

# Birding Brisbane



## Birds and Birdwatching in the River City

Volume 1, Issue 2

### Veteran Curlew Sandpiper at Port of Brisbane for 12th summer!

On 27th Jan 2019 the Queensland Wader Study Group made a catch of 123 shorebirds at the Port of Brisbane, as part of ongoing monitoring and research work. One of these was a Curlew Sandpiper recaptured with a plain leg flag. This individual was originally banded at the Port in January 2007, 12 years ago. Assuming the bird has migrated every year this 55g bird has clocked a conservative 240,000 km travelling between Australia and Siberia, returning to the Port each summer! The plain flag was replaced

with an engraved flag so keep an eye out, you may see this veteran traveller on the Brisbane foreshore.

Curlew Sandpipers have declined dramatically across Australia, and are now listed as Critically Endangered nationally. This highlights the importance of the work by the QWSG and others to understand and conserve migratory shorebirds.

*Story by Queensland Wader Study Group and Richard Fuller*



Curlew Sandpiper at the Port of Brisbane on 27th Jan (JC). One bird has been visiting the Port of Brisbane for at least 12 years, and probably flown at least 250,000 km on migration during this time!

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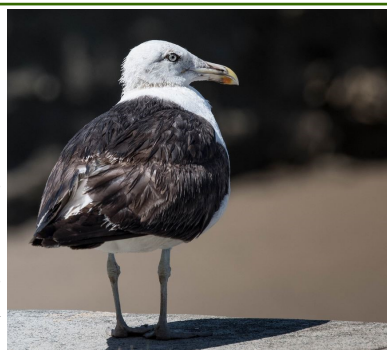
#### Highlights:

- Veteran Curlew Sandpiper back at Port of Brisbane
- Read about one of Brisbane's lowland rainforest remnants
- Matteo Grilli on Banks Street Reserve
- Getting started with eBird Australia
- Contributing to the Atlas of the Birds of Brisbane
- White-breasted Woodswallow species account

### Bird news, January 2019

Compared to the rush of December, 2019 started off much more sedately on the Brisbane Birding front, with numbers of rarities down on the previous month, although a handful of birds continued to show nicely. The **Kelp Gull**

found last month at Wynnum continued to show for the first week, appearing both at the boat ramp and off Wellington Point (which lies in Redlands Council, outside of Brisbane), but has not been seen since the 6<sup>th</sup>, so



*The Kelp Gull remained at Wynnum until 3 Jan, when it relocated to Wellington Point, last seen on 6th (TA).*

## Bird news, continued

has likely moved on. The **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** found last month by Tina Rider and Sean Nolan continues to be a straightforward find for most at the Port of Brisbane Shorebird Roost, while other notable birds at the site include **Spotted Harrier** on the 3<sup>rd</sup> (GDa, EL) and again on the 20<sup>th</sup> (NH, EL), continuing **Asian Dowitcher** and good numbers of **Broad-billed Sandpipers**. A **Long-toed Stint** was seen on the 1<sup>st</sup> (SM) and 12<sup>th</sup> (JC, LC). It or another was seen regularly at GJ Fuller Oval Lagoons near Sandy Camp in Wynnum through the month, possible the same individual. 3 **Sooty Oystercatchers** were also found on the 27<sup>th</sup> at the Port reclamation site (JC, LC, MJ, DL, BW), with this area continuing to be one of the best spots on the mainland to find these birds. A final interesting shorebird record was of a lone non-breeding plumaged **Red Knot** on the foreshore at Nudgee Beach on 30<sup>th</sup> (TB), along with scattered records of singletons elsewhere. This species is primarily a spring passage migrant through Brisbane, but a few usually summer.

Both **Black Bittern** and **Australian Little Bittern** were detected at Sandy Camp Road Wetlands this month, although the former has been rather cryptic and only a lucky few folks connected.

