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

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

AFRICA

Mozambique

Maputo

- Gary Allport
- Chris Curtis
- Chris Milligan

Namibia

Okavango

- James Dee

South Africa

Gauteng

- Sue Oertli
- Jenny Sharland
- Peter Sharland

KwaZulu-Natal

- Ian Gordon
- Dave Rimmer
- Colin Summersgill

Limpopo /Mpumalanga

- Niall Perrins
- Peter Rosewarne

Western Cape

- Brittany Arendse
- Mike Bridgeford
- Mark Brown
- Amanda Walden
- Bruce Ward-Smith
- Robert Wienand

THE MIDDLE EAST

Israel

Central Coastal Plain

- Iris Adar
- Avistal Gil
- Avi Livne (Weiss)

Hefer Valley

- Shai Blitzblau (+14)
- Ori Davidor

Jezreel Valley

- Eldad Amir

Northern Galilee

- Dan Sharon

Shfela/Central Lowlands

- Ilan Nassim Moriya

Southern Coastal Plain

- Rony Livne

Western Negev

- Yossi Boaz
- Shlomi Levi

ASIA

India

Maharashtra

- Ritesh Dighe
- Avinash Sharma

China

Hong Kong

- Katherine Leung

Jiangsu

- Zhang Lin
- Li Jing

Yunnan

- Lu Jianshu

Japan

Chiba

- Tomomi Kawasumi

Gifu

- Rob Edmunds

Malaysia

Kelantan

- Zaim Hazim

Sabah

- Shahril Fatimah Bin Hasnul Hafiz
- Mohd Nurazmeel Bin Mokhtar
- David Henderson
- Barbra Henderson

Philippines

Manila

- Nic Abanador
- Ronald Agahin
- Kitty Amante
- Nattaya Ampanjan
- Albert Balbutin
- Elizabeth Bello
- Roger Cabalce
- Princess Del Castillo
- Domingo Chico Jr.
- Divina Diokno
- Dexter Gamboa
- Annabelle Jereza
- Cedric Labiano
- Natividad Lacdan
- Stephanie Lim
- Rowell Macahilas
- Katrina Mamparair
- Sam Manalastas
- Bryan Ocampo

- Mami C. Qi
- Sean Melendres
- Josiah David Quimpo

Thailand

Phetchaburi

- Peter Ericsson
- Nick Upton

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

New South Wales

- Bill Belson
- Demetrios Bertzeletos
- Lois Wooding

Northern Territory

- Mary Frost
- Clive Garland
- Diane Lambert
- Amanda Lilleyman
- Peter Newbery
- Gavin O'Brien
- Tiffanie Pearse
- David Percival
- Hilary Thompson

Queensland

- Zorica Komac

South Australia

- Debra Prestwood

Victoria

- Andrea Dennett
- Mike Clear
- Rose Clear
- John Newman

Western Australia

- Diane Bennett
- Grace Maglio
- Kevin Smith

New Zealand

Canterbury

- Ailsa Howard
- Jemma Welch

Manawatu-Wanganui

- Angela Parody-Merino

Northland

- Ria Migaloo

Otago

- Andrew Austin
- Rachel Hufton
- Bruce McKinlay



Spotted Thick-knee — Mike Bridgeford



Eurasian Whimbrel — Zorica Komac

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

THE AMERICAS

Argentina

Buenos Aires

- Rodney Furmston
- Ángeles Loredo

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro

- Beatriz Blauth
- Bobby Wilcox

Rio Grande do Sul

- Edimara Blauth
- Yeddo Blauth

São Paulo

- Karina Avila
- Fábio Barata
- Bruno Lima
- Bruno Neri
- Andrew Simpson

Chile

Magallanes y Antártica Chilena

- Jame Quesada

Colombia

Córdoba

- Patricia Falk
- Alexander Morales
- Jessica Suaréz

Falkland Islands

Steeple Jason Island

- Neal Warnock

Mexico

Sonora

- Roberto Salazar Aragon
- Macario Fernández
- Luis T. Quezada

Panamá

Panamá

- Rosabel Miró
- Venicio Wilson
- Joanna Burger
- Michael Gochfeld

Paraguay

Asunción

- Rob Clay
- Sergio Ríos
- Oscar Rodríguez

Presidente Hayes

- José Petters

San Pedro

- Marko Fast

Perú

- Carlos Ruiz

USA

California

- Becky Bowen
- Winston Bowen
- Neil Solomon
- Miles Tomlinson

Connecticut

- Elena Coffey
- Frank Hanlik
- Suzannah Hansley
- Mary Heerema
- Nancy Meyer-Lustman
- Gina Nichol
- Harry Newman

Florida

- Meg Rousher

Massachusetts

- Peter Allison
- Jesse Brownback
- Pat Egan
- George Gove
- Carole Griffiths
- Devin Griffiths
- Betsy Higgins
- Leslie Hoffmann
- Geoff LeBaron
- Andrew Magee
- Dave McClain
- Lynne Shapiro

Ohio

- Gary Cowell

Oregon

- Brodie Cass Talbot

Pennsylvania

- Georgia Feild

CARIBBEAN

Anguilla

- Jackie Cestero

EUROPE

Albania

Sarande

- Ivaylo Dimchev
- Desislava Stefanova

Bulgaria

Burgos

- Ralitsa Georgieva
- Vladimir Mladinov

Belgium

West Flanders

- Alicia Mottur
- Esfandir Mottur
- Shahrzade Mottur

Czech Republic

Plzen

- Jan Bures
- Jaromir Nachazel
- Martina Nachazelova
- Libor Schröpfer

England

Cheshire

- Inge Bristow

Cleveland

- Damian Money

Cumbria

- Sophie Gibson
- Isaac Johnston
- Rob Norris
- Ruth Thomas

Devon

- Dawlish Warren Recording Group

Dorset

- Jez Simms

East Sussex

- Jill Black
- Barry Yates

Essex

- Mark Bridges
- Lesley Collins
- Stephen Collins
- Paul Davis
- Steve Grimwade
- Steven Halstead
- Stephen Leatherdale
- Karl Price
- Marilyn Pritchard
- Rob Sheldon
- David Smith
- Bryan Wearmouth



Red-kneed Dotterel — Bill Belson

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

England cont'd

Gloucestershire

- Jodie Clements
- Roberta Goodall
- Scott Petrek (+38)

Hampshire

- Michael Copland
- Liz Huxley
- Cathy Miller
- Richard Parry
- Carol Watt

Lancashire

- Geraldine Stockdale
- Howard Stockdale

Norfolk

- Janet Avery
- Jenny Brightwell
- Carole Davis
- Jake Harvey
- Maureen Irvine
- Ben Knights
- Bernard Siddle
- Elis Simpson
- Rick Simpson

Northamptonshire

- Neil McMahon

Nottinghamshire

- Marcus Strandring

Rutland

- Tim Appleton

Worcestershire

- John Belsey
- Lloyd Evans

France

Aude

- Alan McBride

Île de la Réunion

- Cristina Albarracin
- Mikael Alpha
- Jean-Pierre Baloche
- Rodolphe Blin
- Coralie Bossu
- Isabelle Bracco
- Laurent Brillard
- Adrien Chaigne
- Jean-François Cornuaille
- Pablo Corral
- Chantal Costa
- Patrice Deboisvilliers
- Elie Denejean-Sitouze
- André Dierickx
- Serge Garnier
- Sandrine Idatte
- Nicolas Juillet
- Géraldine Leveneuer
- Nathalie Maisonneuve
- Jaime Martinez



Snowy Plover — Becky Bowen

- Michèle Marty
- Jean-Cyrille Notter
- Sylvain Poisblaud
- Alexis Poyade
- Martin Riethmuller
- Caroline Robert
- Valentin Russeil
- Matthieu Saliman
- Céline Senecault
- Céline Sitouze
- Jean-Marie Tichon
- Nicolas Vitry
- Michel Yerokine
- Jérôme Dubos

Malta

- Edward Bonavia
- Sean Bonello
- Dennis Cachia
- Noel Camilleri
- Alex Casha
- Victor Cilia
- Charles Coleiro
- Charles Gauci
- Caldon Merceica
- Timmy Micallef
- Jonathan Pullicino
- Adin Vella
- Luke Vella

