Monitoring Hooded Plovers on the Fleurieu Peninsula: Distribution, breeding success and management in the 2013/2014 season

Dr Grainne Maguire and Renee Mead with maps by Joris Driessen and Meghan Cullen



Government of South Australia

Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board



Contents

Introduction	3
An overview of the 2013-2014 Breeding Season	7
Nesting success	13
Threats to breeding pairs	28
Site Management and Awareness Raising activities during 2013/14	35
Roles of each participating group in the coming breeding season:	46
Acknowledgements	47



Adult with older chick at Port Stanvac (photo Michele Sawyer); Volunteers at a hoodie workshop in September 2013 (photo Grainne Maguire); 2013 SA Landcare Awards – Coastcare Award Winner: Hoodie Helpers (photo Emma Stephens).

birds are in our nature

Introduction

The pressures placed on the Australian coast by over 85% of the population living within 50kms of the coast, a growing trend for a 'seachange', and coastal tourism representing a 20 million dollar recreation investment, are undoubtedly taking their toll on the resident shorebirds who breed on our ocean beaches during the spring and summer. In South Australia, there are four species of resident shorebirds, the Pied and Sooty Oystercatchers, Red-capped Plovers and Hooded Plovers, that nest on ocean beaches and offshore islands, as well as seabirds such as the Nationally threatened Fairy Tern.

Hooded Plovers are listed as Vulnerable and both Oystercatcher species as Rare in South Australia under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972. The Hooded Plovers are most threatened because they are limited to breeding exclusively on ocean beaches in South Australia, with the rare exception of some coastal saline lakes in parts of the South East coast and on the Eyre Peninsula. The oystercatchers have a broader nesting habitat range which includes rocky outcrops, islands and more heavily vegetated dune areas, and redcapped plovers occupy a range of habitats including samphire saltmarsh, freshwater wetlands, low energy beaches, saltfields and claypans.

Beach-nesters make simple nest-scrapes in the sand and their well-camouflaged eggs and chicks are extremely difficult to spot, and therefore at great risk of being trampled by visitors to the beach. People, unleashed dogs, horses and vehicles on beaches not only pose a direct threat, but they also disturb incubating adults, resulting in temporary nest abandonment which exposes the eggs to harsh temperatures, and predators such as ravens, gulls, foxes and cats. This is particularly true of disturbances caused by unleashed dogs, where adults spend long periods away from the nest. Furthermore, residential development and littering attract increased numbers of predators to beaches.

Chicks cannot fly for 5 weeks and need to forage on the beach in order to survive – this places them in harm's way, and they are easily crushed or disturbed by people, dogs and vehicles on the beach. If they spend too much time in hiding, they can starve to death or be exposed to harsh temperatures in the absence of brooding. The parent birds try to distract potential threats, leaving the chicks unattended and exposed to predators. In addition, vehicles on beaches compact the sand, killing the bulk of prey items that these shorebirds rely on.

Given the severe pressures placed on coastal breeding birds, in particular the threatened status of the Hooded Plover, BirdLife Australia embarked on a project to 'promote coexistence between recreationists and beach-nesting birds' in 2006. Beaches will always be popular places for recreation within Australian culture, and the best solution to a problem which is very much human generated, is to try and engage people to change their behaviours and help protect these birds so they have a future. This project has been funded over the years by the Australian Government, Victorian State government and several NRM Boards throughout South Australia. Currently, funding is from a range of sources including the Hugh D. T. Williamson Foundation, Natural Resources Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges, Natural Resources Northern and Yorke, and the Victorian Environmental Partnership Program.

The main aim of the beach-nesting birds' (BNB) project is to involve coastal communities and land managers in protection of breeding sites to see an overall improvement in breeding success. The project focuses on the Hooded Plover in Victoria and South Australia and uses an adaptive management approach, improving on-ground management and community awareness strategies over time. The results are applicable in a broader sense to other beach-nesting birds around Australia.

On the Fleurieu Peninsula, the project aims to:

- 1. Maintain a distribution map and database of location of breeding pairs of Hooded Plovers;
- 2. Estimate population numbers of Hooded Plovers in an eastern mainland count every two years (e.g. November 2012, November 2014);
- 3. At the time of each biennial count, assess the threats to each pair in a snapshot assessment and any management in place to alleviate these threats;
- 4. Assess occurrence of threats at breeding sites from data collected during the biennial count and map sites according to threat status;
- 5. Monitor the breeding status of all known pairs on the Fleurieu Peninsula during the breeding months (August-March). Seek to maintain monitoring of these sites over at least 5 years for a comparison of site-based threat profiles and to quantify improvements in breeding success related to management;
- For sites where we have been collecting threat data, seek to assess changes in the occurrence and severity of threats over time and the impact of threats on breeding outcomes;

- 7. Carry out on-ground management of vulnerable breeding sites following management directions outlined in 'A practical guide to managing beach-nesting birds in Australia';
- Investigate the effectiveness of nest site protection (does management work) and make modifications for subsequent seasons. Managements need to adapt to local site and beach user specifications;
- Use nest cameras to detect and identify nest predators and to determine nest fates. This is done to a limited degree to avoid any potential for training predators to associate cameras with nests;
- 10. Band Hooded Plovers and maintain resighting database so as to track movements, dispersal and document survival rates and site fidelity. This will lead to better knowledge about exchange of birds between the Fleurieu Peninsula and other regions of South Australia, and possibly other states, enabling a better idea of what we consider a population;
- 11. Establish 'Friends of the Hooded Plover' regional groups on the Fleurieu Peninsula to encourage community ownership and long-term sustainability of the program, and;
- 12. Engage communities in Hooded Plover conservation via organised events or activities such as the biennial count; scope viewing; dogs' breakfasts; school visits; craft stalls.

The main roles of the different groups working on this project are as follows:

- BirdLife Australia Staff provide strategic direction for recovery of Hooded Plovers across the Eastern mainland, advice, workshops, training and technical support, as well as data analysis and maintenance of a national database.
- On the Fleurieu peninsula, Natural Resources Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Coast, Marine and Estuary managers and officers support the project and volunteers, and local council and Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) staff assist with nest protection responses.
- The Normanville Natural Resources Centre, through AMLR NRM funding, facilitates school and public awareness of the project including chick shelter construction and dogs breakfast awareness events.

At a regional level, two Coastal Action Plans have been completed for the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board region; the Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan and for relevant coastal areas of the Metropolitan Adelaide and Northern Coastal Action Plan. These plans contain detailed coastal maps and plant and animal lists. The plans also outline key conservation priorities along our coast, provide suggested actions and identify key players to be involved.

The Coastal Action Plans are used to assist in priority setting of coastal management actions for the AMLR NRM Board, councils and DEWNR. In implementing the Coastal Action Plans, the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board resources the local implementation of actions identified in the Coastal Action Plans including implementation of local initiatives to conserve Hooded Plovers.

Relevant actions and priorities of the (draft) South Australian Recovery Plan for the Hooded Plover (Baker-Gabb and Weston 2006) were incorporated into the Coastal Action Plan's detailed local actions to manage foreshore use to minimise impact on the species during the nesting and fledging season. Key players identified are the Department for Environment and Natural Resources, councils, community and the Natural Resources Management Board.

In view of the status of this species, the Hooded Plover has also been flagged as a focal species for the Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan and for relevant coastal areas of the Metropolitan Adelaide and Northern Coastal Action Plan area.

In 2013, the Hooded Plover (eastern subspecies) was nominated for listing as Nationally Vulnerable under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. The process takes over 18 months and to-date, the species has been assessed as eligible for listing and has undergone the public comment phase. A decision will be announced in 2015.

An overview of the 2013-2014 Breeding Season

Victoria

The BNB project has been running since 2006 in Victoria, with breeding success and threats at breeding sites monitored over 8 successive breeding seasons for up to 132 pairs (see summary in Table 1).

Similar to last season, the 2013/14 season began later than usual due to poor and erratic weather conditions in spring. Table 2 summarises fledgling production according to regions along the Victorian coast. Success was highly variable across the regions, with the west of the state, particularly between Warrnambool and Yambuk producing many fledglings, while the Mornington Peninsula for example had its worst season to date, with only one fledgling from 28 breeding pairs. Overall, breeding success was at 0.42 fledglings per pair which is assessed as an average season for Victoria.

Table 1. Number of pairs monitored, nests found and their fate. Data for the 2012/13 and 2013/14 seasons is incomplete at this stage as vetting of the data is a slow process and BirdLife Australia is currently understaffed due to funding cuts. Estimates are included to provide an indication of the season. [Phillip Island data has not been included in this table as monitoring here is not coordinated by BirdLife Australia].

Season	Pairs monitored	Total nests	Nests fail egg	Nests Hatched	Nests fledged	<pre># confirmed fledglings</pre>	# eggs laid	# chicks hatched
2006/07	90	147	86	61	24	35	353	145
2007/08	86	157	100	57	24	32	372	140
2008/09	79	119	74	45	23	30	290	102
2009/10	103	167	96	70	43	69	386	139
2010/11	114	208	140	67	29	38	469	175
2011/12	120	224	165	51	19	24	474	94
2012/13	132					59		
2013/14	130					53		

Table 2. Number of confirmed fledglings produced by pairs in Victoria (based on data received; including additional pairs monitored by Phillip Island Nature Park) according to the different regions of the coast:

Region	2006/07 106 pairs	2007/08 100 pairs	2008/09 96 pairs	2009/10 119 pairs	2010/11 123 pairs	2011/12 137 pairs	2012/13 141 pairs	2013/14 144 pairs
Far West Vic	2	6	11	31	5	1	28	32
Shipwreck coast	7	3	0	4	0	1	-	-
Otway coast	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	1
Surf coast	2	4	2	2	2	2	0	2
Bellarine	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	4
Mornington Peninsula	10	6	6	7	10	3	9	1
Phillip Island	8	4	6	9	7	12	4	8
Bass Coast	4	2	4	20	17	6	10	7
Venus Bay-Waratah Bay (South Gippsland)	1	0	0	2	0	7	8	6
Lakes area, EG	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Croajingalong (Marlo- Mallacoota)	4	7	0	1	0	-	-	-
Total fledglings	43	36	36	80	45	34	63	61
<i># fledglings per pair monitored</i>	0.41	0.36	0.38	0.67	0.37	0.25	0.45	0.42

South Australia

Monitoring of breeding pairs was carried out on the Fleurieu Peninsula as part of the Beach-nesting Birds project in the 2013/2014 breeding season. During the 2013/2014 season, 626 data records were completed for a total of 38 sites. A minimum of 168 hours of observation, data for survey times was available for 394 (63%) of the completed data sheets. Figure 1 reveals the sites that were monitored during 2013/14 on the Fleurieu Peninsula.