Slightly further inland, a **Black-necked Stork** was seen flying over Boondall Wetlands on the 27<sup>th</sup> (SL, JS), a good record for this species which is scarcely seen outside a couple of regular sites in Brisbane. An **Australasian Shoveler** was at Dowse Lagoon on the 3<sup>rd</sup> (GT), and this site continues to be one of the best locations for this scarce visitor. Both **Barn** and **Powerful Owls** were calling in Grey Gum Park, a small suburban tract in Chermside West, before dawn on the 27<sup>th</sup> (RAF), and while neither of these species is particularly uncom-

mon in the right locations in Brisbane this is a new site for both, and proves just how important suburban birding is, and why the *Atlas* is critical. A **Barn Owl** was also found on the 16<sup>th</sup> at Oxley Creek Common (CA). The strong **Pacific Swift** season continued this month, although perhaps slightly down on December, with reports of small numbers coming in from all over the city.



*Barred Cuckooshrike at McAfee Lookout on 23rd Jan (RN).*

Further inland at Oxley Creek Common, a nice selection of rare birds showed over the past month, with the **Freckled Duck** and **Plum-headed Finches** continuing, a flyover **Little Eagle** on the 16<sup>th</sup> (MB) – this species was also seen in Ransome on the 14<sup>th</sup> (KM, SN) – and a fantastic record of a **Red-backed Buttonquail** also on the 16<sup>th</sup> (CA). The latter species is very cryptic and likely more regular in Brisbane than the current data indicate, so keep an eye – and an ear – out.

A **Barred Cuckooshrike** was at Gold Creek Reservoir on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan (GDa), with 2 there on the 6<sup>th</sup> (HP, DB) and 4 on the 13<sup>th</sup> (LM), Richard Noske found up to 7 **Barred Cuckooshrikes** feeding on stick insects and figs at McAfee Lookout on 23<sup>rd</sup>. Four birds remained on 28<sup>th</sup> (MT, JS, SL). Instead of just seeing the birds and moving on, Richard Noske spent time observing the birds at length and wrote, “*I watched a group containing between 5 and 7 birds, including a juvenile, which was seen being fed twice during an hour of observation. Most of the time the birds foraged on eucalypts (Spotted Gum, Grey Gums, Tallow-wood), in which I saw them catch stick insects (of at least 2 species) 3 times. But on 3 occasions I saw them flying to 2 fruiting Figs (probably Ficus rubiginosa) at the entrance to the driveway of the house opposite. One adult fed the youngster with a fig. Eventually*

*they all ended up here, and at least 4 were in the larger tree eating figs simultaneously.”*

Bush birds were in evidence at Lake Manchester on 28<sup>th</sup>, with 2 **Black-chinned Honeyeaters**, 6 **Weebills** and 15 **Musk Lorikeets** (EL, PG). A further **Musk Lorikeet** was in suburban Kedron on the 31<sup>st</sup> (LB), suggesting that a few birds might have been forced coastward by the unusually dry January weather.

The first January breeding record for **Pale-vented Bush-hen** was achieved, with “two tiny black chicks” appearing with two adults at Banks Street Bushland Reserve on 19<sup>th</sup> (SF). Because the finder, Scott Fox, used a breeding code on [his checklist](#), the record will contribute to the breeding graph in the *Atlas*. Finally, over on Brisbane’s birding frontier, Moreton Island, a good number of rare species were seen throughout the month. In the south at Mirapool, **Grey Plover**, **Beach Stone-Curlew** and an outstanding count of 122 **Sanderling** occurred on the 7<sup>th</sup> (MJ), while offshore to the north of the island on the 24<sup>th</sup> there were **Wedge-tailed Shearwaters**, **Brown Boobies** and **Common Terns** all in attendance (BJ, MJ). **Common Terns** have also been reported at the Port of Brisbane (TM), Mirapool (MJ) and Reeders Point (BW) this month.

*“I watched a group [of Barred Cuckooshrikes] containing between 5 and 7 birds, including a juvenile, which was seen being fed twice during an hour of observation”*

2019 is already shaping up to be a fantastic year for Brisbane birding, with over 250 species and 1000 checklists submitted. Make it your new year’s resolution to eBird more this year – more checklists, more locations, more species!