Northern Ireland

County Antrim

- Ric Else
- Hazel Watson

Scotland

Angus

- Iain Bennie
- Louise Clark
- Amy Griffin
- Rachel MacKay-Austin
- Alison O'Hara
- Joanna Peaker
- Erik Porter
- Harris Porter
- Andy Wakelin

Highland

- Penny Insole
- Andrew Whitelee

Islay

- Gary Turnbull

Shetland

- Hugh Harrop

Spain

Cataluña

- Emma Brand
- Gary Clewley
- Louise Clewley
- Helen Hipperson

Navarra

- Haritz Sarasa Zabala

Sweden

Skåne

- Honor Prentice
- Oskar Löfgren

Wales

Glamorganshire

- Dan Rouse

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

JACANIDAE



African Jacana — Mike Bridgeford

1. **AFRICAN JACANA** *Actophilornis africana*: (4-3) Limpopo /Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa.
2. **COMB-CRESTED JACANA** *Irediparra gallinacea*: Queensland, Australia.
3. **WATTLED JACANA** *Jacana jacana*: (16-10) São Paulo, Brazil.
4. **PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA** *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*: Phetchaburi, Thailand.
5. **BRONZE-WINGED JACANA** *Metopidius indicus*: Phetchaburi, Thailand.

ROSTRATULIDAE

6. **GREATER PAINTED-SNIPE** *Rostratula benghalensis*: (3-2) Gifu, Japan; Limpopo / Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa.

DROMADIDAE

HAEMATOPODIDAE

7. **AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus palliatus*: (8-5) Nariño, Colombia; Sonora, Mexico; Florida USA.
8. **AFRICAN BLACK OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus moquini*: (20-8) Western Cape, South Africa.



Sooty Oystercatchers — Debra Prestwood

9. **EURASIAN OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus ostralegus*: (5,979-1,700) West Flanders, Belgium; Cumbria, Devon, East Sussex, Cleveland, Essex, Hampshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, England; Chiba, Japan; County Antrim, Northern Ireland; Angus, Highland, Islay, Scotland; Skåne, Sweden; Carmarthenshire, Wales.
10. **SOUTH ISLAND PIED OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus finschi*: (79-64) Canterbury, Manawatu-Wanganui, Otago, New Zealand.

11. MAGELLANIC OYSTERCATCHER

Haematopus leucopodus: Steeple Jason Island, Falkland Islands.

12. **BLACKISH OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus ater*: Steeple Jason Island, Falkland Islands.

13. **PIED OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus longirostris*: (39-27) New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Australia.

14. **VARIABLE OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus unicolor*: (231-138) Canterbury, Northland, Otago, New Zealand.

15. **SOOTY OYSTERCATCHER** *Haematopus fuliginosus*: (24-15) New South Wales, Northern Territories, South Australia, Western Australia, Australia.

IDIDORHYNCHIDAE

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

16. **BLACK-WINGED STILT** *Himantopus himantopus*: (143-58) Hong Kong, China; Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Israel; Caprivi, Namibia; Manila, Philippines; Limpopo / Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Western Cape South Africa; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

17. **WHITE-HEADED STILT (Pied Stilt)** *Himantopus leucocephalus*: (23-5) New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Australia; Northland, Otago, New Zealand.



White-headed Stilt — Zorica Komac

18. **BLACK-NECKED STILT** *Himantopus mexicanus*: (65-5) Anguilla; Sonora, Mexico; Panamá, Panamá; California, USA .

19. **WHITE-BACKED STILT** *Himantopus melanurus*: (6-4) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

20. **BLACK STILT** *Himantopus novaeseelandiae*: Canterbury, New Zealand.

21. **PIED AVOCET** *Recurvirostra avosetta*: (968-390) West Flanders, Belgium; Burgos, Bulgaria; Hong Kong, Jiangsu, China; Cheshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Norfolk, England; Central Coastal Plain, Jezreel Valley, Israel; Gauteng, Western Cape, South Africa; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

22. **AMERICAN AVOCET** *Recurvirostra americana*: (11-10) California, USA.

23. **RED-NECKED AVOCET** *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*: (41-40) Victoria, Australia.

BURHINIDAE

24. **EURASIAN STONE-CURLEW (Eurasian Thick-knee)** *Burhinus oedicnemus*: (46-25) Central Coastal Plain, Northern Galilee, Western Negev, Israel.

25. **WATER THICK-KNEE (Water Dikkop)** *Burhinus vermiculatus*: Western Cape, South Africa.



Water Thick-knee — Mike Bridgeford

26. **SPOTTED THICK-KNEE (Spotted Dikkop)** *Burhinus capensis*: Gauteng, Western Cape, South Africa.

27. **BEACH THICK-KNEE (Beach Stone-Curlew)** *Esacus magnirostris*: Northern Territories, Australia.

PLUVIONIDAE

GLAREOLIDAE

28. **COLLARED PRATINCOLE** *Glareola pratincola*: Okavango, Namibia; Limpopo / Mpumalanga, South Africa.

CHARADRIIDAE

29. **NORTHERN LAPWING** *Vanellus vanellus*: (4,061-1,100) West Flanders, Belgium; Burgas, Bulgaria; Hong Kong, China;

Cheshire, Cumbria, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Worcestershire, England; Southern Coastal Plain, Jezreel Valley, Israel; Chiba, Gifu, Japan; Angus, Highland, Islay, Scotland; Cataluña, Navarra, Spain; Skåne, Sweden.

30. **BLACKSMITH LAPWING** *Vanellus armatus*: (24-20) Gauteng, Limpopo / Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa.

31. **SPUR-WINGED LAPWING** *Vanellus spinosus*: (611-250) Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Shfela/Central Lowlands, Western Negev, Israel.

32. **BLACK-WINGED LAPWING** *Vanellus melanopterus*: (7-5) Limpopo /Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa.

33. **CROWNED LAPWING** *Vanellus coronatus*: Gauteng, South Africa.

34. **AFRICAN WATTLED LAPWING** *Vanellus senegallus*: Gauteng, South Africa.

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

CHARADRIIDAE



Black-winged Lapwing—Mike Bridgford

35. **WHITE-HEADED LAPWING (White-crowned Lapwing)** *Vanellus albiceps*:

Limpopo /Mpumalanga, South Africa.

36. **RED-WATTLED LAPWING** *Vanellus indicus*: (4-3) Maharashtra, India; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

37. **GREY-HEADED LAPWING** *Vanellus cinereus*: (38-37) Gifu, Japan; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

38. **MASKED LAPWING (Spur-winged Plover)** *Vanellus miles*: Northern Territories, Western Australia, Australia.

39. **BLACK-SHOULDERED LAPWING (Spur-winged Plover)** *Vanellus novaehollandiae*: New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Otago, New Zealand.



Black-shouldered Lapwing — Zorica Komac

40. **SOUTHERN LAPWING** (14-4) *Vanellus chilensis*: Buenos Aires, Argentina; Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Brazil; Panamá, Panamá; Asunción, Presidente Hayes, Paraguay.

41. **RED-KNEED DOTTEREL** *Erythrogonys cinctus*: (13-10) New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Australia.

42. **EUROPEAN GOLDEN PLOVER** *Pluvialis apricaria*: (5,394-2,300) East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Rutland, England; Central Coastal Plain, Israel; Islay, Scotland; Skåne, Sweden.

43. **PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER** *Pluvialis fulva*: (31-16) New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia,



Pacific Golden Plover — Zorica Komac

Australia; Hong Kong, China; Chiba, Japan; Manila, Philippines; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

44. **AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER** *Pluvialis dominica*: (1,365-1,359) Anguilla; Buenos Aires, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil; Asunción, Presidente Hayes, Paraguay; Massachusetts USA.

45. **GREY PLOVER (Black-bellied Plover)** *Pluvialis squatarola*: (851-200) Northern Territory, Western Australia, Australia; West Flanders, Belgium; Jiangsu, China; Nariño, Colombia; Devon, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Norfolk, England; Central Coastal Plain, Israel; Chiba, Japan; Sabah, Malaysia; Maputo, Mozambique; Panamá, Panamá; Islay, Scotland; Western Cape, South Africa; Phetchaburi, Thailand; California, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, USA.