Table 3 shows the breakdown of visits and volunteers visiting sites on the Fleurieu Peninsula. Overall, twelve sites were well monitored, that is monitored across at least 5 months of the breeding season.

There were 8 beaches where Hooded Plovers were not sighted on any visit (Aldinga, Christies beach, Coolawang, Middleton, Moana, Normanville South, O'Sullivans beach and Silver Sands). There were also sites where Hooded Plovers were seen during the breeding season, but no nesting attempts were detected (Bashams beach, Carrickalinga North, Hindmarsh river mouth, Lands End, Morgans beach, Snapper Point, Southport, Tunkalilla first house east, Tunkalilla shed caravan, Yankalilla River mouth). This may partly be because there was incomplete monitoring for the breeding season at some sites (see Table 3), but at other sites it is likely that these are stepping stone beaches or foraging sites for non-breeders.



Figure 1. Hooded Plover monitoring sites on the Fleurieu Peninsula over the 2013/14 breeding season.



Table 3. Summary of visits to pairs on the Fleurieu Peninsula during the 2013/14 breeding season. Total visits and total visits (days) are presented separately as multiple visits were sometimes made on the same day by the same or different volunteers. Visits where adult birds were present are given as a percentage of total visits. Coverage refers to the proportion of the breeding season that pairs were monitored across (out of the peak 7 months where breeding usually occurs, August-February; note at some sites this extends into March-April).

Pair	Visitation period (breeding season)	Total visits (days)	# Visits	Visits HP adults present	Coverage	Main monitor/s	Additional observers
Aldinga	Sept, Oct, Dec	4	4	0 (0%)	33%	Faye Lush & Joyce West	
Ballaparudda	Oct - April	11	11	4 (36%)	78%	Elizabeth Steele- Collins	Geoff Schmidt
Bashams Beach	Aug - Jan, March, April	13	13	6 (46%)	89%	Win Syson	Grainne Maguire
Callawonga	Oct, Dec- April	15	15	12 (80%)	67%	Elizabeth Steele- Collins	Geoff Schmidt, David Thorn, Terry Dennis
Carrickalinga	Aug - March	31	35	29 (83%)	89%	Wendy White	Tony Flaherty, Sheryn Pitman, Mike Heard, Michele & Gary Sawyer, Margaret Moxon, Grainne Maguire, Emma Stephens, David Thorn, Dan Monceaux, Corey Jackson
Carriekalinga North	Cont Nov Jan	10	10	4 (40%)	44%	Lauran Davia	Dan Monceaux, Corey Jackson, David Thorn, Margaret Moxon
Carrickalinga North	Sept - Nov, Jan		10		1	Lauren Davis	David morn, Margaret Moxon
Christies Beach	Aug, Oct, Dec	3	3	0 (0%)	33%	Angela Parker	
Coolawang	Feb	1	1	0 (0%)	11%	Elizabeth Steele- Collins	Brenton Lush, Chris Halstead
Hindmarsh River Mouth	Aug - Oct, Dec – April	13	13		89%	Andrew Jeffery	Carol Cooney, David Thorn, Richard Edwards
Inman River Outlet	Aug – Feb	44	44	33 (75%)	78%	Ross Brittain & Janette Diment	Grainne Maguire, David Thorn, Brian Doman, Andrew Jeffery, Verle Wood
Lands End	Aug – March	11	11	1 (9%)	89%	David Woollard	Bill Page, David Thorn
Maslin Beach	Aug – April	66	67	61 (91%)	100%	Sue & Ashley Read, Angela Parker	Emma Stephens, Gillian Rayment, Michelle & Gary Sawyer
Middleton Beach	Sept, Feb	3	3	0 (0%)	22%	Win Syson	David Thorn
Moana Beach	Aug – Feb	16	16		78%	Angela Parker, Robert Hill	
Morgans Beach	Aug – March	10	10	3 (30%)	89%	David Woollard	Bill Page, Corey Jackson
Myponga Beach	Aug - Feb, April	22	23		89%	Michele & Gary Sawyer	Linda & Jim Stacey, John Cobb, Mike Heard, Emma Stephens

Newsers ille Newth	Sept - Nov, Jan, Feb,		10	0 (00%)	(70)	Die Dileker	David Thorn, Mike Heard, Dan
Normanville North	April	9	10	8 (80%)	67%	Pia Pilcher	Monceaux, Corey Jackson
Normanville South	Feb	1	1	0 (0%)	11%	David Thorn	
O'Sullivans Beach	Aug, Oct, Dec	3	3	0 (0%)	33%	Angela Parker	
Parsons Beach	Aug- April	16	16	14 (88%)	100%	Dean Cutten	Lauren Davis
Port Stanvac	Aug - Feb, April	23	23	20 (87%)	89%	Michele & Gary Sawyer	
Port Willunga	Aug - April	35	36	26 (72%)	100%	Sue & Ashley Read	Dylan Braund, Angela Parker
Sheepies Beach	Aug - March	14	14	10 (71%)	89%	Dean Cutten	
				10 (1110)		Lauren Davis, David	
Shelley Bay (lady bay)	Aug - March	25	26	17 (65%)	89%	Thorn	Grainne Maguire, Dan Monceaux
Silver Sands	Sept, Oct	2	2	0 (0%)	22%	Angela Parker	
Snapper Point	Sept, Oct, Dec, Jan, March	7	7	0 (0%)	56%	Faye Lush & Joyce West	Angela Parker, Sue & Ashley Read
Southport	Aug - April	32	32	4 (13%)	100%	John Cobb, Michele & Gary Sawyer	Angela Parker, Charles Simmons, Claire Francis, Corey Jackson, Sue & Ashley Read, Trevor Cowie
Tunkalilla 1st alcove far						Elizabeth Steele-	
east	Dec, Feb - April	4	4	0 (0%)	44%	Collins	Geoff Schmidt
Tunkalilla creek/3rd	Nov April	17	17	16 (040()	67%	Elizabeth Steele- Collins	David Thorn, Thirza & Piers, Grainne Maguire, Geoff Schmidt
house east & Heysen east	Nov - April	17	17	16 (94%)	67%	Elizabeth Steele-	Grainne Maguire, Geoff Schmidt,
Tunkalilla far west	Nov- April	11	11	11 (100%)	67%	Collins	David Thorn
				11 (100 /0)	0, /0	Elizabeth Steele-	
Tunkalilla first house east	Aug, Nov - April	9	9	4 (44%)	78%	Collins	Janis Haynes, Geoff Schmidt
Tunkalilla mid west						Elizabeth Steele-	Grainne Maguire, Geoff Schmidt,
estuary	Nov - April	11	11	8 (73%)	67%	Collins	David Thorn
Tunkalilla shad sarayan	Nov April	9	9	C(C, T, C, T, O, C)	C70/	Elizabeth Steele-	Cooff Cohmidt David Thom
Tunkalilla shed caravan Tunkalilla western	Nov - April	9	9	6 (67%)	67%	Collins Elizabeth Steele-	Geoff Schmidt, David Thorn Grainne Maguire, Geoff Schmidt,
estuary	Nov - April	11	11	11 (100%)	67%	Collins	David Thorn
(David Thorn, Terry Dennis, Wayne	Dean Cutten, Elizabeth Steele- Collins, Ross Brittain & Janette
Waitpinga Beach	Aug, Sept, Nov - April	23	23	21 (91%)	89%	Forbes	Diment, Win Syson
Watsons Gap	Aug - March	31	31	28 (90%)	89%	Ann Turner	Andrew Jeffery, Emma Stephens, Corey Jackson
Yankalilla river mouth	Nov - March	13	13	10 (77%)	56%	David Thorn	Lauren Davis, Grainne Maguire

Nesting success

Overall, there were 35 nesting attempts by 18 breeding pairs on the Fleurieu Peninsula, which was similar to last season's tally of 34 nests by 20 breeding pairs. The number of fledglings is also comparable to other seasons (between 7-9 fledglings and 0.45-0.58 fledglings per pair) and represents the same proportion of chicks surviving of the total eggs hatching as for the 2012/13 season (39.1%), but a slightly higher proportion (~3%) compared to seasons prior to 2012/13 (see Table 4).

Table 4. Overall summary of nests, hatching or failing at egg stage, total number of eggs and chicks observed and total chicks that fledged from the Fleurieu Peninsula during the last five breeding seasons monitored as part of BirdLife Australia's Beach-nesting Birds program.

