

PHILLIP ISLAND (*MILLOWL*) NESTING SHOREBIRD BREEDING SEASON 2019-2020 END OF SEASON REPORT



This document has been created
by the Phillip Island Nature Parks
Conservation Department

Phillip Island
**NATURE
PARKS**

*We acknowledge the
Traditional Custodians
of the land on which we
live, work and learn, the
Bunurong people. We pay our
respects to their Elders past
and present.*

SUMMARY

The breeding season outcomes for each of Phillip Island's (*Mallowl*) nesting shorebird species is summarised in the following report; it is worth noting that the Hooded plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) is the focus given its current conservation status and associated state-wide population management efforts. Nineteen pairs of Hooded plover were recorded participating in the 2019/2020 breeding season on Phillip Island (*Mallowl*), which is not significantly different from the previous season (2018/19) and the 2013/14 – 2017/18 five year period (a period which represents good breeding success and a benchmark for management outcomes). The 19 breeding pairs cumulatively laid 90 eggs across a total of 41 nests ($\bar{x} = 2.20$ eggs per nest), these variables being higher than for the 2013/14 – 2017/18 period. From the 90 eggs and 41 nests, 24 chicks hatched from 11 nests – a lower yield compared to the 2013/14 – 2017/18 period – and of the 24 chicks, 9 survived to fledge successfully from 6 nests, which is a comparable rate to the 2013/14 – 2017/18 period. The chicks fledged per pair rate for Hooded plovers this season was 0.47, which is comparatively higher than last season (0.45), but lower than the 2013/14 – 2017/18 period ($\bar{x} = 0.68$). For a detailed summary, see Table 1. Limited data were collected during this season for other nesting shorebird species on Phillip Island, which include Pied oystercatchers (*Haematopus longirostris*), Sooty oystercatchers (*Haematopus fuliginosus*), and Red-capped plovers (*Charadrius ruficapillus*). Therefore, only few management recommendations can be made for these latter nesting shorebird species this season.

Table 1: Summary statistics for Hooded plover breeding success this season (2019/20), the previous season (2018/19), and mean values for the 2013/14 – 2017/18 period.

| Variable | 2019/20 | 2018/19 | 2013/14 – 2017/18 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| First nest | 26/09/2019 | 11/09/2018 | 18-Sep |
| Last nest | 21/02/2020 | 28/02/2019 | 23-Feb |
| No. nests | 41 | 45 | 32.60 |
| No. eggs | 90 | 111 | 78 |
| No. chicks | 24 | 38 | 34.40 |
| No. fledglings | 9 | 9 | 12.40 |
| No. breeding pairs | 19 | 20 | 18.20 |
| Av. eggs per nest | 2.20 | 2.47 | 2.39 |
| Av. nests per pair | 2.16 | 2.25 | 4.29 |
| No. nests hatched | 11 | 16 | 14.45 |
| Eggs to chicks survivorship | 26.67% | 34.23% | 44.10% |
| Chicks to fledge survivorship | 37.50% | 23.68% | 36.05% |
| Eggs to fledge survivorship | 10.00% | 8.11% | 15.90% |
| Eggs per clutch | 2.20 | 2.47 | 2.39 |
| Fledged per clutch | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.38 |
| Fledged per pair | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.68 |
| Target fledged per pair | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 |

Volunteer Activities

The results achieved for the 2019/20 Hooded plover breeding season would not have been possible without the dedication of Phillip Island Nature Parks' volunteers. Their efforts helped achieve above average Hooded plover chick to fledgling survivorship (37.50%), which yielded 9 new fledglings for the Island (Table 1). During the 2019/20 season, total volunteering hours in relation to Hooded plover activities were nearly double that of the 2018/19 and 2017/18 seasons (Table 2). Along with the monitoring, guardian, Hooded plover count and community engagement volunteer activities, Phillip Island Nature Parks also hosted two research interns who collectively accrued a further 235 hours of voluntary work associated with Hooded plover management and research activities for the 2019/20 breeding season. For a description of each Hooded plover related volunteering activity, see Appendix A.