46. **NORTHERN RED-BREASTED PLOVER (New Zealand Dotterel)** *Charadrius aquilonius*: (101-66) Northland, New Zealand.

47. **COMMON RINGED PLOVER** *Charadrius hiaticula*: (723-341) Burgas, Bulgaria; Cleveland, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, England; Central Coastal Plain, Southern Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Western Negev, Israel; Maputo, Mozambique; Islay, Scotland; Western Cape, South Africa.

48. **SEMIPALMATED PLOVER** *Charadrius semipalmatus*: (10,079-10,000) Anguilla; Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Brazil; Nariño, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá; California, Florida, Massachusetts, USA.

49. **LONG-BILLED PLOVER** *Charadrius placidus*: (12-12) Gifu, Japan.

50. **LITTLE RINGED PLOVER** *Charadrius dubius*: (18-12) Hong Kong, Yunnan, China; Maharashtra, India; Sabah, Malaysia; Manila, Philippines; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

51. **WILSON'S PLOVER** *Charadrius wilsoni*: (12-6) Anguilla; Nariño, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá; Florida, USA.

52. **KILLDEER** *Charadrius vociferus*: (40-14) Anguilla; California, Florida, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, USA.

53. **PIPING PLOVER** *Charadrius melodus*: (13-13) Florida, USA.

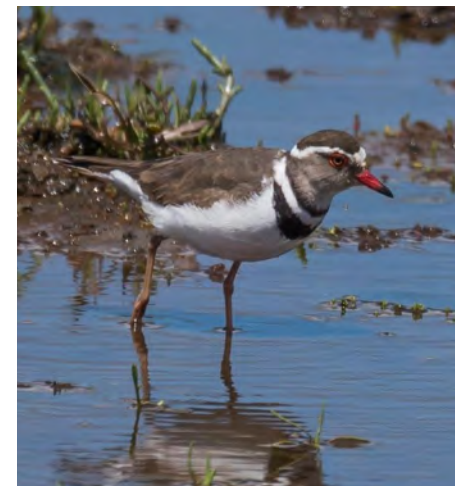
54. **KITTLITZ'S PLOVER** *Charadrius pecuarius*:

(5-5) Western Cape, South Africa.



Kittlitz's Plover — Mike Bridgford

55. **THREE-BANDED PLOVER** *Charadrius tricollaris*: (12-5) Maputo, Mozambique; Gauteng, Limpopo /Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa.



Three-banded Plover — Mike Bridgford

56. **KENTISH PLOVER** *Charadrius alexandrinus*: (334-300) Hong Kong, Jiangsu, China; Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Israel; Sabah, Malaysia; Manila, Philippines; Chiba, Japan; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

57. **WHITE-FRONTED PLOVER** *Charadrius marginatus*: (25-14) Maputo, Mozambique; Limpopo /Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa.

58. **SNOWY PLOVER** *Charadrius nivosus*: (90-86) California, Florida, USA.

59. **WHITE-FACED PLOVER (Swinhoe's Plover)** *Charadrius dealbatus*: Phetchaburi, Thailand.

60. **RED-CAPPED PLOVER** *Charadrius ruficapillus*: (28-20) New South Wales, Northern Territory, Victoria, Western Australia, Australia.

61. **MALAYSIAN PLOVER** *Charadrius peronii*: (7-7) Sabah, Malaysia.

62. **COLLARED PLOVER** *Charadrius collaris*: (20-20) São Paulo, Brazil.

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

63. **TWO-BANDED PLOVER** *Charadrius falklandicus*: Steeple Jason Island, Falkland Islands.

64. **DOUBLE-BANDED PLOVER (Banded Dotterel)** *Charadrius bicinctus*: (2-2) Canterbury, Otago, New Zealand.



Double-banded Plover — Rachel Hufton

65. **LESSER SANDPLOVER (Mongolian Plover)** *Charadrius mongolus*: (150-50) Northern Territory; Western Australia, Australia; Hong Kong, China; Maharashtra, India; Sabah, Malaysia; Manila, Philippines; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

66. **GREATER SANDPLOVER** *Charadrius leschenaultii*: (752-309) Northern Territory, Western Australia, Australia; Hong Kong, China; Réunion, France; Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Israel; Maputo, Mozambique; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

67. **EURASIAN DOTTEREL** *Charadrius morinellus*: (5-5) Western Negev, Israel.

68. **HOODED PLOVER** *Thinornis rubricollis*: (9-7) South Australia, Victoria, Australia.



Hooded Plover with chick (left) — Debra Prestwood

69. **BLACK-FRONTED DOTTEREL** *Elsayornis melanops*: (10-5) New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Australia.

70. **WRYBILL** *Anarhynchus frontalis*: (3-2) Canterbury, Otago, New Zealand.



Wrybill — Rachel Hufton

PLUVIANELLIDAE

71. **MAGELLANIC PLOVER** *Pluvinellus socialis*: (11-11) Magallanes y Antártica Chilena, Chile

SCOLPACIDAE

72. **EURASIAN WOODCOCK** *Scolopax rusticola*: (1-1) Plzen, Czech Republic.

73. **AMERICAN WOODCOCK** *Scolopax minor*: (1-1) Massachusetts, USA.

74. **JACK SNIBE** *Lymnocyptes minimus*: (13-8) Plzen, Czech Republic; Worcestershire, England; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Shfela/Central Lowlands, Southern Coastal Plain, Western Negev, Israel; Shetland, Scotland.

75. **LATHAM'S SNIBE** *Gallinago hardwickii*: Queensland, Victoria, Australia.

76. **AFRICAN SNIBE** *Gallinago nigripennis*: Okavango, Namibia; Gauteng, South Africa.



African Snipe — Peter Sharland

77. **COMMON SNIBE** *Gallinago gallinago*: (265-167) Burgas, Bulgaria; Yunnan, China; Devon, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Worcestershire, England; Aude, France; Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Shfela/Central Lowlands, Southern Coastal Plain, Western Negev, Israel; Chiba, Japan; County Antrim, Northern Ireland; Angus, Scotland; Cataluña, Spain.

78. **SOUTH AMERICAN SNIBE** *Gallinago paraguaiiae*: São Paulo, Brazil; Steeple Jason Island, Falkland Islands; Presidente Hayes, Paraguay.

79. **SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER** *Limnodromus griseus*: (54-45) Anguilla; Nariño, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá; California, Florida, USA.

80. **ASIAN DOWITCHER** *Limnodromus semipalmatus*: Phetchaburi, Thailand.

81. **LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER** *Limnodromus scolopaceus*: (9-9) Nariño, Colombia.

82. **BLACK-TAILED GODWIT** *Limosa limosa*: (1,503-352) Northern Territory, Western Australia, Australia; Cheshire, Cumbria, Devon, Essex, Gloucestershire,

Hampshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Rutland, Worcestershire, England; Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Israel; Angus, Islay, Scotland; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Carmarthenshire, Wales.

83. **BAR-TAILED GODWIT** *Limosa lapponica*: (2,062-1,000) New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Australia; Cumbria, Devon, East Sussex, Essex, Lancashire, Norfolk, England; Réunion, France; Manuwatu-Wanganui, Otago, New Zealand; Islay, Scotland; Western Cape, South Africa; Phetchaburi, Thailand.



Bar-tailed Godwit — Zorica Komac

84. **HUDSONIAN GODWIT** *Limosa haemastica*: (4-2) São Paulo, Brazil; Massachusetts, USA.

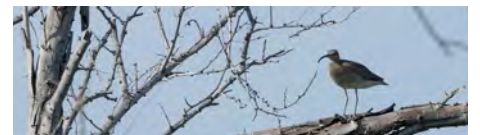
85. **MARBLED GODWIT** *Limosa fedoa*: (144-120) Sonora, Mexico; Panamá, Panamá; California, Florida, USA.

86. **LITTLE CURLEW** *Numenius minutus*: Western Australia, Australia.