*Round-up by Louis Backstrom*



## Site Profile: Banks Street Reserve

The 37-hectare Banks Street Reserve is enclosed by the suburbs of Alderley, Ashgrove and Newmarket. All the way from Enoggera

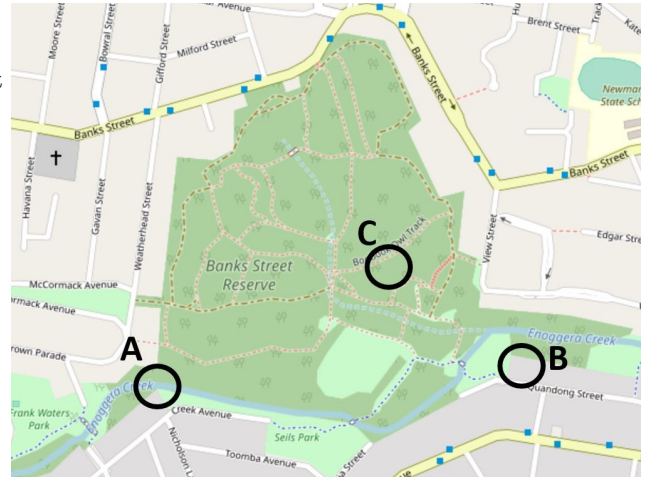
Some tracks can be busy during the rush-hour of week-days but generally it is much



Pale-vented Bush-hen breeds in Banks Street Reserve, and this is one of the best places to observe this species in Brisbane. Matteo Grilli photographed this obliging bird on 22nd Oct 2018.

Reservoir, Breakfast Creek (also known as Enoggera Creek) bypasses the southern side of the park and is crossed by two small bridges for pedestrians and cyclists. A number of different habitats, enhanced by the recent years restoration of native plants create a wonderful home for a great variety of birds. Dry sclerophyll forest, moist forest sections, riparian vegetation, open lawns, thick and low shrub and some tall grass together with a playground, make the place a hidden gem for wildlife as well as for nature lovers at only 5 km from Brisbane CBD. There are multiple entrances to the park, leaving the car at the start of Creek Avenue (A) or on Quandong Street (B) will allow you to check the creek first, before cyclists, runners and dog-walkers will start their day using the cycling path. There are two crossings over the creek, both great spots to see Pale-vented Bush-hens, which breed here and can be observed regularly from September to January.

of the park is the south-eastern corner above the large short-grass opening as well as along the creek. Within this area, bush-birds seem to favour around the east-central portion of the reserve (C) year-round and particularly during migration weeks. It is here that in November 2018 I saw a brilliant male Satin Flycatcher and a few White-eared Monarchs (at least 2 immatures and 1 adult) and more than 30 Golden Whistlers, almost all females, were there on 10th September 2018, with the year-round resident birds here usually numbering only about 2. The Brown Goshawk nests here (C) as well. White-headed Pigeon and Rose-crowned Fruit-dove are un-



*Banks Street Reserve in Alderley, contains eucalypt woodland, a small remnant of the Three Mile Scrub rainforest (see p. 4 of this issue), and an open space that was once a market garden.*

quieter on the week-end. The most productive section

common visitors in spring; Pacific Swifts were seen in December 2018; the Royal Spoonbill is an occasional visitor as is the Pacific Baza in spring and summer, while the Powerful Owl is resident but cryptic. Other wildlife include Koala, Keelback Snake, Sugar Glider, and Tusked Frog. I post monthly updates about my sightings on



First located by its grinding 'tzzeep', Matteo Grilli found this male Satin Flycatcher at Banks Street Reserve on 5th Nov 2018. This species is a very rare spring migrant through Brisbane.

the blog <https://birdsofbanksstreet-reserve.blogspot.com/>

Story by Matteo Grilli

## Historical Perspective: Three Mile Scrub

The areas now occupied by the suburbs of Ashgrove, Newmarket and parts of Alderley, were once covered with a tract of lowland rainforest known as Three Mile Scrub. Although much of it was cleared to make way for agriculture and housing development, some remnants can still be seen in the Banks Street Reserve (see p. 3 of this issue) and along Enoggera Creek.

Careful restoration work that encourages natural regeneration of the Three Mile Scrub rainforest communities is being undertaken by the Three Mile Scrub Habitat Group. Comprising local resident volunteers, the group also uses supplementary plantings of local native species when required. The restoration plantings focus on two distinct kinds of rainforest communities—gallery rainforest alongside the creeks, and open forest on the steeper areas.

An article in the Brisbane Courier on 30 November 1886 by the Field Naturalists Section of the Royal Society relates the story of a visit to the area, which was presumably much more intact then than now.