Table 2: Summary of Hooded plover related volunteering activity hours for the 2019/20 breeding season.

| Activity | 2019/20 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Monitoring | 452.76 | 295.27 | -- |
| Guardian | 250.92 | 145.28 | -- |
| Counts | 49.50 | 13.75 | -- |
| Community Engagement Events | 25.50 | 0 | -- |
| Total | 778.68 | 454.55 | 407 |

BREEDING SUCCESS

It is important to determine what “breeding success” for nesting shorebirds on Phillip Island (*Millow!*) looks like so that clear goals can be set, management plans devised and implemented and management actions evaluated. Hooded plovers are a focus given that the species is listed as ‘vulnerable’ both nationally (under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999) and in Victoria (under the Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria 2013). Since active management of the Hooded plover population on Phillip Island began in 1998, embodied as the ‘Hooded Plover Watch Program’, the population of around 20 individuals has more than doubled to around 43 individuals, or around 20 breeding pairs. In Figure 1, after the 1993-98 period (where active management began in 1998), it is apparent that the initial management efforts facilitated an increase in all of the breeding metrics measured (no. of eggs, no. of nests, no. of chicks, no. of fledged; no. of breeding pairs was not recorded until the 2003/04 season). From 1998 to 2013 the number of eggs, nests and chicks steadily increased (in varying degrees), however, the number of fledglings remained stable (6.6 – 7.6) across that 15 year period indicating an issue in the management strategies being used (Figure 1). From 2013 to 2018 targeted management strategies (e.g. volunteer nest monitoring, improved nest refuge design and signage, compliance operations, closure of informal tracks, eradication of foxes, control of cats and dogs, and management of coastal weeds) resulted in higher nesting efficiencies, i.e. less eggs and nests were needed to produce more chicks and fledglings (Figure 1) – a greater rate of *breeding success*. This latter trend is heading towards what would be an ideal breeding season for Hooded plovers on Phillip Island: a high number

of chicks fledged to drive recruitment into the breeding population on the Island and adjoining areas (particularly Bass Coast).

For Hooded plovers, fledglings per breeding pair is the key metric used to determine breeding success; a fledged per pair value above 0.47 is required to achieve good breeding success (Maguire et al. 2013), and, therefore, a sustainable population. During the most optimal breeding period to date (2013/14 – 2017/18) the average fledged per pair value was 0.68, well above the desired 0.47 threshold. Fledged per pair values of 0.45 and 0.47 were recorded for the most recent breeding seasons of 2018/19 and 2019/20, respectively (Table 1). It is suspected that an increase in Hooded plover predation by cats and predatory birds (based on anecdotal evidence), namely ravens (*Corvus* sp.), Australian magpies (*Cracticus tibicen*), pacific gulls (*Larus pacificus*), kelp gulls (*Larus dominicanus dominicanus*) and various raptors, is driving this recent downturn in breeding efficiency. Greater monitoring effort is required to definitively determine causes of nest/chick failures.

With respect to the other nesting shorebirds of Phillip Island, it is recommended that the management activities applied to Hooded plovers are extended to Pied oystercatchers, Sooty oystercatchers and Red-capped plovers to ensure the sustainability of their populations as well.