87. **EURASIAN WHIMBREL** *Numenius phaeopus*: (413-262) New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia, Australia; Hong Kong, China; Réunion, France; Central Coastal Plain, Israel; Manila, Philippines; Western Cape, South Africa; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

88. **HUDSONIAN WHIMBREL** *Numenius hudsonicus*: (4-2) São Paulo, Brazil; Panamá, Panamá; California, USA.

89. **EURASIAN CURLEW** *Numenius arquata*: (832-210) Sarande, Albania; West Flanders, Belgium; Burgas, Bulgaria; Hong Kong, China; Cleveland, Cumbria, Devon, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Worcestershire, England; County Antrim, Northern Ireland; Angus, Highland, Islay, Scotland; Western Cape, South Africa; Skåne, Sweden; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Carmarthenshire, Wales.



Eurasian Whimbrel in a tree on Réunion Island — Jean-François Cornuaille

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

90. (FAR) **EASTERN CURLEW** *Numenius madagascariensis*: (216-180) New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia, Australia; Hong Kong, China; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

91. **LONG-BILLED CURLEW** *Numenius americanus*: (3-2) California, USA.

92. **SPOTTED REDSHANK (Dusky Redshank)** *Tringa erythropus*: (163-14) Burgas, Bulgaria; Hong Kong, China; Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Norfolk, England; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Western Negev, Israel.

93. **COMMON REDSHANK** *Tringa totanus*: (1,309-268) Sarande, Albania; West Flanders, Belgium; Burgas, Bulgaria; Hong Kong, China; Maharashtra, India; Cheshire, Cleveland, Cumbria, Devon, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Worcestershire, England; County Antrim, Northern Ireland; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Shfela/Central Lowlands, Southern Coastal Plain, Israel; Angus, Highland, Islay, Scotland; Phetchaburi, Thailand.



Common Redshank — Elis Simpson

94. **MARSH SANDPIPER** *Tringa stagnatilis*: (50-43) Hong Kong, China; Maharashtra, India; Jezreel Valley, Shfela/Central Lowlands, Southern Coastal Plain, Israel; Limpopo /Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

95. **COMMON GREENSHANK** *Tringa nebularia*: (648-400) Northern Territory, Australia; Burgas, Bulgaria; Hong Kong, Jiangsu, China; Devon, Essex, Hampshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, England; Réunion, France; Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Israel; Gifu, Japan; Maputo, Mozambique; Okavango, Namibia; Manila, Philippines; Angus, Islay, Scotland; Gauteng, Limpopo /Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa; Cataluña, Spain; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

96. **NORDMANN'S GREENSHANK (Spotted Greenshank)** *Tringa guttifer*: Phetchaburi, Thailand.

97. **GREATER YELLOWLEGS** *Tringa*



Common Greenshank — Elis Simpson

melanoleuca: (14-3) Anguilla; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Paracas, Perú; California, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, USA.

98. **LESSER YELLOWLEGS** *Tringa flavipes*: (10-3) Anguilla; Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Brazil; Panamá, Panamá; Asunción, Presidente Hayes, Paraguay; Florida, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, USA.

99. **GREEN SANDPIPER** *Tringa ochropus*: (57-36) Burgas, Bulgaria; Hong Kong, China; East Sussex, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Worcestershire, England; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Southern Coastal Plain, Israel; Gifu, Japan; Cataluña, Spain.

100. **SOLITARY SANDPIPER** *Tringa solitaria*: Asunción, Presidente Hayes, San Pedro, Paraguay.

101. **WOOD SANDPIPER** *Tringa glareola*: Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Shfela/Central Lowlands, Southern Coastal Plain, Israel; Sabah, Malaysia; Maputo, Mozambique; Limpopo /Mpumalanga, Western Cape, South Africa; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

102. **WILLET** *Tringa semipalmata*: (264-148) Anguilla; Nariño, Colombia; Sonora, Mexico; California, Florida, USA.



Willetts — Roberto Salazar Aragón

103. **TEREK SANDPIPER** *Xenus cinereus*: (119-70) Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia, Australia; Maputo, Mozambique; Chiba, Japan.

104. **COMMON SANDPIPER** *Actitis hypoleucos*: (77-22) Sarande, Albania; Hong

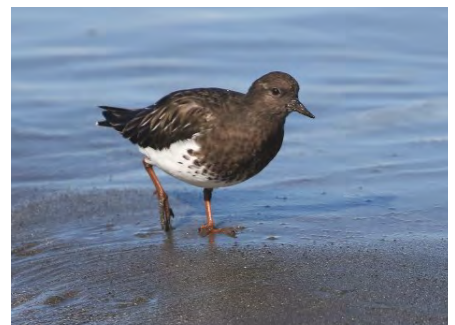
King, Yunnan, China; Queensland, Northern Territory, Western Australia, Australia; Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, England; Réunion, France; Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Israel; Kelantan, Sabah, Malaysia; Maputo, Mozambique; Okavango, Namibia; Manila, Philippines; Malta; Limpopo /Mpumalanga; Western Cape, South Africa; Cataluña, Spain; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

105. **SPOTTED SANDPIPER** *Actitis macularia*: (12-3) Anguilla; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Nariño, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá; Paracas, Perú; Florida, USA.

106. **GREY-TAILED TATTLER** *Heteroscelus brevipes*: (11-3) New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia, Australia; Manila, Philippines.

107. **RUDDY TURNSTONE** *Arenaria interpres*: (446-140) Anguilla; Northern Territory, Western Australia, Australia; São Paulo, Brazil; Nariño Colombia; Cleveland, Cumbria, Devon, East Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, England; Réunion, France; Central Coastal Plain, Israel; Chiba, Japan; Maputo, Mozambique; County Antrim, Northern Ireland; Otago, New Zealand; Islay, Scotland; Phetchaburi, Thailand; Florida, USA.

108. **BLACK TURNSTONE** *Arenaria melanocephala*: (10-10) California, USA.



Black Turnstone — Becky Bowen

109. **GREAT KNOT** *Calidris tenuirostris*: (5,456-5400) Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia, Australia; Chiba, Japan; Phetchaburi, Thailand.

110. **RED KNOT** *Calidris canutus*: (907-600) New South Wales, Northern Territory, Western Australia, Australia; Devon, East Sussex, Essex, Lancashire, Norfolk, England; Manuwatu-Wanganui, Otago, New Zealand; Panamá, Panamá; Angus, Highland, Scotland; California, Florida, USA.

111. **SANDERLING** *Calidris alba*: (797-115) Northern Territory, Queensland, Australia; São Paulo, Brazil; Jiangsu, China; Nariño, Colombia; Cleveland, Devon, East Sussex, Essex, Lancashire, Norfolk, England; Central Coastal Plain, Southern Coastal Plain, Israel;

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

Chiba, Japan; Maputo, Mozambique; Paracas, Perú; Western Cape, South Africa; Cataluña, Spain, Skåne, Sweden, Phetchaburi, Thailand; California, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, USA.
 112. **SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER** *Calidris pusilla*: (20-12) Nariño, Colombia; Gloucestershire, England; Panamá, Panamá.
 113. **WESTERN SANDPIPER** *Calidris mauri*: (10,695-10,000) Nariño, Colombia; Panamá, Panamá; California, Florida, USA.
 114. **RED-NECKED STINT** *Calidris ruficollis*: (318-199) Northern Territory, New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Australia; Jiangsu, China; Chiba, Japan; Manila, Philippines; Phetchaburi, Thailand.
 115. **LITTLE STINT** *Calidris minuta*: (310-148) Gloucestershire, Norfolk, England; Maharashtra, India; Malta, Maputo, Mozambique; Okavango, Namibia; Gauteng, Western Cape, South Africa.



Sanderling — Tomomi Kawasumi

116. **TEMMINCK'S STINT** (7-4) *Calidris temminckii*: Hong Kong, China; Maharashtra, India, Central Coastal Plain, Israel; Phetchaburi, Thailand.
 117. **LONG-TOED STINT** *Calidris subminuta*: Phetchaburi, Thailand.
 118. **LEAST SANDPIPER** *Calidris minutilla*: (171-150) São Paulo, Brazil; Nariño, Colombia; California, Florida, USA.
 119. **WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER** *Calidris fuscicollis*: São Paulo, Brazil; Asunción, Presidente Hayes, Paraguay.
 120. **PECTORAL SANDPIPER** *Calidris melanotos*: (284-271) Anguilla; Buenos Aires, Argentina; São Paulo, Brazil; Nariño, Colombia; Presidente Hayes, Paraguay.
 121. **SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER** *Calidris acuminata*: (28-19) New South Wales, Northern Territory, Western Australia, Australia.