“The Field Naturalists' Section of the Royal Society visited Greenwood Scrub, on the Kelvin Grove

road, on Saturday afternoon, the occasion of their fifth excursion, numerous members proceeding thither by Enoggera omnibus, and alighting at the terminus of the first stage of its outward journey. After leaving the main road and following that to the left for a few hundred yards, and having crossed and re-crossed the Enoggera Creek, the above favoured spot was reached, when the work of the club—informing all with the knowledge of the few—had already commenced.

Greenwood Scrub, otherwise known as the Three-mile Scrub, once bore the reputation of being a rich field for the naturalist - a character which it now only partially sustains, and in floral wealth alone it would vie then with any scrub in the colony. Now what portion has not given way to the axe of the selector has been closed in great measure to the tourist by the abundant growth of the introduced Lantana, which has completely altered the original physiognomy due to the vegetation, whilst a rich fauna, has, as far as the birds were concerned, been so affected by indiscriminate shooting, that scarcely a member of the feathered tribe can now be met with. Indeed the Field natu-

ralists were fortunate in noticing here the coach-whip (*Psophodes crepitans*) [Eastern Whipbird], the green oriole (*Mimeta viridis*) [Olive-backed Oriole], the black campophaga (*Campophaga jar-dinii*) [Common Cicadabird], Lewin's honey eater (*Pilotis lewinii*) [Lewin's Honeyeater], and that little wren like bird, *Gerygone magnirostris* [Brown Gerygone], in the scrub itself, whilst about the creek the white breasted kingfisher (*Halcyon macleayi*) [Forest Kingfisher], and on its border the little red-head finch (*Estrila modesta*) [Red-browed Finch] still held their own.”

While unfortunately the bird list is not as complete as one might like, the mention of *Gerygone magnirostris* presumably refers to Brown Gerygone, a rainforest species that can no longer be found in this area. One can only hope that the work of the Three Mile Scrub Habitat Group, and other restoration groups in the area will one day lead to its return.

*Story by Richard Fuller. See the [Save Our Waterways Now](#) website for details of the Three Mile Scrub Habitat Group.*

### THE THREE-MILE SCRUB

I know a dell, where weeds grow rank  
Along a streamlet's shaded bank,-  
A lonely, wild, sequestered glen,  
Far from the dinning noise of men.

The trees above their branches twine,  
And tendrils of uncultured vine  
Clasp the rough bark, in that rude spot,  
With grace which art surpasseth not,

In close companionship are seen  
The varied shades of nature's green,  
And dwarfish shrubs and giant trees  
Together woo the fresh'ning breeze.

So dense their foliage, scarce a ray  
Of summer's sun can downward stray;  
And, while the other world is bright,  
Here dwells the sombre shade of night.

The noisy strife of babbling men  
Breaks not the quiet of this glen;  
Here-far from man's discordant prate-,  
The wild dove cooys to his mate.

To this lone spot I oft repair,  
When torn with town's distracting care,  
And in its solitude profound,  
I tread at once on holy ground.

And dearer far that spot to me  
Than crowd or gay festivity;-  
With nature holding converse sweet,  
I love this shady, calm retreat.

Oh! long to me this love be given,  
Communion high with nature's heaven!  
Love of the solemn, calm, and free,  
Soft notes of spirit melody!

*By 'Frederick'  
Brisbane, 18th Feb 1851*

## eBird skills: How do I enter sightings in eBird?

So you want to contribute to the Atlas of the Birds of Brisbane? You'll need to use eBird to document your observations, but how do you get started?

First, create an eBird account by visiting <http://ebird.org> and signing up. If you want to use the mobile app, download it via Google Play or the App Store.

If entering your sightings into eBird via the website, go to the **Submit Observations** page, identify the place where you went birding, and the type of birding

that you did (e.g. Stationary, Traveling, Incidental), start time, duration, distance and number of observers.

After clicking continue you reach the page where you enter the observations themselves. Enter the number of individuals observed against each species name. Numbers can be estimates, they don't need to be precise. Enter an X if you observed a species but don't want to enter a number (remembering that an estimated number is better than an X). You

can also add notes for each sighting, or whether birds were male, female, adult, juvenile, or were showing signs of breeding behavior. Just click **Add Details** next to the name of the species. You can also [embed images, videos, and sounds](#) in your eBird checklists.