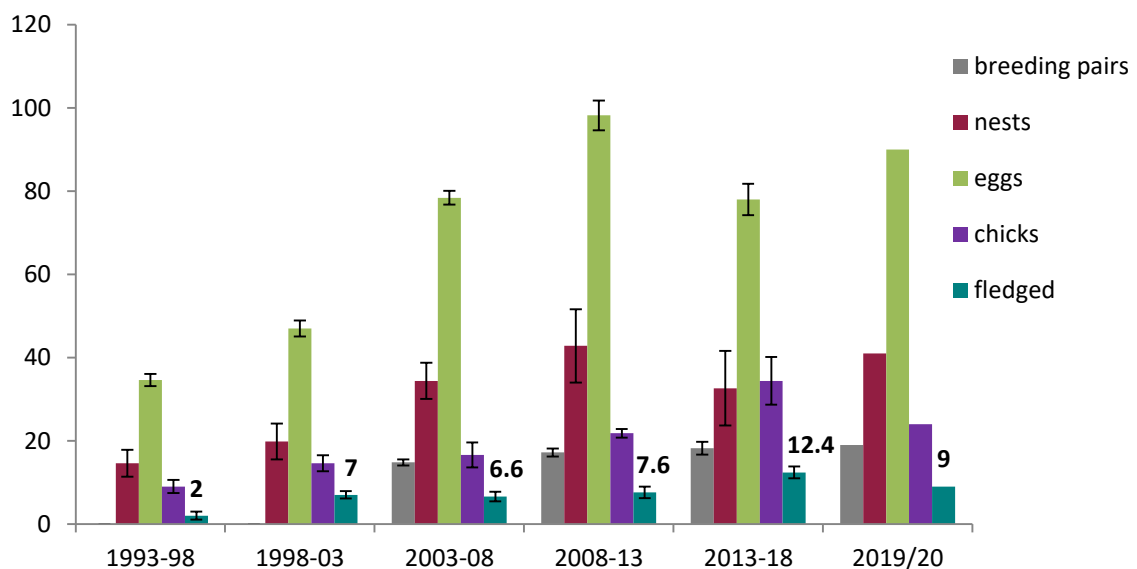


Figure 1: Five year breeding season averages (\pm SE) for breeding metrics of Hooded plovers on Phillip Island 1993 – 2018, and the most recent 2019/20 season breeding metrics data.



HOODED PLOVER BREEDING SEASON 2019/20

Nesting Outcomes

During the 2019/20 season, 19 Hooded plover breeding pairs made 41 nests with a total of 90 eggs laid in these nests between 26/09/2019 and 21/02/2020 (Table 1). Nests with eggs were distributed across 24 nesting sites on the Island, with 9 of those sites producing chicks, and 6 of those sites successfully producing fledglings (Figure 2). The number of breeding pairs, nests and eggs were not significantly different from predicted means, with each of these metrics for the 2019/20 season being found within the 95% confidence interval of the respective predicted mean (see Figure 3), i.e. within the realms of statistical normality given historical trends in these data.



Figure 2: Summary map of nesting sites (n=24) distributed on Phillip Island and the breeding outcome at each site (eggs, chicks, or fledged).

With respect to Hooded plover nesting effort, the season was divided into three periods (pre-Christmas, Christmas, and post-Christmas) to elucidate the potential effects of different rates of beach use and disturbance. The pre-Christmas period (26/09/2019 – 20/12/2019; 86 days) was characterised by the highest rate of nesting attempts (n = 26; 0.30 nests/day) and the highest rate of nest failure (n = 24), probably as a result of the unsuitable weather (i.e. strong winds, rain, and large swells) experienced throughout. During this period 2 nesting sites yielded 3 fledglings (Figure 4). The Christmas period (21/12/2019 – 28/01/2020; 40 days) was characterised by a slight reduction in nesting attempts (n = 10; 0.25 nests/day) despite markedly improved weather conditions. An increase in human-Hooded plover interactions may have resulted in this reduction in nesting attempts and no chicks successfully fledging; the 2 suspected human-caused nest failures occurred

during this period (Figure 5). The post-Christmas period (29/01/2020 – 21/02/2020; 24 days) was characterised by another slight reduction in nesting attempts ($n = 5$; 0.21 nests/day), a marked reduction in human-Hooded plover interactions (due to Government imposed social restrictions for the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic) and more suitable weather (Figure 4). After the final nest was discovered on the 21/02/2020, 6 chicks successfully fledged from 4 nesting sites during this period (see Appendix B for the nesting site summary).

The main causes of nest failures across all three periods (Figure 5) were mostly due to unknown causes ($n = 10$; likely due to severe weather/tidal events given no evidence or tracks could be found to determine a cause otherwise in these situations), raven/magpie predation ($n = 8$), and severe weather/tidal events ($n = 6$).