White-rumped Sandpiper — Fábio Barata



Dunlins — Tomomi Kawasumi

122. **CURLEW SANDPIPER** *Calidris ferruginea*: Western Australia, Australia; Réunion, France; Maharashtra, India; Maputo, Mozambique; Phetchaburi, Thailand.
 123. **PURPLE SANDPIPER** *Calidris maritima*: Skåne Sweden.
 124. **DUNLIN** *Calidris alpina*: (5466-1300) West Flanders, Belgium; Burgas, Bulgaria; Jiangsu, China; Cleveland, Cumbria, Devon, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Rutland, England; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Southern Coastal Plain, Western Negev, Israel; Chiba, Japan; Malta; Islay, Scotland; Skåne Sweden; Phetchaburi, Thailand; California, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Ohio, USA; Carmarthen, Wales.



Purple Sandpiper — Elis Simpson

125. **SPOON-BILLED SANDPIPER** *Calidris pygmaea*: Jiangsu, China; Phetchaburi, Thailand.
 126. **BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER**, *Calidris falcinellus*: Jiangsu, China; Western Australia, Australia; Maharashtra, India; Phetchaburi, Thailand.
 127. **STILT SANDPIPER** *Calidris himantopus*: Anguilla; Nariño, Colombia; Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, USA.

128. **BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER** *Calidris subruficollis*: Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 129. **RUFF** *Calidris pugnax*: Hampshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, England; Maharashtra, India; Central Coastal Plain, Hefer Valley, Jezreel Valley, Shfela/Central Lowlands, Israel; Malta; Maputo, Mozambique; Okavango, Namibia; Islay, Scotland; Limpopo /Mpumalanga, Gauteng, South Africa; Phetchaburi, Thailand.



Ruff — Peter Sharland

130. **GREY PHALAROPE (Red Phalarope)** *Phalaropus fulicarius*: Hampshire, England.



Grey Phalarope — Elis Simpson

131. **SNOWY SHEATHBILL** *Chionis albus*: Seeples Jason Island, Falkland Islands.

WCWW4 summary — Rick Simpson

So ends another successful Wader Conservation World Watch, and what fun it has been again but, more importantly, as this is an awareness raising exercise, a large rise in the number of participants is a great comfort to Elis and I for all the effort we have put into getting the word out and a testament to the support we have had around the world to help with that.

It has been a busy year as ever what with all the Wader Quest events to attend, an increased number of talks we carry out and our own personal home life situation caring for my parents on top of it all, but we still managed to find the time to send out hundreds of emails to people whom we thought may be interested in joining us again this year to celebrate wader conservation and those that carry it out.

One of the reasons for this increase we think has been the growth in organised events, such as the Scottish Wildlife Trust Montrose Basin Wildlife Reserve led by Alison O'Hara, the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT) Slimbridge led by Scott Petrek and Roberta Goodall, the Société D'études Ornithologiques de la Réunion (SEOR) where Jean-François Cornuaille organised watches at seventeen different locations involving thirty four people (see map below), our stalwart supporters led by Josiah David Quimpo of the Haribon Foundation in the Philippines again raised a group of over twenty participants and the Israel Wader Study Group coordinated by Shai Blitzblau which reported more than twenty participants from a number of locations and Birdlife Malta also had people out over both days. Some tour companies too joined the event with Sunrise Birding and the Hampshire Bird Club in the USA and Swallow Birding in the UK all having outings that weekend involving multiple observers.

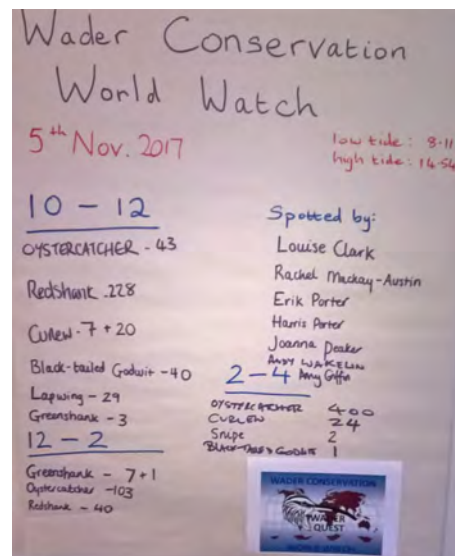


WCWW4, Réunion — Jean-François Cornuaille



Oystercatchers and sandpipers in Chiba Japan — Tomomi Kawasaki

There were individuals too who spread the word and organised participants in their country or region such as Sue Oertli and Peter Sharland, who represent Wader Quest in South Africa, Vlademir Mladenov and Ralitsa Georgieva of the Bulgarian Society for Protection of Birds (who luckily had one member visiting Albania at the time), Devin Griffiths in the USA and Tiffanie Pearse (who last year won a Millie Formby painting) and



Gathering sightings, Montrose Basin, Scotland.
 — Alison O'Hara

Gavin O'Brien in Darwin Australia.

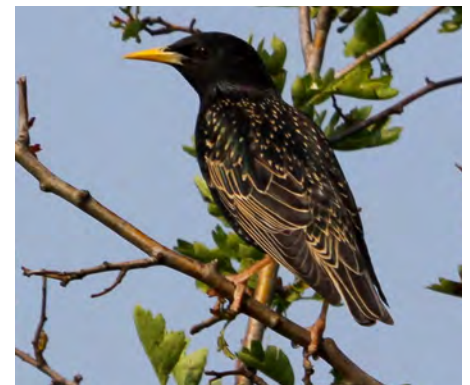
Another of our old friends Grace Maglio in Broome Australia went one step further though, she not only encouraged others to participate, and did so herself, she also arranged an imaginative event called 'Armchair Wader Watch' at an elderly person's home by the name of 'Bran Nue dae' to get them involved, all of which is explained by Grace on page 16.

We were very pleased too that the event this year resulted in some new Friends

of Wader Quest sign-ups. We welcome Mark Bridges and Catherine Pritchard to the Wader Quest family, who signed up after they had heard about us for the first time due to this event; awareness raising in action.

We were very encouraged that people were happy to get in touch even if they had only one or even zero birds on their list. This is the essence of the event; it is the participating that is crucial and there are some interesting stories around these reports.

One of those getting in touch was Brodie Cass Talbot who is based in Oregon USA. He went out birding with little hope of seeing very much at all he admits and so was thrilled to hear a Killdeer *Charadrius vociferous* calling. 'At least,' he thought 'I won't have a blank to report'. He followed the call until bizarrely he discovered that the call seemed to be emanating from the top of a tree! Surely no place for any self-respecting Killdeer? On closer inspection, sure enough, there was no Killdeer in the tree top but instead he discovered that the call was a perfect imitation of that species being perpetrated by an introduced European Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*!



Eurasian Starling, not quite a wader; but close
 — Elis Simpson

WCWW4 summary — cont'd

In Brazil Beatriz Blauth partook again this year (she being the winner of last year's prize of binoculars) and she encouraged her sister in law, who she is enticing to become a birdwatcher herself, to do so too; albeit in another state entirely. Although they are not yet avid birders Beatriz's sister Edimara took her husband Yeddo out to look at the local 'Quero Queros' - Southern Lapwings *Vanellus chilensis* which were bustling over some chicks. Yeddo's reaction, Edimara says, was amazing. As common and familiar as these birds were to him he had never seen them so tiny and was captivated by them. Beatriz rightly added 'It is all a matter of starting to look' and that is how birders are born, one fleeting moment can inspire people for the rest of their lives and waders certainly have a way of doing that to people; it was after all a Northern Lapwing that did it for me.