If you are entering all the species that you detected on your outing (recommended), answer yes to the question about complete checklist and then you are done.

Visit <http://ebird.org/australia> to get started today!

## Mystery photo



White-bellied Cuckooshrike, Mog-gill, 12th Jul 2018 (RAF).

The grey-and-white plumage of last month's bird suggested a cuckooshrike. The plain pale underparts leave only Black-faced and White-bellied, but which one? The compact-looking structure and very pale underparts suggest White-bellied, and the pale upperwings and clean white underparts support this ID. A change of angle reveals a number of more straightforward features. Lack of black face immediately rules out adult black-faced, and the black lores don't extend significantly onto the ear coverts (there is some shadowing in the photo). A White-bellied Cuckooshrike.



*Can you identify this bird? The picture was taken in Brisbane. Answer next month.*

## Contributing to the Atlas

If you can, please donate your time and expertise to help make the *Atlas* the best it can be. For full details, see the [Contributing](#) section of the *Atlas* website. Here are some of the key things you can do to help create this landmark resource.

Go birdwatching within the Brisbane City Council area and enter your observations on eBird, a free tool for recording bird observations. All eBird records in Bris-

bane will be automatically included in the *Atlas*. If you have old records stored away on notebooks and such, you can enter them into eBird too! If you need help, contact an *Atlas* administrator.

Write some text for the *Atlas*, or edit and improve the existing text. Full instructions on how to edit *Atlas* pages are in the [Contributing](#) section of the *Atlas* website.

Contact *Atlas* editors with ques-

*"All eBird records in Brisbane will be automatically included in the Atlas"*

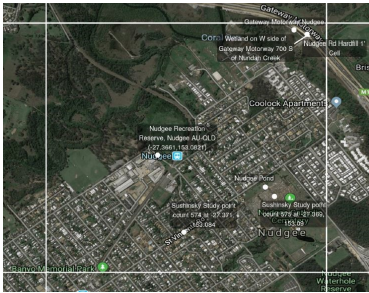
tions: Louis Backstrom (louis.backstrom@gmail.com) or Richard Fuller (r.fuller@uq.edu.au)



Undersurveyed Atlas Square: Nudgee

Brisbane is divided into 2 x 2 km Atlas squares. Each square has a target of 12 birdwatching visits in each of the four seasons. Each month we will feature an undersurveyed square to encourage you to get out and contribute. Very little data currently exists for the Nudgee Atlas square, although there is plenty of good habitat that could be home to any number of species.

Nudgee Recreation Reserve, Nudgee Cemetery and the Alexander Macpherson and Redway Street Parks could all repay a visiting Atlasser, and some work through the medium-density suburban fabric would be beneficial to the pro-



Only 5 complete checklists have been made in the Nudgee Atlas square.

ject too. Additionally, access into the various private properties in the north west of this cell could be very lucrative, but this may require more effort. Nocturnal work is also needed. Download the survey sheet [here](#). Story by Louis Backstrom.

	Complete checklists	Total minutes	Total km		Species	Complete checklists	Incomplete checklists
Summer (Dec-Feb)	1/12	5/120	0/1	Tom Collier	40	1	0
Autumn (Mar-May)	0/12	0/120	0/1	Fuller Lab	10	2	0
Winter (Jun-Aug)	0/12	0/120	0/1	Mary Robichaud	9	1	0
Spring (Sep-Nov)	4/12	115/120	1.5/1	Richard Fuller	1	0	1
Total	5	120	1.5	Chris O'Bryan	1	1	0

From the Atlas: White-breasted Woodswallow

Each month we will reproduce a draft species account from the Atlas. If you spot errors, or see any additions that can be made, jump right on to [brisbanebirds.com](#) and get editing! Or email Richard Fuller ([r.fuller@uq.edu.au](mailto:r.fuller@uq.edu.au)) for a Word Document that you can directly edit. This account was drafted by Louis Backstrom.



White-breasted Woodswallow, Sandy Camp Road Wetlands, 12 Jan 2017 (TA)

Category A; Fairly common resident and possible summer breeding immigrant. The White-breasted Woodswallow is a small, two-toned woodswallow with a distinctive grey body and white breast. A gregarious species, they are well known for their tendency to perch tightly bunched together

on branches or powerlines. Count of over 50 have been recorded, although average counts are much lower. Common at a number of sites across the city, and once-off records at many more indicates a degree of local movement or nomadism - a trait shared by other species within its genus.