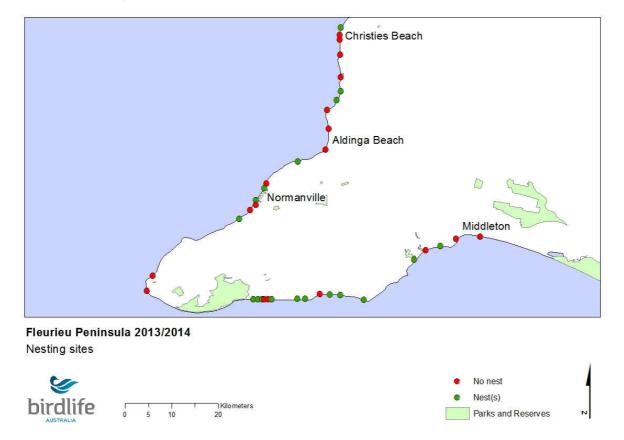
Season	# nests	# nests hatch	# fail at egg stage	total eggs	total chicks obsv. (% of eggs)	total fledged (% of chicks)	Fledgl. /pair
2009/2010	18	9	9	49	19 (38.8%)	7 (36.8%)	0.58
(12 sites, 12 breeding pairs)							
2010/2011	36	14	22	83	26 (31.3%)	9 (34.6%)	0.47
(23 sites, 19 breeding pairs)							
2011/2012	24	10	14	60	22 (36.7%)	8 (36.4%)	0.57
(26 sites, 14 breeding pairs)							
2012/2013	34	11	23	76	23 (30.3%)	9 (39.1%)	0.45
(38 sites, 20 breeding pairs)							
2013/2014	35	12	23	84	23 (27.4%)	9 (39.1%)	0.50
(35 sites, 18 breeding pairs)							

Figure 2 shows where (detected) nests were distributed across the Fleurieu Peninsula in the 2013/14 season. For the first time, breeding was observed at Callawonga. This was the second season running where no breeding occurred at Bashams beach or Carrickalinga North, and the first season where nesting was not detected at Hindmarsh river mouth. There was no nesting this season at Moana or Southport compared to last season, however these sites haven't been predictable nesting sites as has been Hindmarsh in the past. There has been no nesting at Morgans beach since the 2009/10 season. While nesting was recorded at Sheepies for the first time.

Most pairs had one or two nesting attempts that were detected (Table 5), with Watsons Gap, and Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East having three nesting attempts each. The pair that utilise habitat at both Callawonga and Ballaparudda also recorded three nesting attempts (two at Callawonga and one at Ballaparudda). Both Maslin Beach and Inman River Outlet had five nesting attempts, none of which successfully hatched. A nest camera at Maslin Beach showed fox predation on the eggs (see image page 38).

Table 5 summarises nesting activity of pairs according to entries in the MyHoodie Data Porta and Table 6 expands this into more detail about each nest. The earliest nests recorded were during late August at Port Willunga, Watsons Gap and Maslin Beach. Breeding started to slow during February, with some sites along the southern coastline continuing into March.

Figure 2. The below map indicates which survey sites had observed breeding versus those where no nesting was observed during the season.



Of the 35 nests monitored, 65.7% failed during the egg stage (a loss of 53 eggs). This is almost identical to last season. The following causes of egg failure were suspected: fox (at Callawonga, Tunkalilla creek/3rd house & Heysen East, 2 nests at Maslin beach), tide (Inman River Outlet, Maslin Beach, Shelley Beach (Lady Bay) and Port Willunga), avian predator (Maslin Beach), dog (Inman River), cattle or fox (Ballaparudda and Callawonga), eggs that went beyond their expected hatch date and were unviable (Myponga Beach and Sheepies). For another 8 nests, there were no obvious clues as to the cause of failure.

Of the 34.8% of nests that hatched, 23 chicks were observed (see Figure 3). Last year, no nesting at Port Stanvac was recorded, but this year there was nesting and a successful hatching – this is a new pair consisting of one of the banded birds (AR). Nine chicks were confirmed as fledglings from 6 separate nesting attempts by 6 pairs (see Figure 3). It must be noted that 6 of the 9 fledglings produced this season were from four pairs occupying one beach (Tunkalilla), and the other 3 fledglings came from Waitpinga and Callawonga. This is the first season where all fledglings have come only from beaches along the southern coast of the Peninsula. Over time, it appears that many of the previously successful sites on the Fleurieu have now not produced fledglings for at least two seasons.

Pairs that have had success in previous seasons such as Maslins, Watsons Gap, and Myponga have now not had success for several seasons. Foxes have become a major concern at Maslins, accounting for at least two nest losses in each of the past two seasons. Targeted fox control is recommended as this predator must now be cued into searching for eggs in the dune here. High tides at Port Willunga have become an issue as habitat is becoming degraded due to Sea-wheat Grass infestation of the foredune.

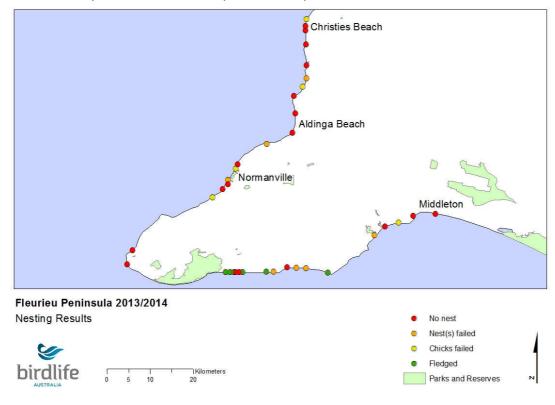
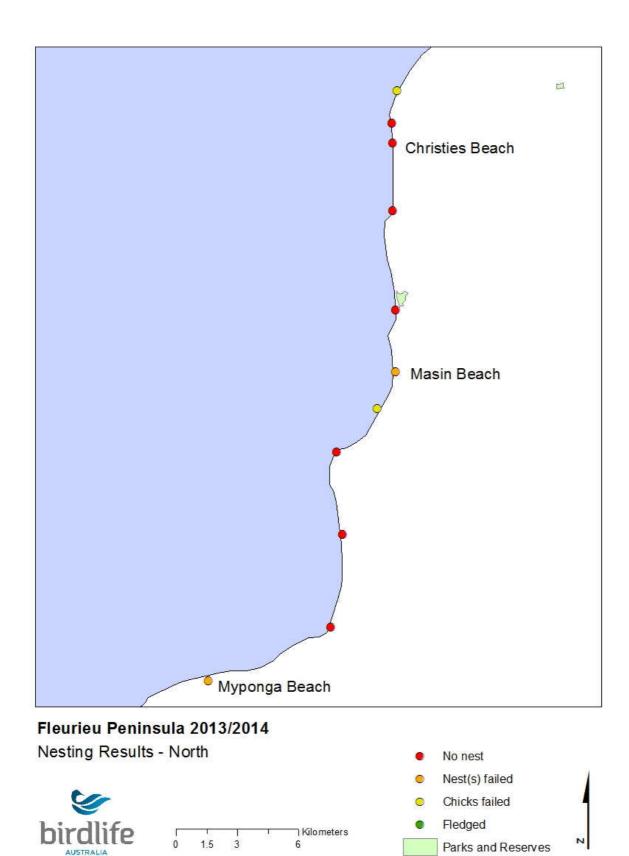
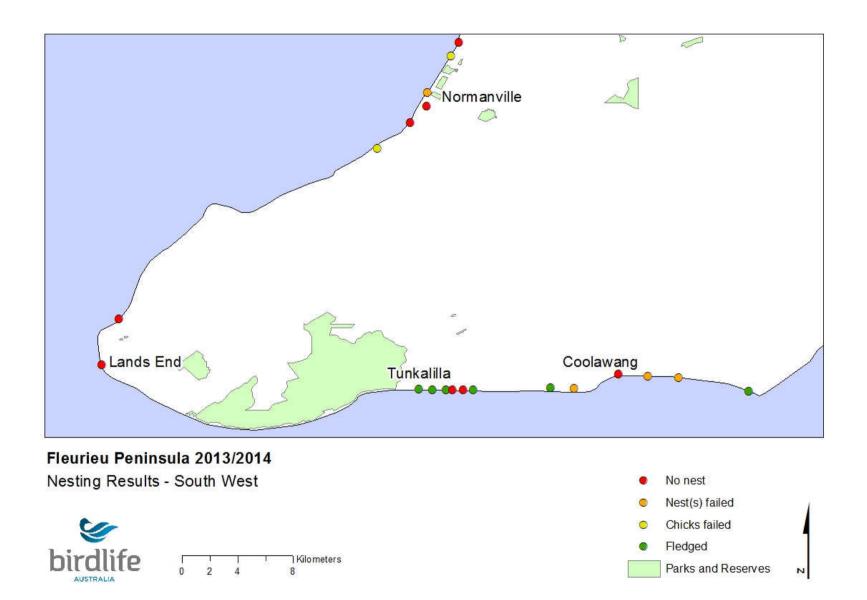
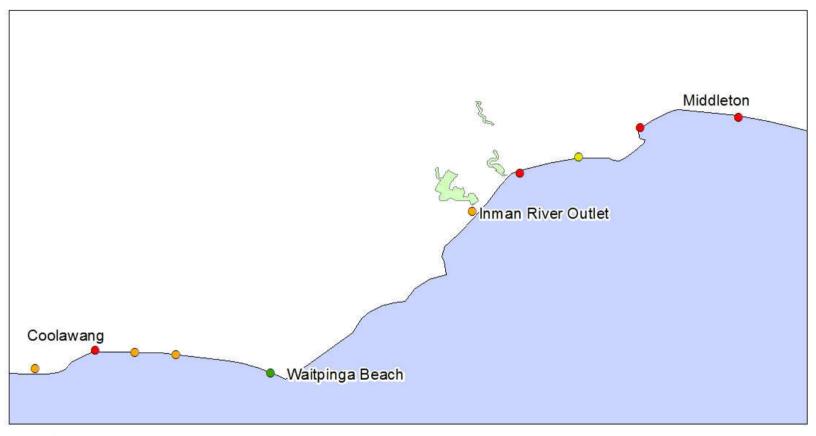


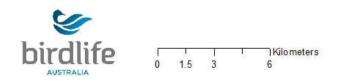
Figure 3. Map of nests according to success/failure; further below are zoomed in maps of areas with multiple nests which may not be clear on the map of the whole peninsula.







Fleurieu Peninsula 2013/2014 Nesting Results - South East





The earliest confirmed fledgling was from Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East (December), with Tunkalilla mid west estuary having two fledglings by 9th January and Tunkalilla far west also had two fledglings confirmed by late January. In late February, Callawonga fledged at least one chick (which was banded KP), Waitpinga fledged two chicks (banded PD and PR), and Tunkalilla western estuary fledged one chick (Table 4).