Southern Lapwing — Elis Simpson

On the other hand of course there are some that are fortunate to live in wader-rich places. One such is Friend of Wader Quest Nick Upton in Thailand. Nick was not satisfied though with popping out to see what he could see, he set about systematically trying to see everything that was available to him over the two days and as such returned the highest individual list of the weekend; 36 species, a tremendous effort that included several species that weren't reported from elsewhere.

In Gifu in Japan another contribution worthy of mention was carried out by Rob Edmunds. He cycled for 51.8 km (32 miles), spent six hours in the field and got caught in the rain no less than four times. The

reason for his dedication? His determination to add Long-billed Plover *Charadrius placidus* to the list for the first time, which fortunately he did, with a count of 12 of them. (That's what we like to see – Ed.)

Although the event is about conservation awareness, let's not lose sight of the fact that it is also a bit of fun. The world list is the lighter side of WCWW.

At the beginning of the event we automatically lost two species that were seen last year as we lumped the Mongolian Plover as being a subspecies of Lesser Sandplover *Charadrius mongolus* and we amalgamated the Willet's *Tringa semiplamata* for now (but see page 21). Having said that on checking through the species we discovered that both the Handbook of the Birds of the World Live and the BirdLife International data zone have split the Australian Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles*. The new species to the west and south of the range and in New Zealand is now called Black-shouldered Lapwing *Vanellus novaehollandiae* so we clawed one back. So, given that handicap of one it was especially pleasing to pass the last two year's totals by six species and reaching over 130 species for the first time. There were some fairly easy to see species missing but unless we get dedicated people like Rob Edmunds going out to look for specific, hard to find species it is hard to see how the list can grow very much. There is a tendency for people, understandably, to want to send in as big a list as they can. The result is that people gravitate towards the same spots and see the same birds sometimes perhaps on a busy



Common Sandpiper — Elis Simpson



Masked Lapwing — Elis Simpson



Black-shouldered Lapwing — Elis Simpson

high tide roost while a mile behind them there are fewer species but species that will not be added to the list as they don't frequent the busy shores.

The weather also reared its ugly head again this year with our friends in Chennai, India, who were all set to go out on our behalf and would surely have added a few species like Great Thick-knee *Esacus recurvirostris*, Small *Glareola lactea* and Oriental *G. maldivarum* Pratincoles, found themselves cut off after several days of heavy rain and unable to leave their homes. Days of heavy rain and over filled ponds also reduced the abundance of species in Kelantan in Malaysia where a single Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* was seen at a favourite hot spot and in Paraguay high water levels again kept numbers and variety low. In the Czech Republic one observer was thwarted by thick fog resulting in a nil return.

It seems that tides too played their

WCWW4 summary — cont'd

part in restricting participants' observations; very high tides experienced by people worldwide with the result that numbers were reduced at usual haunts and, as happened to us, the birds simply disappeared with the mud (see page 18).

Then there is the last consideration, that of counting numbers. We do not insist that people count the birds simply because we are aware that not everyone likes to do so and we do not want to put anyone off, that is why we deliberately *don't* call it a wader count (although many do). This event is not about the science, important as that it, it is about conservation and making as many people aware as possible about what is happening to our waders worldwide. It is a global problem and we hope that this will help to create a global demonstration of our dissatisfaction at the way things are going and to show our appreciation for those that are doing something about it.

Having said that the counting of bird numbers is very important for conservation and those that like to count, or are willing to try, we encourage those people to send their numbers to eBird or BirdTrack to help with population monitoring. The total number of birds counted overall was a staggering 62,358 (where no counts were given we have assumed one for each species) with the top slot going narrowly to Western Sandpiper *Calidris mauri* due to an estimated count of 10,000 plus some individual counts (10,695) pipping the Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus* with the same single large estimate but with fewer additional counts (10,073). Other species with over five thousand individuals counted were; Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* (5,979 – biggest single count 1,700), Dunlin *Calidris alpina* (5,466 – biggest single count 1,300), Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris* (5,456 – biggest single count 5,400) and European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* (5,394 – biggest single count 2,300). In general terms it is good to have numbers so that comparisons can be made. Statistics can be used to change policies



Semipalmated Plover — Elis Simpson



Colour ringed Sanderling in Cleveland, UK , ringed in Iceland — Damian Money

while a vague feeling that there may have been more birds previously cannot.

The other advantage that comes as a result of checking and counting the waders is that unusual birds can be found. A Common Sandpiper in Nottinghamshire and



Very pale Dunlin at Dawlish Warren?
— Lee Collins

others in Lancashire and Rutland in England at this time of year are unusual and there was a strange looking, pale Dunlin located at Dawlish Warren in Devon, UK.

Damian Money found a colour ringed Sanderling *Calidris alba* in Cleveland, England and discovered it was the first post-capture report of the bird that had been ringed in Iceland in May 2016. In Florida Meg Rousher's inspection of the colour ringed Piping Plovers on the beach resulted in the discovery that three of them were from the Great Lakes region, two from Nova Scotia and one from North Dakota population. So it is always worth taking note of, and reporting,

any colour rings that you may see and it adds another degree of interest to your observations.

In Gloucestershire a *Calidris* sandpiper was found and much discussion ensued about its identification, the general consensus was that it was a Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla* and, as it was reported to us as such, we have included it on the list but as the species was seen elsewhere in other locations its addition is not really controversial even if the decision turns against it in the end.

Taking note of the species in your area can lead to other interesting discoveries like the out of season Common Sandpipers in the UK mentioned before. In Gifu, Japan Rob Edmunds, on his marathon bike ride, sighted the first Greater Painted-Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis* recorded in November and the Northern Lapwings *Vanellus vanellus* he saw were the first of the season for him.



Greater Painted-Snipe — Elis Simpson

WCWW4 summary — cont'd

Imagine though our surprise and confusion when we received a list from Gloucestershire as follows; 19 Eurasian Curlews *Numenius arquata*, 200 Northern Lapwings and 19 Spoon-billed Sandpipers *Calidris pygmaea*! A moment of turmoil until we checked the name at the top, which was Jodie Clements, one of the Spoony keepers at WWT Slimbridge captive breeding programme.



Eurasian Curlew — Elis Simpson

Although obviously added in jest it was lovely to have the WWT Spoonies involved in the event (as well as other wild ones in China and Thailand) since it was raising money for them originally that inspired Wader Quest in the first place; they have a lot to answer for. I wonder if they know that they started all of this and the effort being put in by all these people across the world? I doubt it somehow, but they should be, perhaps Jodie could pass it on?

But conservation remains at the heart of this event, so it was interesting that along with the lists of birds and participants we also got stories of problems, not so much for the observers, but for the birds.

Needless to say the chief problem was human disturbance but habitat degradation featured highly in the reports too.

In Darwin at Nightcliff Hilary Thompson sat down with his companion David Perceval ready to count the 300 or so waders on the reef. The birds soon became restless due to anglers changing position as the tide forced them to move and some children playing along the landward edge of the reef also made the waders nervous. The result was that they all took off together with most disappearing away. Luckily though around a third of them remained on exposed rocks where Hilary photographed them and used that to estimate what had been there previously. Tiffanie Pearse, also in Darwin,

experienced much the same thing with fishermen on the roosting rocks, but this time without the children exacerbating the problem.

From Israel Shai Blitzblau reports that pressure on waders is increasing mainly due to population expansion, beaches are more crowded and those available to waders are greatly reduced. Fish ponds and other wetland areas are being degraded by plastic sheeting or drained for construction purposes but at least the protection afforded to waders in Israel means illegal hunting is not too much of an issue.

From Thailand, although Nick Upton had a cracking day seeing so many waders he discovered that some pools that are a favoured roosting sites for many waders including the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper were being planted with mangroves completely altering them and rendering them unsuitable for roosting waders. Of course mangroves are a threatened habitat too but it does seem a little absurd to plant them in a region that favours a critically endangered bird such as the Spoon-billed Sandpiper along with many thousands of less threatened species. It is in the same category as the solar panel development at Khok Kham; solar panels are a good renewable energy source if sited in the right place, but salt pans providing refuge for endangered species are not such a place. It is often the case that habitat management to favour one species or ecosystem prejudices another and who decides which has priority?