A gregarious species of open habitats and built up areas, White-breasted Woodswallows are common across much of north and east Australia and south east Asia. Widely distributed across the lowland regions of Brisbane, they have been recorded at many sites as wandering birds, as well as several sites where they are resident and breed. They are less prone to forming large, wandering flocks as the other species in their genus, but have still been recorded in significant numbers across Brisbane, with a high count of 140 birds at Shelley Road Park (Gardner 2018). Most counts are much lower, although flocks of over a dozen are not uncommon. White-breasted Woodswallows are present in Brisbane year-round, alt-

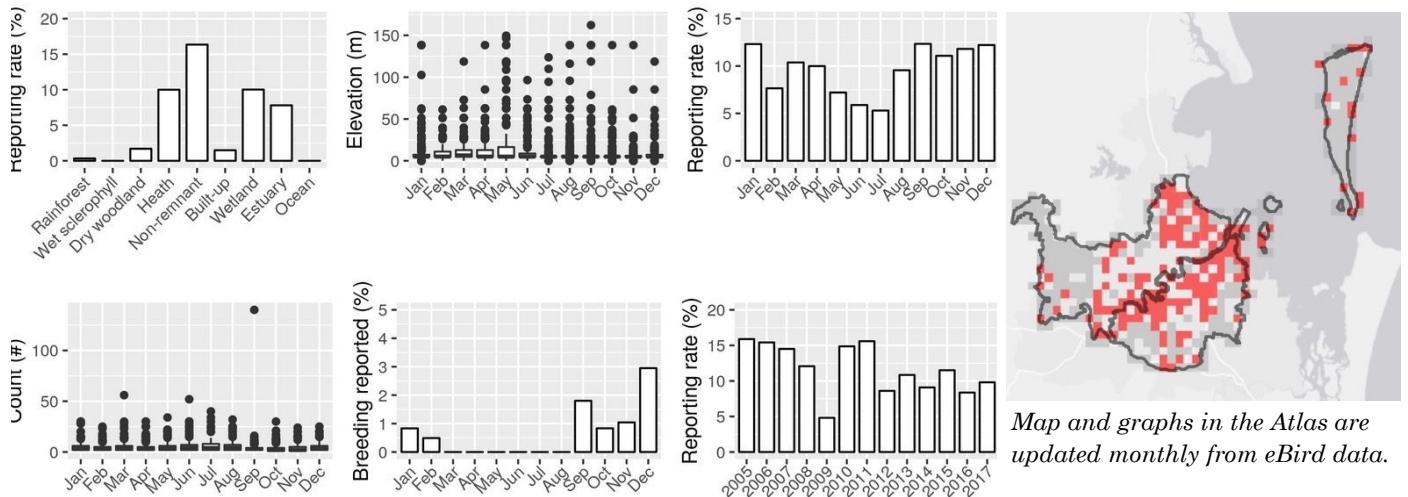
*“If you spot errors, or see any additions that can be made, jump right on to [brisbanebirds.com](#) and get editing!”*

hough appear on approximately twice as many checklists in summer as in winter, indicating some seasonal movement around the area.

Distribution and Habitat

White-breasted Woodswallows are found across Brisbane, with the majority of records coming from the lowland eastern parts of the city at sites such as Kedron Brook Wetlands, Sandy Camp Road Wetlands and Oxley Creek Common. The species is only really absent from the north west region of Brisbane, which is higher and more densely forested; as the birds prefer open habitats this absence is not surprising. Birds have been reported from all parts of Moreton Island, although given the overall

## From the Atlas continued...



lack of data covering the island, more work is needed to determine whether the birds are resident breeders there or simply just moving through. Woodswallows exhibit a moderate amount of elevational preference, with the majority of records coming from near sea level, although birds have been observed up to 150m.