Overall, an egg had a 10.7% chance of fledging a chick successfully (9 fledglings out of 84 eggs; 1.1% less than in the previous season) and a nest had a 17.1% chance of fledging at least one chick (6 nests that fledged out of 35 nests in total; 2.4% higher than the previous season). In comparison to last season, chick survival was the same (39.1%) and there was little difference between the rates of nests hatching (34.2%, which is 1.9% higher than 2012/13 season).

Table 5. Overall summary of nests, number of nests managed, hatching or failing at egg stage, total number of eggs and chicks observed and total chicks that fledged from that site in the 2013/14 breeding season. Managed access point was for sites which only had temporary signs at the access point.

Site	# nest attempt	# managed access point	# managed on beach	# nests hatch	# nests fail at egg stage	Total eggs	total chicks obsv.	total fledged
Aldinga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ballaparudda	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Callawonga	2	0	0	1	1	6	3	1
Bashams Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrickalinga North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrickalinga	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	0
Christies Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coolawang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hindmarsh River Mouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inman River Outlet	5	1	4	0	5	11	0	0
Lands End	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maslin Beach	5	0	5	0	5	13	0	0
Middleton beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moana Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan's beach Fleurieu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myponga Beach	2	0	2	0	2	6	0	0
Normanville North	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0

Site	# nest attempt	# managed access point	# managed on beach	# nests hatch	# nests fail at egg stage	Total eggs	total chicks obsv.	total fledged
Normanville South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Sullivans Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parsons Beach	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Port Stanvac	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0
Port Willunga	2	0	2	1	1	5	2	0
Sheepies beach	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Shelley Beach (lady bay)	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	0
Silver Sands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snapper Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunkalilla far west	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	2
Tunkalilla western estuary	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	1
Tunkalilla mid west estuary	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	2
Tunkalilla first house east	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunkalilla shed caravan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	3	3	0	1	2	8	1	1
Waitpinga Beach	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	2
Watsons Gap	3	0	3	2	1	5	4	0
Yankalilla river mouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	21	12	23	84	23	9

Table 6. Detailed summary of nest progress for each site according to data entered in the MyHoodie data portal and sent to BirdLife Australia for the 2013/14 breeding season.

Site	Date	Nest update	# eggs	# chicks	Nest #
Aldinga	Sept, Oct, Dec	no nesting, no birds on territory			0
Ballaparudda	27/11/2013	Nest(with eggs)	2		1
Ballaparudda	4/12/2013	Failed since last visit	0		1
Callawonga	19/10/2013	Nest(with eggs)	3		1
Callawonga	27/10/2013	Failed since last visit			1
Callawonga	4/12/2013	Scrape(no eggs)			0
Callawonga	1/01/2013	Nest(with eggs)	3		2
Callawonga	23/01/2014	Chicks		3	2
Callawonga	3/2/2014	One chick failed		2	2
Callawonga	10/02/2014	x1 Chick flagged "KP" by Terry Dennis (second chick banded with metal only, too light to receive leg flag)			2
Callawonga	9/03/2014	KP seen at Tunkalilla mid west estuary, confirming x1 fledgling			0
Bashams Beach	Aug-Jan, March, April	no nesting, only one adult on territory			0
Carrickalinga North	Sept-Nov, Jan	no nesting, yes on territory			0
Carrickalinga	22/09/2013	Suspect nest			0
Carrickalinga	13/12/2013	Nest(with eggs)	3		1
Carrickalinga	6/01/2014	Chick		1	1
Carrickalinga	9/01/2014	Chick			1
Carrickalinga	9/01/2014	Failed since last visit			1
Christies Beach	Aug, Oct, Dec	no nesting, no birds on territory			0
Coolawang	Feb	no nesting, no birds on territory			0
Hindmarsh River Mouth	Aug-Oct, Dec-April	no nesting, yes on territory			0
Inman River Outlet	11/09/2013	Nest(with eggs)	2		1
Inman River Outlet	27/09/2013	Failed since last visit			1
Inman River Outlet	28/09/2013	Scrape(no eggs)			0
Inman River Outlet	26/10/2013	Nest(with eggs)	3		2
Inman River Outlet	6/11/2013	Failed since last visit			2
Inman River Outlet	19/11/2013	Nest(with eggs)	2		3
Inman River Outlet	30/11/2013	Failed since last visit			3
Inman River Outlet	10/12/2013	Nest(with eggs)	3		4
Inman River Outlet	27/12/2013	Failed since last visit			4

Inman River Outlet	7/01/2014	Scrape(no eggs)		0
Inman River Outlet	11/01/2014	Nest(with eggs)	1	5
Inman River Outlet	16/01/2014	Failed since last visit		5
Lands End	Aug-March	no nesting, only single bird sighted on 1 visit		0
Maslin Beach	30/08/2013	Nest(with eggs)	3	1
Maslin Beach	10/09/2013	Failed since last visit		1
Maslin Beach	18/09/2013	Suspect nest		0
Maslin Beach	20/09/2013	Nest(with eggs)	2	2
Maslin Beach	27/09/2013	Failed since last visit		2
Maslin Beach	10/10/2013	Nest(with eggs)	2	3
Maslin Beach	14/10/2013	Failed since last visit		3
Maslin Beach	27/10/2013	Nest(with eggs)	3	4
Maslin Beach	29/10/2013	Nest(with eggs), camera installed		4
Maslin Beach	20/11/2013	Failed since last visit		4
Maslin Beach	3/12/2013	Nest(with eggs)	3	5
Maslin Beach	31/12/2013	Failed since last visit		5
Middleton beach	Sept, Feb	no nesting, no birds on territory		0
Moana Beach	Aug-Feb	no nesting, no birds on territory		0
Morgan's beach	Aug-March	no nesting, yes on territory		0
Myponga Beach	28/10/2013	Nest(with eggs)	3	1
Myponga Beach	29/10/2013	Failed since last visit		1
Myponga Beach	4/11/2013	Scrape(no eggs)		0
Myponga Beach	17/12/2013	Nest(with eggs)	1	2
Myponga Beach	6/01/2014	Nest(with eggs) second egg laid	2	2
Myponga Beach	11/01/2014	Nest(with eggs)third egg laid	3	2
Myponga Beach	5/02/2014	Failed since last visit		0
Normanville North	3/01/2014	Nest(with eggs)	2	1
Normanville North	21/01/2014	Failed since last visit		1
Normanville South	Feb	no nesting, no birds on territory		0
O'Sullivans Beach	Aug, Oct, Dec	no nesting, no birds on territory		0
Parsons Beach	9/01/2014	Nest(with eggs)	3	1
Parsons Beach	22/01/2014	Failed since last visit/ Scrape no eggs		1
Parsons Beach	31/01/2014	Nest(with eggs)	1	2
Parsons Beach	11/02/2014	Failed since last visit		2

Port Stanvac	14/12/2013	Suspect nest			0
Port Stanvac	20/12/2013	Nest(with eggs)	2		1
Port Stanvac	14/01/2014	Chicks		2	1
Port Stanvac	18/01/2014	one chick failed		1	1
Port Stanvac	7/02/2014	Chick suspected failed			1
Port Stanvac	11/02/2014	chick confirmed failed			1
Port Willunga	25/08/2013	Nest(with eggs)	3		1
Port Willunga	25/09/2013	Chicks		2	1
Port Willunga	28/09/2013	Failed since last visit			1
Port Willunga	14/10/2013	Nest(with eggs)	2		2
Port Willunga	18/10/2013	Failed since last visit			2
Sheepies beach	9/01/2014	Nest(with eggs)	3		1
Sheepies beach	22/02/2014	Failed since last visit	2		1
Shelley Beach (lady bay)	30/11/2013	Nest(with eggs)	2		1
Shelley Beach (lady bay)	10/12/2013	Failed since last visit			1
Shelley Beach (lady bay)	30/01/2014	Chicks	2	2	2
Shelley Beach (lady bay)	9/02/2014	Chick		1	2
Shelley Beach (lady bay)	17/02/2014	Failed since last visit			2
Silver Sands	Sept, Oct	no nesting, no birds on territory			0
Snapper Point	Sept, Oct, Dec, Jan,				0
	March	no nesting, yes on territory (only for one sighting)			
Southport	Aug - April	no nesting, yes on territory			0
Tunkalilla far west	15/11/2013	Nest(with eggs)	3		1
Tunkalilla far west	14/12/2013	Chicks		3	1
Tunkalilla far west	10/01/2014	one chick failed		2	1
Tunkalilla far west	23/01/2014	Fledged (x2)			1
Tunkalilla western estuary	15/11/2013	Scrape(no eggs)			0
Tunkalilla western estuary	23/11/2013	Scrape(no eggs)			0
Tunkalilla western estuary	14/12/2013	Nest(with eggs)	3		1
Tunkalilla western estuary	10/01/2014	Suspect chicks			1
Tunkalilla western estuary	23/01/2014	Chick		1	1
Tunkalilla western estuary	18/02/2014	Fledged (x1)			1
Tunkalilla mid west estuary	15/11/2013	Nest(with eggs)	2		1
Tunkalilla mid west estuary	23/11/2013	Nest(with eggs)	2		1
Tunkalilla mid west estuary	4/12/2013	Chicks		2	1

Tunkalilla mid west estuary	10/01/2014	Fledged (x2)		1
Tunkalilla first house east	27/08/2013	Suspect nest		0
Tunkalilla shed caravan	Nov-April	On territory		0
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	15/11/2013	Suspect nest		
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	23/11/2013	Chick	1	1
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	4/12/2013	Suspect chicks		1
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	14/12/2013	Chick	1	1
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	26/12/2013	Fledged (x1)		1
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	10/01/2014	Nest(with eggs) 3		2
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	27/01/2014	Failed since last visit		2
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	8/02/2014	Nest(with eggs) 2		3
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	9/03/2014	Failed since last visit		3
Waitpinga Beach	19/12/2013	Suspect nest		0
Waitpinga Beach	20/01/2014	Chicks	2	1
Waitpinga Beach	10/02/2014	Chicks flagged PD & PR	2	1
Waitpinga Beach	24/02/2014	PD & PR Fledged		1
Watsons Gap	26/08/2013	Suspect nest		0
Watsons Gap	30/08/2013	Nest(with eggs) 2		1
Watsons Gap	27/09/2013	Chicks	2	1
Watsons Gap	7/10/2013	Chicks failed since last visit/Scrape(no eggs)		1
Watsons Gap	25/10/2013	Nest(with eggs) 2		2
Watsons Gap	13/11/2013	Failed since last visit		2
Watsons Gap	16/11/2013	Nest(with eggs) 1		3
Watsons Gap	19/11/2013	Nest(with eggs) second egg laid 2		3
Watsons Gap	24/11/2013	Nest(with eggs) third egg laid 3		3
Watsons Gap	19/12/2013	Chicks	2	3
Watsons Gap	31/12/2013	Failed since last visit		3
Yankalilla river mouth	Nov-March	no nesting, yes on territory		0