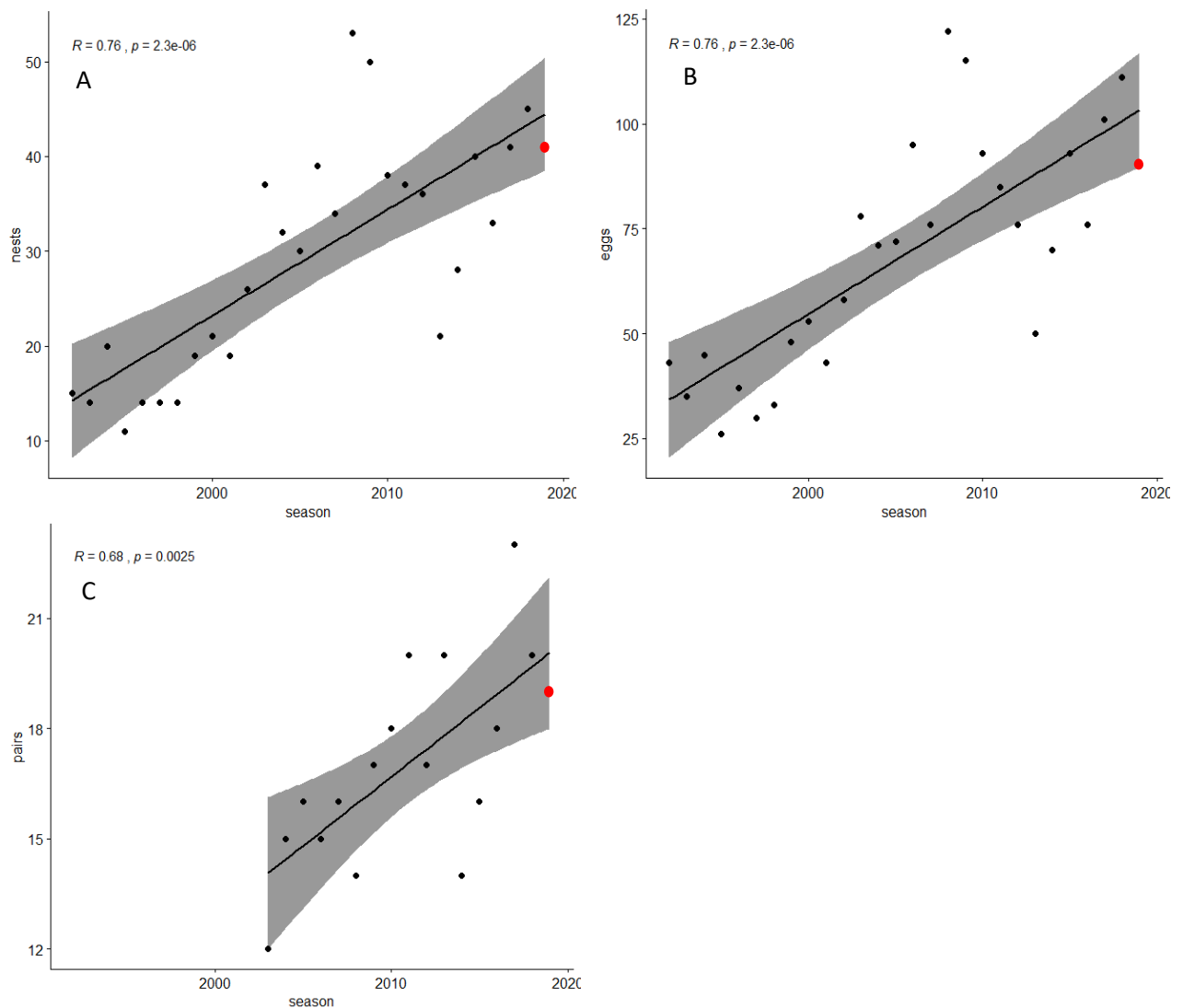


Figure 3: Correlation plots with test statistics, regression lines and 95% confidence intervals (dark grey area) for A) no. of nests, B) no. of eggs, and C) no. of breeding pairs (from 2003/04) for Hooded plovers on Phillip Island. Red dots indicate the 2019/20 breeding season.