The distribution within Brisbane of the White-breasted Woodswallow shows no clear seasonal change, with birds being present in roughly the same sites across the entire year, although as noted above, there is a definite increase in abundance over summer (coinciding with the breeding season of the birds), indicating perhaps a degree of migratory movement. This species is known to be a partial migrant across other parts of its range (Chan 2001), so this finding is unsurprising. It would be good to find more sites for this species and determine the nature of their movements around Brisbane and South East Queensland. Currently it is not known whether our birds are mostly resident, nomadic or partly migratory.

### Seasonality

There are 31 records of breeding White-breasted Woodswallows in Brisbane, mostly all in the months between September and February, indicating that the species is a

spring breeder within the city. Nests with young have been reported in the months between October and January, coinciding with the months in which the species is most often recorded - present in over 10% of checklists. This possibly indicates that birds move into the Brisbane region to breed, although it is not known where they move to over the winter months (although many do remain in Brisbane at the same sites, as noted by the data). Breeding has been reported at 8 locations, with the most records from Sandy Camp Road, with a handful of further records at Oxley Creek Common and Sherwood Arboretum; most other sites only have one breeding record. It would be good to collect more breeding data for this species to determine the true nature of their breeding patterns within Brisbane as well as their local movements outside the season.

### Trends

Reporting rate for White-breasted Woodswallows in Brisbane has been quite variable over the *Atlas* period, with some years having birds present in over 15% of checklists, and others only 5%. No clear trend is apparent, although there has been a slight drop off in the past five years. It would be good to monitor the species' abundance in Brisbane to ensure that the birds are not threatened. However, the species is not of any major conser-

vation concern as birds are common across much of Australia, South East Asia and the South Pacific.

### Information Gaps

- Collect more breeding data
- Determine the movement patterns of birds around Brisbane and wider South East Queensland
- Determine the species' status on Moreton Island

### Key Conservation Needs

- Monitor abundance so any declines can be detected early

### Contributors to Species Account

- Louis Backstrom

*"All eBird records in Brisbane will be automatically included in the Atlas"*

## Birding Brisbane: Birds and Birdwatching in the River City

We would love to be able to use your photographs from eBird in future issues of Birding Brisbane. Please email Richard Fuller ([r.fuller@uq.edu.au](mailto:r.fuller@uq.edu.au)) to give us permission to reproduce your images directly from eBird.

**brisbanebirds.com**



Birding Brisbane is a monthly newsletter aimed at sharing information about birds and birdwatching in Brisbane. It is a companion project to the Atlas of the Birds of Brisbane, which is compiling all known information about the birds of Brisbane into a single reference work. The Atlas uses eBird data. Any eBird records submitted in Brisbane will automatically be incorporated into the Atlas.

The Atlas is being written by the birdwatching community, and is freely available online.

The geographic area encompassed by this newsletter is the Brisbane Local Government authority boundary, and all coordinates offshore that are closer to Brisbane LGA than any other LGA.

Please feel free to contact the *Atlas* editors with any questions, suggestions or offers of help: Louis Backstrom ([louis.backstrom@gmail.com](mailto:louis.backstrom@gmail.com)); Richard Fuller ([r.fuller@uq.edu.au](mailto:r.fuller@uq.edu.au))

## List of Observers

CA Chris Attewell; DA David Anderson; TA Terence Alexander; DAr Doug Armstrong; DB Duan Biggs; KB Ken Bissett; LB Louis Backstrom; MB Mike Bennett; TB Tyde Bands; FC Felicia Chan; JC Jon Coleman; KC Ken Cross; LC Lucy Coleman; GD Guy Dutson; GDa Gus Daly; JD Jill Duncan; MD Michael Daley; RE Rohan Etherington; SF Scott Fox; RF Rick Franks; RAF Richard Fuller; MG Malcolm Graham; PG Philip Griffin; RG Rod Gardner; NH Nikolas Haass; SH Sandra Harding; BJ Brian Johnson; MJ Meg Johnson; EL Elliot Leach; PL Peter Lowe, SL Sue Lee; GM Gillie Matthew; IM Ian McMahon; JM John Merton; KM Kris McBride; LM Liam McGuire; SM Stephen Murray; TM Tom Mutton; SN Sean Nolan; TN Tim Norris; HP Hugh Possingham; SP Stuart Pickering; JS Julie Sarna; GT Ged Trantner; MT Marie Tarrant; BW Brad Woodworth; CY Chris Young



*Osprey, Wynnum Foreshore, 2nd January 2019 (TA)*