Breeding Site Management

Of the 12 successfully hatched nests, 4 nests had no active management, but 3 of these nests were located in very remote sites and were assessed at the time as not being at risk of human impacts (Callawonga, Waitpinga and Tunkalilla far west). The other 8 nests which successfully hatched were actively protected, with two of these only having temporary signs at the access points, and the other 6 having active management on the beach (Table 7). There was only one record of a failed nest with eggs where a dog was implicated (Inman River Outlet). This indicates that management is effective at reducing human-based threats at most sites. Temporary update signs at the access point may assist with human-based threats at sites such as the Inman River Outlet. Chick fates are notoriously difficult to ascertain, only at Port Willunga was the suspected cause of failure for the 3-5 day old chicks a major storm surge which covered the entire beach. At all other sites, the chicks were reported missing due to an unknown cause.

site	date found	# eggs	chick (s) sighted	# chicks	# fledge	nest location	cause of failure	management
Ballaparudda	27/11/13	2		0	0	beach	cattle	none
Callawonga	19/10/13	3				Foredune face	fox	none
Callawonga	31/12/13	3	23/01/14	3	1 (KP)	beach	fledged	none
Carrickalinga	13/12/13	3	6/01/14	1		beach	unknown (chick)	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Inman River Outlet	11/09/13	2				beach	tide	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Inman River Outlet	26/10/13	3				Foredune face	dog	sign nest, rope fence
Inman River Outlet	19/11/13	2				beach	unknown	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Inman River Outlet	10/12/13	3				beach	unknown	sign nest, rope fence
Inman River Outlet	11/01/14	1				beach	unknown	sign access
Maslin Beach	30/08/13	3				Dune	unknown	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Maslin Beach	20/09/13	2				Foredune face	tide	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Maslin Beach	10/10/13	2				dune	raven	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Maslin Beach	27/10/13	3				dune	fox	sign access, sign nest, rope fence remote camera
Maslin Beach	3/12/13	3				Foredune face	fox	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Myponga Beach	28/10/13	3				Estuary/spit	unknown	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Myponga Beach	17/12/13	3				Foredune face	Eggs exceeded hatch date (unviable)	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Normanville North	3/01/14	2				Foredune face	unknown	sign nest, rope fence

Table 7. Summary of managements across sites during the 2013/14 breeding season. An asterisk denotes nests that were never located and here an assumption of the number of eggs was made (based on the number of chicks sighted; if no chicks sighted eggs were assumed to be clutches of 2).

site	date found	# eggs	chick (s) sighted	# chicks	# fledge	nest location	cause of failure	management
Parsons Beach	9/01/14	3				beach	unknown	none
Parsons Beach	31/01/14	1				beach	unknown	none
Port Stanvac	20/12/13	2	14/01/14	2		Foredune face	unknown (chicks)	none
Port Willunga	25/08/13	3	25/09/13	2		Foredune face	tide (chicks)	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Port Willunga	14/10/13	2				beach	tide	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Sheepies beach	9/01/14	3				beach	abandoned	none
Shelley Beach (lady bay)	30/11/13	2				beach	tide	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Shelley Beach (lady bay)	30/01/14	2*	30/01/14	2		never found	unknown	sign access
Waitpinga Beach	20/01/14	2*	20/01/14	2	2 (PD & PR)	suspect dune	fledged	none
Watsons Gap	30/08/13	2	30/08/13	2		estuary/spit	unknown (chicks)	Sign Access, Sign Nest, Rope fence
Watsons Gap	25/10/13	2				estuary/spit	unknown	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Watsons Gap	16/11/13	3	19/12/13	2		beach	unknown (chicks)	sign access, sign nest, rope fence
Tunkalilla far west	15/11/13	3	14/12/13	3	2	beach	fledged	none
Tunkalilla western estuary	14/12/13	3	23/01/14	1	1	beach	fledged	sign access, sign nest
Tunkalilla mid west estuary	15/11/13	2	4/12/13	2	2	beach	fledged	sign nest
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	23/11/13	1*	23/11/13	1	1	never found	fledged	sign access
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	10/01/14	3				beach	unknown	sign access
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east & Heysen East	8/02/14	2				dune	fox	sign access

Threats to breeding pairs

Of 627 sightings, 452 of these used the full update form. Of these, 396 (63%) had threat assessments attached (across 36 sites; Tables 8-12). Sites with less than four threat assessments were not included in any summary tables; Aldinga, Bashams Beach, Carrickalinga North, Coolawang, Hindmarsh River Mouth, Middleton, Moana beach, Normanville South, and Tunkalilla 1st alcove far east. Sites with infrequent threat assessments (>4 assessments) are denoted by an asterisk throughout tables below; Morgans beach, Normanville North, Snapper Point and Watsons Gap with between 5 and 8 threat records each. Accordingly, this data should be treated with caution due to the small sample sizes.

It was great to see more threat data coming in this season and for the first time we received substantial threat assessments for several sites that have lacked historical data, so this is a great improvement and helps us understand those sites more.

Of the potential threats to Hooded Plovers monitored by volunteers during the breeding season, people, dogs, silver gulls and foxes were most prevalent at sites on the Fleurieu (Table 8). This year the prevalence of threats differed to previous years, however this was due to the range of sites being assessed for threats, whereby on some of the southern peninsula sites, foxes, cattle and sheep were prevalent threats. Ravens appeared to be more prevalent this season. The disparity between dogs off and on lead was not as great this season which is a positive result (2012/13 data revealed 40.8% frequency of dogs off lead sightings versus 7.2% dogs on lead sightings). Horses and cats were two of the least prevalent threat types recorded. There were less than ten sightings of non-permitted vehicles on sites.

Threat	Prop. visits present (threat records = 380)
Evidence of human beach use (footprints &/or sightings)	67.63% (257)
Beach users observed	56.32% (214)
Evidence of dog use (dog prints)	47.37% (180)
Silver gulls	45.79% (174)
Foxes (prints)	39.74% (151)
Dogs sighted	34.21% (130)
Dogs off lead	27.11% (103)
Dogs on lead	17.11% (65)
Pacific gulls	16.05% (61)
Vehicles (all vehicle types, incl. tracks)	13.68% (52)

Table 8. Proportion of visits where threats were observed (this includes evidence of tracks unless specified).

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Threat	Prop. visits present (threat records = 380)
Cattle	13.68% (52)
Ravens	13.16% (50)
Magpies	11.84% (45)
Sheep	11.05% (42)
Bird of Prey	9.21% (35)
Non-permitted vehicle	2.76% (9)
Permitted vehicle	1.58% (6)
Horses	1.32% (5)
Cat prints	1.32% (5)

Table 9 provides a summary of the proportion of sites where given threats were observed. Dogs were not sighted at Parks sites (Parsons and Waitpinga) as well as the more remote sites. Cattle and sheep were present at Tunkalilla sites, Ballaparudda and Callawonga, roaming onto the beach due to unrepaired fences.

Table 9. Proportion of sites where threats were observed (sites are named in abbreviated form). Tracks and
prints are included as evidence of threats, unless categorised separately.

Threat	Prop sites present (26)	Detected at:	Not detected at:
Silver gulls	96.2% (25)	All sites, except for:	Lands End
Footprints	92.3% (24)	All sites, except for:	Ballaparudda, Port Stanvac
People	88.5% (23)	All sites, except for:	Ballaparudda, Port Stanvac, Sheepies
Dog prints	69.2% (18)	All sites, except for:	Ballaparudda, Parsons beach, Port Stanvac, Sheepies, Tunkalilla far west, Tunkalilla western estuary, Tunkalilla mid west estuary, Waitpinga beach
Foxes	69.2% (18)	All sites, except for:	Carrickalinga, Inman River outlet, Morgans beach*, Myponga beach, Port Willunga, Snapper Point*, Southport, Watsons Gap*
Pacific gulls	65.4% (17)	All sites, except for:	Ballaparudda, Callawonga, Morgans beach*, Normanville North*, Sheepies beach, all Tunkalilla (except mid west estuary and western estuary)
Dogs sighted	61.5% (16)	All sites, except for:	Ballaparudda, Callawonga, Lands End, Parsons beach, Port Stanvac, Sheepies, Tunkalilla far west, Tunkalilla western estuary, Tunkalilla mid west estuary, Waitpinga beach