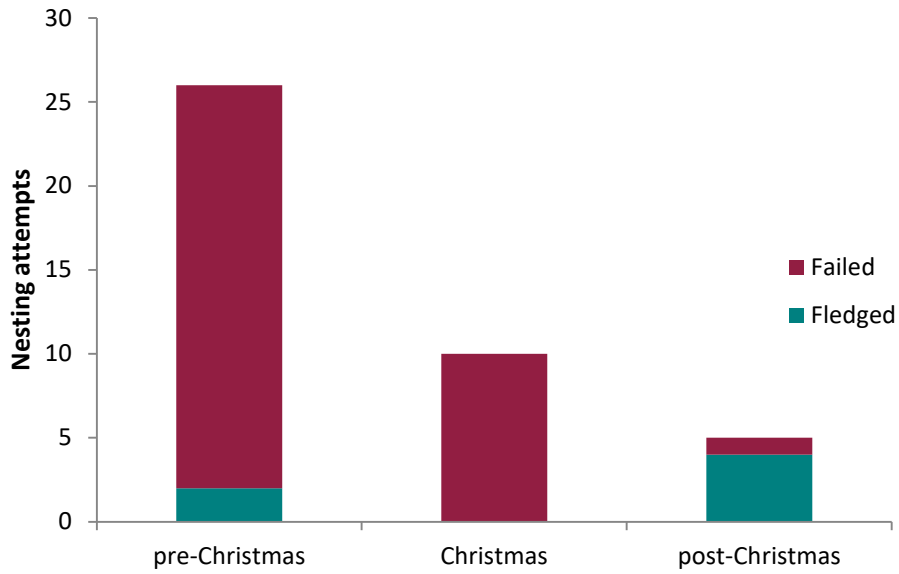


Figure 4: The total number of Hooded plover nesting attempts resulting in failure or success (fledged) for each period of the 2019/20 breeding season.

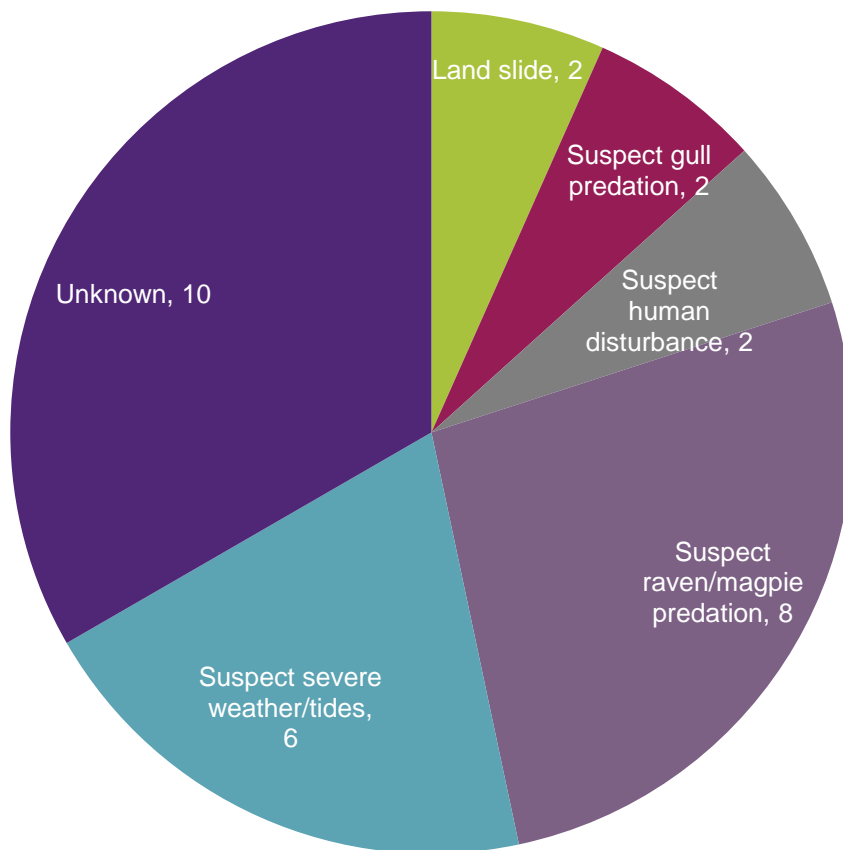


Figure 5: Causes of Hooded plover nest (with eggs) failure during the 2019/20 breeding season. Numbers indicate rate of occurrence.