The sand spit at Laem Pak Bia has also suffered from human interference. An engineering project has resulted in the sand shifting from one location to another. The original location was a refuge for the Malaysian *Charadrius peroni* and White-faced *C. dealbatus* Plovers, the new location is unsuitable for their needs. In addition to this a car park is being built at a formerly secluded beach reducing the number of Malaysian Plovers that nest in the area still further.



Malaysian Plover — Elis Simpson

This is particularly difficult for the Malaysian Plovers that have lost so much of their breeding territories to hotel development along the beach front. Nick has urged visiting birders to think about where they stay in the region. If you are an



White-faced Plover — Elis Simpson

individual or a bird tour company visiting Laem Pak Bia, you might want to avoid some of the developments which have ousted the breeding plovers to avoid supporting the developments that have prejudiced the survival of the very birds you are seeking to add to your list.

As if this wasn't enough another good site for waders, and other birds, in the vicinity has been partly destroyed by the creation of shrimp farms, transforming a flooded field into deep water ponds not suitable for waders. The bad news goes further in that the remainder of the area is now up for sale and very likely to suffer the same degradation.

Dawlish Warren on the Exe estuary in southern England reported that Common Ringed Plovers *Charadrius hiaticula*, one of the staples of winter wader watching along our coasts, were missing, or at least not seen – last year they had reported four. From around 130 in the 1990s the number is down to 25-30 individuals these days probably due to short stopping of migrating birds.

If there is one thing we have learned during our journey in conservation and that is that it only happens if enough people want it to happen. Whilst no positive trends were highlighted by WCWW4 we can be sure that there is cause for optimism. The event has brought the plight of waders across a broad spectrum of regions and habitats to many new people again this year. It is clear that when people care things happen, take the Piping Plover recovery in the USA and the improvement in breeding success of the Hooded Plovers in Australia. These things happened because people cared enough to make them happen; WCWW is a tool for raising such awareness with a global reach.

Armchair Wader Watch — Grace Maglio



Grace Maglio and the Nagula Jarndu - Saltwater Women of Broome at Bran Nue Dae - (L-R) Grace Maglio, Doris Matthews (staff member), Anne O'Loughlin, Anne Roe, Maise Tittens and Mary Drummond (residents) - Kevin Smith

Community engagement has become an important part of my 'Wader's Life' here in Broome. The many, many hours of solo fieldwork on the mudflats of Roebuck Bay, at times in stifling heat, the subsequent endless hours in front of the computer attempting to turn observation into science. Add to that mix the difficulties faced when living and working in a remote outback town, all as a volunteer, and at times it makes you question your sanity.

So when an activity such as Wader Quest's World Conservation Wader Watch comes around, it is a great opportunity to think outside the box and encourage the people of Broome to get involved. There is something special about sharing your knowledge and experience, and more often than not some of the enthusiasm and passion within you rubs off on your audience. If you can help people have a good day and they associate that good day with learning more



about waders, well, I think that is a great outcome for all involved.



My 'audience' for WCWW4 was to be the residents and staff at Bran Nue Dae, an assisted living/aged care facility. At this time of year, with temperatures regularly close to 40° Celsius and difficulty involved in travelling with a large group of people to find flocks of shorebirds, I decided to see if an 'Armchair Wader Watch' would interest people.



On the WCWW weekend local photographer Kevin Smith, a friend Dianne Bennett and I set out to find and photograph

whatever species we could; the result 26 species.



On the following Wednesday it was off to Bran Nue Dae where the photos of the various species seen were projected onto a big screen. Twenty-five residents and staff eagerly searched through their copy of the Shorebird Identification Booklet produced (and kindly donated) by Birdlife Australia to identify the bird on screen, while I spoke briefly about interesting behaviours of each species.

Hopefully the smiles in the photos tell the rest of the story.....

A big thank you to all at Bran Nue Dae, Kevin Smith of Kevin Smith, Broome Photography (all photos) and Dianne Bennett.

I respect and acknowledge the Yawuru People as the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the country on which I live and work.

Grace Maglio

A Wader's Life on Roebuck Bay

<https://www.facebook.com/waderslife/>

Armchair Wader Watch Roll of Honour — Bran Nue Dae residents and staff

Maise Tittens
Robert Rohlarch
Laurel D'Antoine
Maurice Whitely
Noni Jonlot
Annie Roe
Ken Burns
Marietta Paddy
Kenny Moy
Bertha Linty

Doris Matthews
Linda Mitchell
Rosemary Spencer
Nancy Williams
Glenda Pucci
Mary Drummond
Thelma Farrell
Jean Woods
Margaret Williams
Susan Sickert

Sumbo Bin Naro
Lisa Thorpe
Gail Simmons
Anne O'Loughlin
Izumi Ogawa

Organisers
Grace Maglio
Diane Bennett
Kevin Smith

The WCWW4 Roll of Honour does not include these additional participants who deserve a Roll of Honour of their own - Ed.

Our Wader Conservation World Watch Weekend — Rick Simpson

There were no events over the weekend of the 4th and 5th of November that we had planned to attend, so we decided to look at the weather maps to guide us as to where we would go for our two days of wader watching.

Saturday was not looking good; heavy rain was forecast for most of the day. We decided that somewhere with a hide which could be reached with the minimum of walking was required. If that place also happened to have a café for a reviving cup of tea, then it would be the perfect spot. In the end, we didn't have a great deal of time, various things needed doing and emails needed sending before we left, so we ended up heading for the relatively close Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust Centre at Welney in Norfolk, England, about an hour and a half from home.

On the way we saw several gatherings of Northern Lapwings *Vanellus vanellus*, 'deceits' as they have been slanderously dubbed, much to my annoyance, all of them in flight. These splendid birds can be identified from a great distance with their jaunty, buoyant flight as they jink through the air. It was neither early nor cold enough for there to be great aggregations of them, these will occur later in the year perhaps, when it gets colder on the continent forcing the birds westward and in our direction. We checked each group with care as they flopped by, but none held the nimble European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* within.

We arrived at Welney to be told we had missed breakfast, disaster! However, we imagined that the birds would surely compensate and the ludicrously cosy hide with armchairs beckoned.

Once settled in the chairs we sat back to survey the scene around us. There were, of course, a few of the raucous Whooper Swans about, for which the place is famous, but the majority of them were out



A 'deceit' of lapwings— Elis Simpson

on the surrounding fields, we had seen them as we approached the Centre. Ducks were everywhere; after all it is a wildfowl centre, but what about the waders?

Well, at first they were not obvious, none were striding around scooping food from the water or mud, but eventually a grey, faltering shape on the far side of the pool outside the window revealed itself to be an 'omniscience' (yes I know, don't ask) of godwits, in this case Black-tailed Godwits *Limosa limosa*. As one gazed upon them more and more seemed to appear, excellently camouflaged as they were against the muddy bank on that dull day. Many stood on one leg, bill tucked under their back feathers, some shuffled about and others preened half-heartedly. We scanned through them for colour rings but saw none and nor did we find the reported Ruff *Calidris pugnax*. However among the sullen godwits the frantic, stitching probe of the Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* was detected and a lone Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* plodded unenthusiastically about in the shallow

water. After some time, relaxing and enjoying the scene in front of us we decided to haul ourselves from the comfy chairs and head off to another hide to where it seemed the Black-tailed Godwits had been jetting off in ones and twos for some time. We arrived, sat down, lifted our bins and a Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* flew over sending the assembled bird life into a frenzy of flight, all apparently alighting back from whence we had just arrived. We decided that enough was enough and headed for home. As we left the Centre and headed down the rollercoaster road back to the main A10 trunk road we spotted a group of Lapwing on the ground and in among them we finally tallied our Eurasian Golden Plovers for the day. A final day tally of five species, not impressive! We decided tomorrow we'd do better.

The RSPB volunteers at Titchwell had already agreed to cover that area so instead the following day, in lovely sunshine, we headed for Essex and a site to which we had not been before; Wallasea Island.

Our Wader Conservation World Watch Weekend — cont'd

It was cold, despite the sun, and the wind was, if not quite biting, at least nibbling at our extremities resulting in the first outing for scarves and gloves for the season.