Threat	Prop sites present (26)	Detected at:	Not detected at:
Magpies	61.5% (16)	Callawonga, Inman river outlet, Lands end, Maslin beach, Normanville North*, Port Willunga, Shelley beach (lady bay), All Tunkalilla sites, Waitpinga beach, Yankalilla river mouth	All other sites
Dogs off	57.7% (15)	All sites, except for:	Ballaparudda, Callawonga, Lands End, Parsons beach, Port Stanvac, Sheepies beach, Tunkalilla far west, Tunkalilla western estuary, Tunkalilla mid west estuary, Tunkalilla creek/3 rd house east, Waitpinga beach
Ravens	57.7% (15)	Carrickalinga, Inman river outlet, Lands end, Morgans beach*, Normanville North*, Parsons beach, Shelley beach (lady bay), All Tunkalilla sites except far west, Waitpinga beach, Yankalilla river mouth	All other sites
Birds of Prey	57.7% (15)	Ballaparudda, Callawonga, Carrickalinga, Inman river outlet, Lands end, Maslin beach, Port Willunga, Shelley beach (lady bay), Snapper point*, Southport, Tunkalilla creek/3 rd house east, Tunkalilla first house east, Tunkalilla western estuary, Watsons gap*, Yankalilla river mouth	All other sites
Vehicles (tracks and sightings)	50.0% (13)	Callawonga, Inman river outlet, Maslin beach, Morgans beach*, Myponga beach, Shelley beach (lady bay), Southport, Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east, Tunkalilla far west, Tunkalilla first house east, Tunkalilla shed caravan, Tunkalilla western estuary, Yankalilla river mouth	All other sites
Dogs on	42.3% (11)	Carrickalinga, Inman river outlet, Maslin beach, Myponga beach, Normanville North*, Port Willunga, Snapper Point*, Southport, Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east, Watsons Gap*, Yankalilla river mouth	All other sites
Cattle	34.6% (9)	Ballaparudda, Callawonga, All Tunkalilla	All other sites
Sheep	34.6% (9)	Ballaparudda, Callawonga, All Tunkalilla	All other sites

Threat	Prop sites present (26)	Detected at:	Not detected at:
Non-permitted vehicles	26.9% (7)	Callawonga, Morgans beach*, Myponga beach, Shelley beach (lady bay), Tunkalilla far west, Tunkalilla western estuary, Yankalilla river mouth	All other sites
Horses	19.2% (5)	Ballaparudda, Callawonga, Inman river outlet, Maslin beach, Yankalilla river mouth	All other sites
Permitted vehicles	11.5% (3)	Maslin beach, Myponga beach, Southport,	All other sites
Cat prints	11.5% (3)	Maslin beach, Port Stanvac, Tunkalilla first house east	All other sites

Table 10 summarises the activities that recreationists were observed participating in. This season observations of surfing/swimming moved from third to second place, and dog walking from second to third. Table 11 reveals that there were distinct differences in the visitor base for sites and this can assist in tailoring and distributing awareness raising materials at the identified key stakeholder groups. There are sites dominated by mobile recreationists, that is mainly walkers and dog walkers (e.g. Inman River outlet), while at some sites static recreationists such as anglers (Waitpinga) or people sitting/swimming (Myponga) are more common, and at others a whole suite of recreationists use the beach (e.g. Carrickalinga). Table 11 further summarises the prevalence and intensity of threats at each site separately revealing that sites have distinct threat profiles and can differ radically from one another. At some sites, foxes and livestock wandering onto the beach are the greatest concern; at others, avian predators dominate (e.g. ravens at Yankalilla river mouth and Shelley beach), while at others dogs off lead and people dominate the threat profile (e.g. Maslin beach and Carrickalinga) or vehicles dominate (e.g. Morgans beach).

Table 10. The main activities people were observed using the beaches for. In total, there were 1,861 people at the water's edge, 496 on the beach, 2 observed inside signed/fenced areas and 21 in the dune.

Human recreational activity (of 2,380 people observed)	% intensity
Walking	41.3% (984)
Surfing/swimming	18.1% (431)
Dog walking	16.4% (390)
Sitting/sun-baking	13.7% (327)
Fishing	5.3% (126)
People playing games	3.9% (93)
Driving/using vehicles	0.9% (29)

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Table 11. The prevalence of potential threats to Hooded Plover at sites monitored (those with an asterisk have so few threat assessments, data should be treated with caution). Prevalence refers to the how frequently that threat was observed (# times/# visits). Threat prevalence is categorised as heavy, moderate, sparse or rare according to the percentage of time recorded. Common activity is derived from observations of the most common recreational activities at sites.

Site (number of threat assessments)	Heavy threats (>50%)	Moderate threats (20- 50)	Sparse threats (<20%)	Rare threats (<6%)	Common activity
Ballaparudda (12)	Foxes, Cattle	Sheep, silver gulls, birds of prey			No people observed
Callawonga (18)	Foxes, Cattle, Sheep	Birds of prey, Vehicles	Dog prints, Silver gulls	People, Magpies	Fish, Drive
Carrickalinga (14)	People, Dog prints	Dogs off, Silver gulls, Ravens	Dogs on, Birds of prey, Pacific gulls		Walk, Sit, Play games, Dog walk, Surf/ swim
Inman River Outlet (44)	People, Silver gulls, Dog prints	Dogs off, Dogs on	Pacific gulls, Ravens, Magpies, Birds of prey	Horses, Vehicles	Walk, Dog walk
Lands End (9)	Dog prints	Foxes	People, Birds of prey, Pacific gulls, Ravens, Magpies		Walk
Maslin Beach (44)	People, Dog prints, Dogs off	Foxes, Dogs on, Silver gulls	Pacific gulls, Horses	Birds of prey, Magpies, Cat prints,	Walk, Dog walk, Sit, Fish
Morgans beach (8)*	People, Dogs prints, Vehicle tracks	Non-permitted vehicles	Dogs off, Silver gulls, Ravens,		Sit, Drive
Myponga Beach (14)	People	Silver gulls, Dog prints, Dogs off, Vehicle tracks	Dogs on, Pacific gulls, Permitted vehicles, Non- permitted vehicles		Sit, Swim, Walk, Play games
Normanville North (6)*	People, Dog prints, Dogs off	Dogs on, Silver gulls	Foxes, Ravens, Magpies		Walk, Dog walk, Play games
Parsons Beach (16)	Silver gulls, Foxes	People, Pacific gulls		Ravens	Walk, Fish, Surf
Port Stanvac (10)	Foxes	Cat prints	Pacific gulls, Silver gulls		Closed to public
Port Willunga (26)	People, Dog prints, Dogs off	Dogs on, Silver gulls	Pacific gulls	Birds of prey, Magpies	Dog walk, Walk, Fish
Sheepies beach (13)		Foxes, People, Silver gulls			No people observed

Site (number of threat assessments)	Heavy threats (>50%)	Moderate threats (20- 50)	Sparse threats (<20%)	Rare threats (<6%)	Common activity
Shelley Beach (lady bay) (17)	Ravens, Dog prints	People, Birds of prey, Silver gulls, Vehicle tracks	Foxes, Dogs off, Pacific gulls,	Magpies, Non- permitted vehicles	Walk, Fish, Drive
Snapper Point (5)*	People, Dog prints, Dogs off, Dogs on, Silver gulls	Pacific gulls	Birds of prey		Walk, Dog walk, Sit
Southport (22)	Dog prints, People, Dogs off, Dogs on, Silver gulls	Vehicle tracks	Pacific gulls, Birds of prey, Permitted vehicles		Surf/swim, Walk, Sit, Dog walk
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east (11)	Foxes, Cattle, Magpies	Sheep, People, Silver gulls, Ravens	Birds of prey, Vehicle tracks, Dog prints, Dogs on, Pacific gulls		Walk
Tunkalilla far west (11)	Foxes	Silver gulls, Cattle, People	Sheep, Magpies, vehicle tracks, non- permitted vehicles		Walk
Tunkalilla first house east (9)	Foxes	People, Sheep, Cattle, Silver gulls	Dogs off, Birds of prey, Ravens, Magpies, Cat prints, Vehicle tracks		Walk
Tunkalilla Heysen east (12)	Foxes, Magpies	Silver gulls, People, Sheep, Cattle	Dog prints, Dogs off, Ravens		Walk
Tunkalilla mid west estuary (11)	Foxes, Sheep	Magpies, Cattle, Silver gulls, People, Pacific gulls, Ravens			Walk, Surf/swim, Sit
Tunkalilla shed caravan (9)	Foxes	Magpies, People, Sheep, Ravens	Cattle, Dog prints, Dogs off, Silver gulls, Vehicle tracks		Walk, Fish
Tunkalilla western estuary (11)	Foxes, Sheep	Cattle, People, Silver gulls, Magpies	Birds of prey, Pacific gulls, Ravens, Non- permitted vehicles, vehicle tracks		Walk, Surf/swim
Waitpinga Beach (10)	Pacific gulls, Silver gulls, Ravens, People	Foxes, Magpies			Fish, Walk

Site (number of threat assessments)	Heavy threats (>50%)	Moderate threats (20- 50)	Sparse threats (<20%)	Rare threats (<6%)	Common activity
Watsons Gap (8)*	People, Dog prints	Pacific gulls, Silver gulls	Dogs off, Dogs on, Birds of prey		Walk, Surf/swim, Dog walk
Yankalilla river mouth (10)	Ravens, Silver gulls, Dog prints, Pacific gulls, Vehicle tracks	People, Foxes, Dogs off, Dogs on	Birds of prey, Magpies, Horses, Non- permitted vehicles		Dog walk, Walk, Sit

Table 12 provides the average number of people, and dogs on and off lead sighted. Maslin beach, Carrickalinga, Myponga, Snapper Point and Southport had the most number of people. At Port Willunga, the number of dogs off lead is highest and is roughly four times greater than the number of dogs on lead. This season, the difference between dogs off and on lead is not as extreme.

Table 12. Mean (± standard error) number of people and dogs on and off leash observed at sites. Sites with an asterisk have too few threat assessments to provide accurate data.