We had arranged to be there at least an hour before high tide and there was still some mud to be seen as we topped the sea wall. Immediately, as is their wont, a Common Redshank announced our arrival to the birds of the marsh. A couple of nervous Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope* decided to err on the side of caution and fled.

We eagerly scanned the mud and immediately recognised a congregation of Eurasian Golden Plovers out on a muddy spur. A Eurasian Curlew's *Numenius arquata* call made us look up to see one passing with the wind behind it going like a rocket until it had passed out of sight wailing the whole way. We couldn't decide if the calling sounded like a teenager on a Ferris wheel squealing with delight enjoying the ride or a novice on the back of a huge motorbike being scared out of their wits as the bird was jettisoned through the air with unseemly haste by the following wind.

Another call alerted us to the presence of Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* and there it was bulldozing its way around the shallows hardly pausing to lift its head. Common Greenshank is a nifty little bird that is always a pleasure to encounter. Suddenly, and without warning it was off, calling as it went to somewhere that it presumably thought superior to that which it had just left.

The mud held a few Grey Plovers *Pluvialis squatarola*, all pretending not to notice each other but keeping a respectful distance apart all the same thank you very much, until they took flight, joining together and battling against the wind, low over the water, appearing to give each other encouragement and strength as they pursued a course inland and up river flashing their black 'armpits' at us in disgust as they went.



Grey Plover — Elis Simpson



A view over Wallasea island RSPB reserve, Essex, UK — Elis Simpson



Common Ringed Plover — Elis Simpson

Small numbers of the very paradigm of waders, the Dunlin *Calidris alpina* fed urgently and Common Ringed Plovers *Charadrius hiaticula* bobbed about on the mud which, we suddenly realised, was disappearing very fast, so fast in fact that before we knew it, it had gone, disappearing under the rising River Crouch. With it went the birds, at least the birds we were interested in. We walked to the end of the sea wall some three km distant. We had a sit down and then returned and it wasn't until we almost reached our point of departure that we spotted some agitated looking Ruddy Turnstones *Arenaria interpres* bickering on a bank waiting for their chance to return to their feeding grounds.

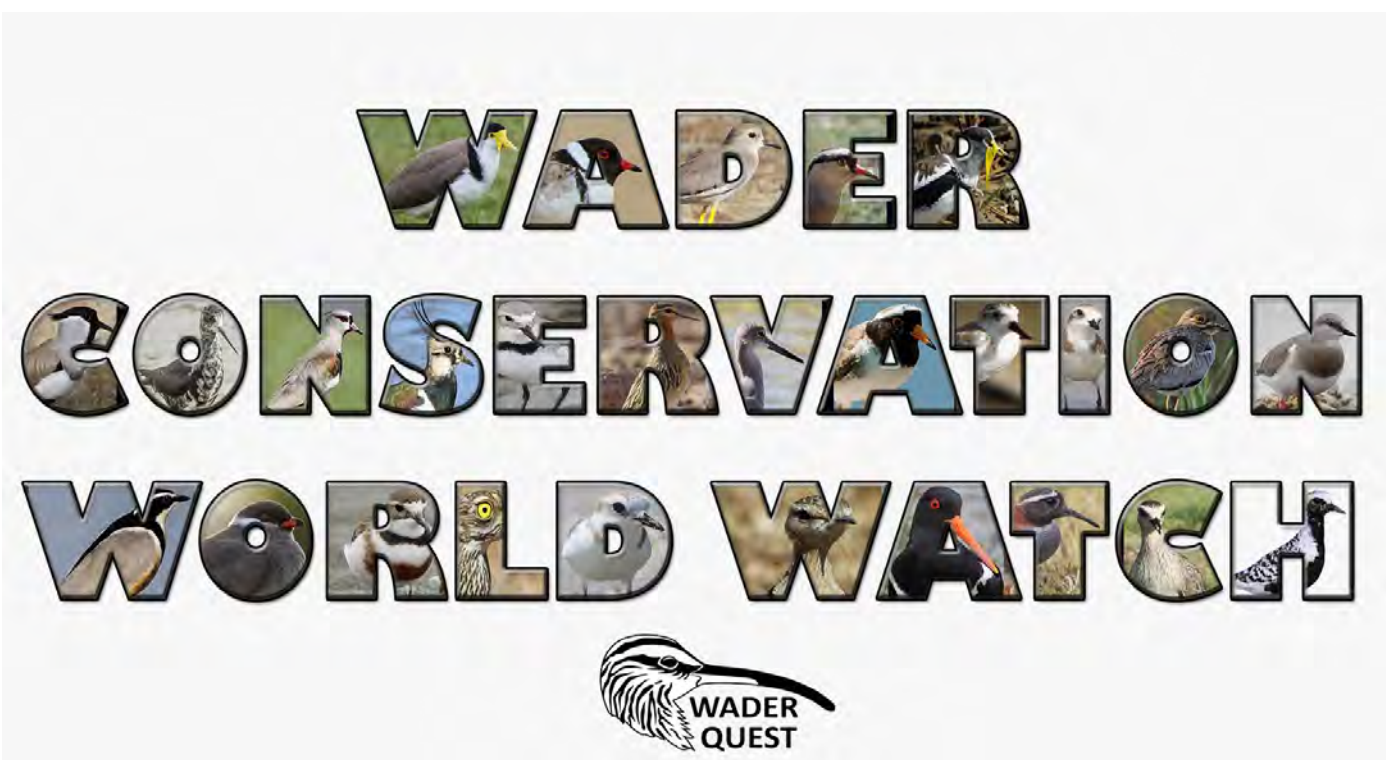
The only wader that was pretty much constant throughout our visit, always visible somewhere either loafing or wafting through the air, was our beloved Northern Lapwing, the epitome of grace and elegance as well as an outstanding beauty and a character that is unique among waders.

A final day total of just eleven species was a marked improvement on the previous day although not altogether exhilarating. If there was one thing, aside from the abnormally high tide which swamped the saltmarsh, that vexed us, it was the dog walkers who blatantly ignored the 'dogs on lead' signs, one of whom, disappointingly, was a birder with scope and bins. The rules are there for a reason guys and girls and they apply to us all.



Dunlin — Elis Simpson

Announcements



WCWW5 will take place 3rd and/or 4th November 2018

Next year we will be looking for
national or regional co-ordinators.

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

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

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

Announcements

WADER QUEST £1,000 5TH ANNIVERSARY GRANT

To celebrate **five years** of fundraising
we are making **£1,000** available
from the **Wader Quest Grant Fund**.

Plus

£500 worth of optical equipment donated by **OPTICRON**
Total package worth £1,500

We want you to nominate a small, community based, wader/shorebird
conservation project.

Nominees can be participants in the project but don't need to be.
The project should not be receiving academic or government funding.

Please contact us for more details

waderquest@gmail.com



Announcements

Where's Willet?

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

We would like your help to find out.

If you live where willets dwell between November and February

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

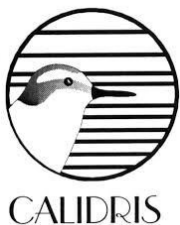
Are you a photographer? Then get out there and photograph every willet you can.

Where?

Central and South America

especially around the northern coasts.

For more details email waderquest@gmail.com



THE WINNER OF THE WCWW4
PRIZE DRAW IS
CATHY MILLER

SHE WILL RECEIVE *SHOREBIRDS IN ACTION*

KINDLY DONATED BY [WHITTLES PUBLISHING](http://whittlespublishing.com) AND SIGNED BY RICHARD CHANDLER



SHOREBIRDS IN ACTION

AN INTRODUCTION TO WADERS AND THEIR BEHAVIOUR

RICHARD CHANDLER



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 5

November 3rd & 4th 2018

Make a note in your diaries now! (see page 19)

Wader Quest Trustees.

Wader Quest currently has ten Trustees:

Chair: Rick Simpson

Secretary: Rachel Walls

Treasurer/Membership Secretary: Elis Simpson

Board members: Allan Archer, Ian Dearing, Lee Dingain, Sue Healey, Chris Lamsdell (Ringing), Oliver Simms and Andrew Whitelee.

Last meeting: 16th July 2017

Next Meeting and AGM: 26th November 2017

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White-rumped Sandpiper — Elis Simpson

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