Site	Number of	Number dogs	Number dogs
(number of assessments)	people	off lead	on lead
Ballaparudda	0	0	0
Callawonga	0.22± 0.22	0	0
Carrickalinga	8.14 ± 3.10	0.57 ± 0.50	0.57 ± 0.31
Inman River Outlet	4.14 ± 0.70	0.95 ± 0.19	0.64 ± 0.23
Lands End	0.11 ± 0.11	0	0
Maslin Beach	7.05 ± 0.77	1.23 ± 0.18	0.70 ± 0.21
Morgans beach*	4.38 ± 2.55	0.13	0
Myponga Beach	8.43 ± 2.29	0.64 ± 0.10	0.14 ± 0.31
Normanville North*	6.50 ± 2.96	1.83 ± 0.98	1.17 ± 1.08
Parsons Beach	6.75 ± 5.45	0	0
Port Stanvac	0	0	0
Port Willunga	9.77 ± 1.89	4.04 ± 0.27	1.12 ± 0.96
Sheepies beach	0	0	0
Shelley Beach (lady bay)	1.82 ± 0.71	0.18	0
Snapper Point*	8.40 ± 3.08	1.60 ± 0.75	1.40 ± 0.68
Southport	39.86 ± 15.32	1.36 ± 0.21	0.86 ± 0.35
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house			
east	0.91 ± 0.51	0 ± 0.09	0.09 ± 0
Tunkalilla far west	1.18 ± 0.75	0	0
Tunkalilla first house east	2.78 ± 1.05	0.11 ± 0	0
Tunkalilla Heysen east	2.58 ± 1.34	0.50 ± 0	0
Tunkalilla mid west estuary	1.36 ± 0.72	0	0
Tunkalilla shed caravan	2.22 ± 1.54	0.22 ± 0	0

birds are in our nature

Site (number of assessments)	Number of people	Number dogs off lead	Number dogs on lead
Tunkalilla western estuary	2.64 ± 1.27	0	0
Waitpinga Beach	3.60 ± 1.36	0	0
Watsons Gap*	3.25 ± 1.31	0.38 ± 0.13	0.13 ± 0.38
Yankalilla river mouth	2.10 ± 0.80	0.50 ± 0.15	0.30 ± 0.31

Site Management and Awareness Raising activities during 2013/14

In the 2013/14 breeding season, the following management and community engagement activities were carried out:

Management:

- The Hooded Plover Council Response Plans continue to guide the step by step process of management once a nest is found.
- New interpretive, permanent signs have been developed for access points. These
 will gradually be installed at key locations across the Fleurieu working with
 Councils and land managers.
- Temporary fencing and signage around nests and chicks.
- Temporary signs communicating nest failure or chick hatching success.
- Permanent fencing was installed at Ballaparudda and Callawonga to assist with keeping cattle and sheep off the beaches, thanks to the amazing efforts of Elizabeth Steele-Collins and her fundraising via her calendar 'Birds of the Fleurieu'. She also generously donated an additional \$1000 of calendar profits to Hooded Plover conservation.
- Nest camera installation at Maslin Beach recorded for predation of eggs. See image on page 38.
- Scientific Research Permit with NPWSA for monitoring, and BirdLife Australia have permits for capture and banding on the Fleurieu Peninsula, and for the biennial count and use of remote cameras on the Fleurieu.

Volunteer and Community Engagement:

- 6 new volunteers joined the program this season.
- BirdLife Australia and AMLR NRM Coast, Estuary and Marine Officers held a volunteer workshop in September 2013 where BirdLife updated participants on the latest research findings and results from the previous season. We then had comprehensive discussions between new and longer term volunteers, land

managers and AMLR Natural Resources staff about future directions the program should take. Afterwards a selection of training workshops ran including coastal dune plant ID, monitoring breeding behaviours, protecting nest sites and using the portal.

- The BirdLife team made several field visits (September and November 2013) to capture and flag Hooded Plovers for the purpose of learning more about their site use and fidelity to sites on the Fleurieu, their dispersal to other parts of SA (particularly juveniles), to help with identifying pairs and following their nesting, and for later genetic analysis to explore population differences.
- In January 2014 Deakin University and BirdLife Australia hosted a week long training visit to Melbourne for two AMLR Natural Resources staff (Emma Stephens and Warrick Barnes) and two BirdLife Australia staff working on the Samphire Coast project (Aleisa Lamanna and Jean Turner). During the week, staff were trained in identification of shorebirds in particular red-capped plovers (males, females, juveniles), nest searching and monitoring, capture, handling and banding of red-capped plover adults and chicks, egg measurements and nest management (including installation of nest exclosures), as well as management of a decommissioned saltworks and how Parks Victoria has improved and maintained the habitat value of the Cheetham wetlands, Victoria.
- BirdLife Australia ran the Beach-nesting Birds National Conference in Warrnambool/Port Fairy in June 2014 where NRM and BirdLife staff from Adelaide attended this two-day event along with 4 volunteers from the Fleurieu Peninsula.
- The Hooded Plover volunteers won the City of Onkaparinga Environment Award and received a \$100 cheque.
- The Hooded Plover volunteers also won the Coastcare Award category of the 2013 SA Landcare Awards, and are now in the running for the National Coastcare Award at the 2014 Landcare Conference and Awards in September 2014. The volunteers were given a \$500 cheque as part of the SA Coastcare award which will go towards buying hats and vests with the "Friends of the Hooded Plover Fleurieu Peninsula" logo on them.
- 3 Dog's Breakfast workshops (approx. 130 people attending) were held, each at Normanville, Port Elliot and the Victor Harbor Farmer's Market. Volunteers assisted with each of these events (see image below)
- NRM and Normanville NRC centre staff attended the City of Onkaparinga's "Paws on the Shores" event which 500+ people attended. Staff spoke to 150+ people and gave their 4-legged friends Wendy White's home-made "pup cakes"...and

delicious Hooded Plover biscuits for the humans! City of Onkaparinga contributed 500 "birds on beaches, dogs on leashes" brochures for the give-away bags.

- AMLR NRM Board engaged Wendy White, Coordinator of the Normanville Natural Resource Centre to undertake the following community engagement activities:
 - 6 Hooded Plover School talks (Rapid Bay PS, Yankalilla Area School and Port Elliot PS). These talks and activities were based on BirdLife Australia's Education Kit.
 - Engage Fleurieu Peninsula Real Estate agents and provide them with Hooded Plover brochures and magnets (see image below) to supply their holiday rental homes with. 6 real estate agents have enthusiastically agreed to undertake this.
- Media: numerous articles in various magazines & newspapers, and radio interviews etc – promoting Hoodies, banding, Dogs Breakfast workshops etc
- Emma Stephens presented to the NRM Board's Coastal Ambassadors program on beach nesting birds, focusing on the Hooded Plover.





Left: Wendy White at the Victor Harbor Farmer's Market (photo by Elizabeth Steele-Collins). Above: Magnets, developed by BirdLife Australia, that will be distributed to Fleurieu Peninsula real estate agents in the 2014/15 season.

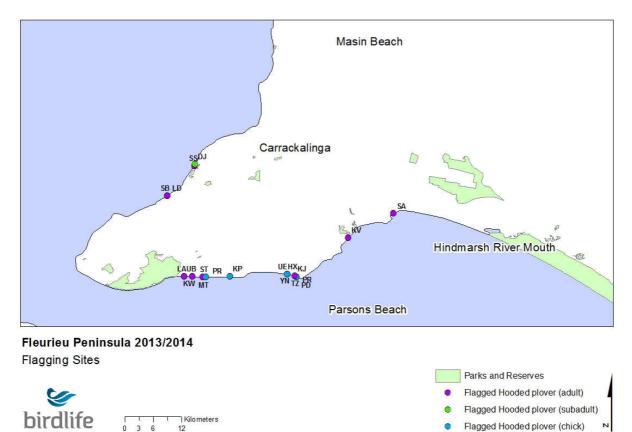


Nest camera images at Maslin Beach – fox taking eggs.

Hooded Plover leg flagging on the Fleurieu Peninsula

In total, 279 birds have been banded through BirdLife Australia's program in Victoria and South Australia since 2010. On the Fleurieu, we have now banded 33 banded birds: 22 adults, 4 chicks, 7 flying juveniles (see Table 13; Figure 4 shows birds banded in 2013/14).

Figure 4. Hooded Plovers flagged during the 2013/14 breeding season.



There have been 2,747 resightings of the birds by volunteers and members of the public across Victoria and South Australia. Most sightings have come from the Bellarine Peninsula, representing 31% of resighting reports, however the Bellarine has only 6% of the birds that have been banded. Similarly reports on the Mornington Peninsula represent 24% of resightings, much higher than the proportion of birds banded (11%). This may in part be because birds from other regions disperse through this area. Resightings have also been high on the Bass Coast (16% of resightings, 27% of birds banded), Surf Coast (14% of resightings, 3% of birds banded) and on the Fleurieu Peninsula (6% of resightings, 11% of birds banded). In areas such as South Gippsland and Far West Victoria we have had very few resightings, 3% and 2% respectively, despite having banded many birds in these areas, representing 14% and 16% of the birds banded through the project so far.



Emma training to band Hoodies with Janette and Ross diligently recording information (photo Grainne Maguire); 'MT' at Tunkalilla (photo Grainne Maguire); 'SA' caught at Bashams Beach, which was later spotted in The Coorong (photo Ash Read).



Emma, Grainne and Ash Read at Bashams Beach, releasing 'SA' (photo Sue Read).

We rely on reportings of these birds once they have been flagged in order to build up a 'history' for each flagged individual and learn about its movements, breeding partner/s and longevity.

On the Fleurieu birds have been resighted at an average of 2.1 locations. Only 11 birds have been seen at more than one location. While it is very early days in terms of detecting dispersal movements or making conclusions about site and pair fidelity, but already we have some interesting resightings such as:

- One of the long-term breeding pair, MX, at Maslin beach disappeared at the end of the 2013 breeding season and has not been seen since. It is likely that this bird died (we do not know how old it was as it was captured as an adult, but it may have been at this site for many years). It has now been replaced by NA from Carrickalinga North.
- NA was originally captured with AR at Carrickalinga North. AR then went on to visit the far southern end of Maslin beach together with an unbanded bird. It has then been seen at Aldinga and Port Willunga. It became a breeder at Port Stanvac from Nov/Dec 2013 with an unbanded bird. See Figure 5 below for an overview of AR's movements.



Figure 5. Movements of adult AR. Maps have been created from data portal entries, sightings from other sources have not been included at this time.

Movement of juvenile DK (male) banded at Tunkalilla 3rd house east (19th Jan 2013) dispersed to Bashams beach within 8 days of being banded, then was seen at Port Elliot (27th Jan 2013)! Since then, DK has been seen at Hindmarsh river outlet, Parsons, Waitpinga, Maslin beach, Port Willunga, Southport, along Normanville, back to Parsons, Tunkalilla, Waitpinga and then Callawonga and Ballaparudda. See Figure 6 below for detailed movements of DK.

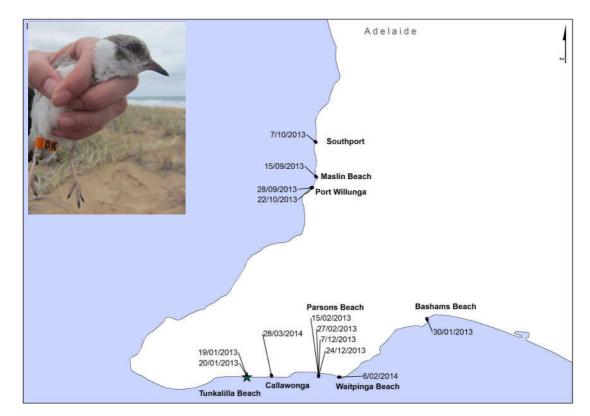


Figure 6. Movements of juvenile DK. Maps have been created from data portal entries, sightings from other sources have not been included at this time.

- EM (male) fledgling captured at Tunkalilla 3rd house east (from nest at Tunkalilla far west), sibling of DK above, fledged in Dec 2012 was spotted on Kangaroo Island at Antechamber Bay in Nov 2013.
- SA, the adult caught at Bashams (Nov 2013), was seen in the Coorong (Jan 2014).
- DJ was banded as a subadult (unknown origin) at Carrickalinga in Sept 2013. Next seen in 2014 at Normanville South, Tunkalilla western estuary, Waitpinga and Parsons, mostly observed as a 'floater' that is seen with birds such as KJ and unbanded partner, EV and DK. See Figure 7 below.

Figure 7. Movements of subadult DJ. Maps have been created from data portal entries, sightings from other sources have not been included at this time.



Beach	Date	Age	Sex	Right tarsus	Right tibia	Left tibia	notes on breeding status	partner or parent
Maslin Beach	8/05/2012	Adult	Female	metal	МХ		non-breeding	Partner unbanded
Myponga Beach	8/05/2012	Adult	Unk	metal	EY		non-breeding	Partner unbanded
Watsons Gap estuary	18/01/2013	Adult	Female	metal	AU		with recently fledged chick	partner unbanded (on 20/1/13 banded as BX)
Parsons Beach (far SW end)	18/01/2013	Adult	Female	metal	CL		not nesting	partner EV
Parsons Beach (far SW end)	18/01/2013	Adult	Tende	metal		EV	not nesting	partner CL
Waitpinga Beach (E end)	18/01/2013	Adult	Female	metal	кј		not nesting (recent failure)	partner unbanded
Tunkalilla Beach 3 rd house east	19/01/2013	Juvenile	Male	metal	DK		1 of 3 chicks that fledged from Tunkalilla far western end	sibling of EM
Tunkalilla Beach 3 rd house east	19/01/2013	Juvenile	Male	metal	EM		1 of 3 chicks that fledged from Tunkalilla far western end	sibling of DK
Watsons Gap estuary	20/01/2013	Adult		metal		BX	with recently fledged chick (7 days ago)	partner AU
Carrickalinga estuary	21/01/2013	Adult	Male	metal	СК		with 2 other adults, aggression, no nesting	unknown, caught with LP
Carrickalinga estuary	21/01/2013	Adult		metal		LP	with 2 other adults, aggression, no nesting	unknown, caught with CK
Carrickalinga North (N end)	22/01/2013	Adult	Unk	metal	NA		not nesting	Suspect partner AR
Carrickalinga North (N end)	22/01/2013	Adult		metal		AR	not nesting	Suspect partner NA
Snapper Point (Pt Willunga end)	22/01/2013	Adult	Male	metal	HV		Port Willunga pair, not nesting, recent failure	partner unbanded
Carrickalinga Pitmans leap access	27/09/2013	Adult	Male	metal	SS		not nesting, with 1 other bird	Partner CK
Carrickalinga (toilet block)	27/09/2013	Subadult	Male	metal	IJ		Alone	
Lady Bay Shelley Beach	27/09/2013	Adult	Unk	metal	SB		not nesting	Partner LD

Table 13. A summary of leg flagged Hooded Plovers captured and banded on the Fleurieu Peninsula. All birds were captured by qualified and licensed banders.

Beach	Date	Age	Sex	Right tarsus	Right tibia	Left tibia	notes on breeding status	partner or parent
Lady Bay Shelley Beach	27/09/2013	Adult	Unk	metal		LD	not nesting	Partner SB
Inman River outlet	13/11/2013	Adult		metal	КV		mating, no scrapes found	Partner unbanded
Bashams Beach	13/11/2013	Adult		metal		SA	lone bird, no partner seen for months	
Tunkalilla far west	14/11/2013	Adult		metal	LA		new nest, recently laid, 3 eggs	Partner unbanded
Tunkalilla western estuary	14/11/2013	Adult		metal	кw		fresh scrapes	Partner unbanded
Tunkalilla mid west estuary	14/11/2013	Adult		metal		MT	new nest, 2 eggs, due to hatch late Nov/early Dec	Partner unbanded
Tunkalilla creek/3rd house east	14/11/2013	Adult		metal	ST		lone bird, suspect nest	
Waitpinga Beach east	10/02/2014	Chick		metal	PD		30 days old	Parents KJ and unbanded
Waitpinga Beach east	10/02/2014	Chick		metal	PR		30 days old	Parents KJ and unbanded
Callawonga Beach	10/02/2014	Chick		metal	KP		25 days old	
Callawonga Beach	10/02/2014	Chick		metal			25 days old, much lighter than sibling KP so no flag given	
Waitpinga Beach west	25/02/2014	Juvenile		metal	YN			
Waitpinga Beach west	25/02/2014	Juvenile		metal	ΤZ			
Waitpinga Beach west	26/02/2014	Juvenile		metal	UE			
Waitpinga Beach west	26/02/2014	Juvenile		metal	НХ			
Tunkalilla Creek/3rd house east	28/04/2014	Juvenile		metal	PR		RECAPTURE	Parents KJ and unbanded
Tunkalilla far west	28/04/2014	Adult		metal	UB			Partner 'LA'
Waitpinga Beach east	30/04/2014	Adult	Female	metal	КJ			

Roles of each participating group in the coming breeding season:

BirdLife Australia:

- Coordinate eastern mainland Hooded Plover recovery program.
- Managing the online data portal including development, upgrades and training.
- Hooded Plover banding and maintaining a resighting database.
- Workshops to build knowledge and skill sets of new and existing volunteers.
- Provide technical advice as needed.
- Provide OH&S information and volunteer induction.
- On-site liaisons with volunteers.
- Red-capped Plover workshops for staff and volunteers.
- Community awareness via development of new materials and activities for engaging the broader community.
- Advice regarding on-ground management.
- Connect Fleurieu program with other regions across SA active in Hooded Plover conservation and monitoring.

Natural Resources AMLR:

- Continued support of volunteers from Coast, Estuary and Marine Officers.
- Visit volunteers to provide on-site training relevant to their sites, and assist with online MyHoodie Portal training.
- Actively recruit and engage new volunteers.
- Fund and carry out on-ground works including permanent signage at access points, maintenance of nest protection kits, pest and weed control.
- Assist BirdLife Australia with determining the breeding status of birds pre-banding visits, and for AMLR staff to undergo training in capture and handling.
- Continue to trial nest cameras to detect and identify nest predators and to determine nest fates.
- Community awareness efforts, e.g. media, events, etc.
- Continue to work with DEWNR, Local councils and other project partners to provide advice on on-ground response to nests being reported.

DEWNR:

• Oversee and administer the Hooded Plover Recovery Plan for South Australia (currently still in draft form, awaiting Ministerial approval).

- Assist with policy and planning changes, e.g. Dog and Cat Management Plan.
- Threatened species officers provide technical advice and support (i.e. assistance with formulating council response plans, etc).

Local councils, including City of Onkaparinga, District Council of Yankalilla, City of Victor Harbor and Alexandrina Council:

- Council staff support for site management, fencing and signage.
- Enforcement of beach & dog regulations.
- Council support for awareness raising activities.

Volunteers:

- Monitoring pairs at nominated sites.
- Collecting data and entering sightings onto the online data portal (e.g. for each nest keeping records that follow through the fate of a nest; recording threats at sites; noting when birds were absent).
- Liaising with and assisting NR/Council staff with installing fences/signs.
- The potential to liaise with the public when visiting the birds.
- Forming four Friends of the Hooded Plover regional groups, each with a local volunteer coordinator to assist with coordinating site visits by volunteers, identifying monitoring gaps, recruiting new volunteers and raising awareness amongst the local community.
- Terry Dennis is carrying out banding under BirdLife Australia's permits and ABBBS approvals, to target chicks that are reaching fledging age – this assists the banding program as BirdLife staff are not necessarily able to come across to the Fleurieu in these narrow gaps in time.
- Attending training events.
- Letting us know about your needs and sharing ideas/concerns about conservation of the species.

Acknowledgements

A big thank you to the amazing volunteers who participate in Hooded Plover monitoring. The data collected is invaluable and helps us put into perspective how threatened each pair is and to adapt our managements to suit sites better. It also will help in future with any proposed planning or changes to regulations: statistics lend great weight to our submissions and recommendations.

An enormous thanks to Emma Stephens who is the coordinator of the Hooded Plover efforts which take place on the Fleurieu Peninsula, to Corey Jackson and Emma for their site visits and assistance with site management, and to Tony Flaherty and the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board for their support and for recognising the importance of coastal biodiversity. Special thanks to the councils and rangers involved for protecting nesting sites and supporting the project: City of Onkaparinga, District Council of Yankalilla, DEWNR (Newland Head Conservation Park - National Parks and Wildlife SA), City of Victor Harbor and Alexandrina Council.

A special thanks to the Normanville Natural Resource Centre Coordinator and volunteers for assisting with schools education and awareness raising events. Also to the Yankalilla Youth and Community Centre for providing a wonderful venue for our yearly workshops.



The pair at Shelley Beach (Lady Bay), photo Grainne Maguire.