Fledging Outcomes

During the 2019/20 breeding season, Hooded plover nests yielded 24 chicks from 9 nesting sites and 9 fledglings from 6 of those nesting sites (Figure 2). The number of chicks and fledglings produced during the 2019/20 season were significantly less than the predicted mean, with each of these metrics for the 2019/20 season being found outside the 95% confidence interval of the respective predicted mean (Figure 6), i.e. outside the realms of statistical normality given historical trends in these data. For the 2019/20 season, egg to chick survivorship was 26.67%, as opposed to 34.23% for the 2018/19 season and an average of 44.10% for the 2013/13 – 2017/18 period (Table 1). It is thought that the high rate of nest failures (potentially caused by severe weather/tidal events and raven/magpie predation) during the pre-Christmas and Christmas periods caused the significantly lower yield of chicks and, subsequently, fledglings compared to the predicted means. It is worth noting, however, that chick to fledgling survivorship for the 2019/20 season was 37.50% as opposed to 23.68% for the 2018/19 season and an average of 36.05% for the 2013/13 – 2017/18 period (Table 1). This heartening result indicates the validity of the management efforts employed during the 2019/20 season to allow Hooded plover chicks to successfully fledge.

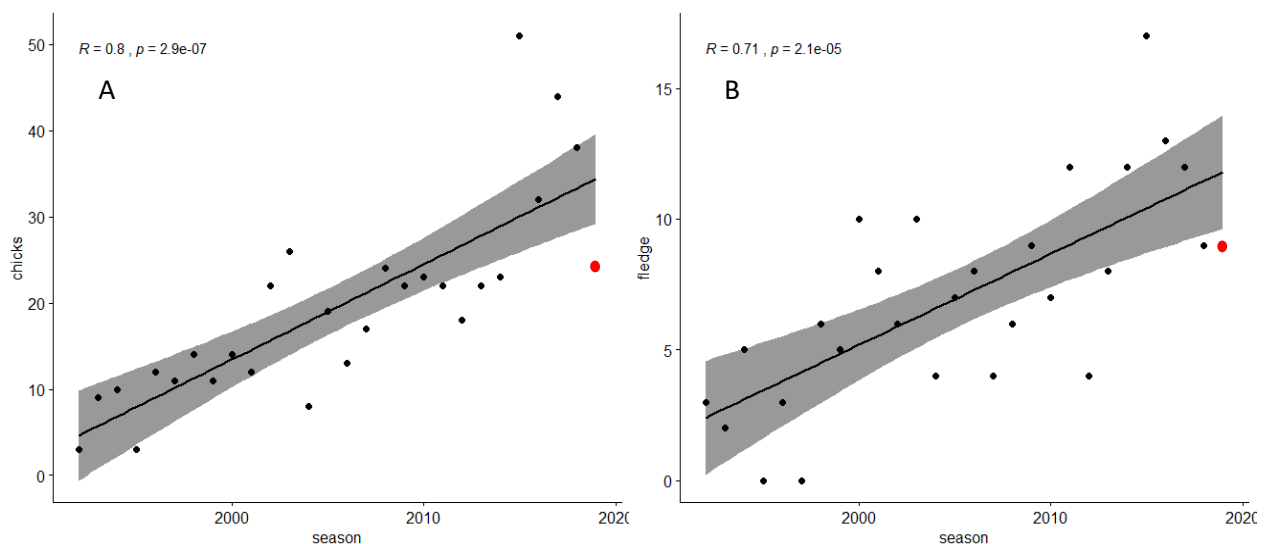


Figure 6: Correlation plots with test statistics, regression lines and 95% confidence intervals (dark grey area) for A) no. of chicks, and B) no. of fledglings for Hooded plovers on Phillip Island. Red dots indicate the 2019/20 breeding season.

With regards to the Hooded plover fledging efforts, 3 fledglings were produced from 2 nesting sites during the pre-Christmas period, and 6 fledglings were produced from 4 nesting sites during the post-Christmas period. No chicks successfully fledged during the Christmas period. Throughout the pre-Christmas period, volunteers were available to dedicate their time to monitoring the chicks as they progressed to fledging, which probably lent to the success for this period. Throughout the post-Christmas period, Government imposed social restrictions for the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic dramatically reduced human-Hooded plover interactions, which probably lent to the success for this period. However, during this latter period it is thought that Hooded plover chick predation may have

increased due to a lack of human-predator disturbance interactions: noteworthy predators (based on anecdotal evidence) include, but are not limited to, cats and predatory birds, e.g. ravens, Australian magpies, gulls and various raptors. The most common causes of chick failure across all 3 periods (Figure 7) were unknown causes (n = 6; likely due to severe weather/tidal events given no evidence or tracks could be found to determine a likely cause in these situations), and raven/magpie predation (n = 8). See Appendix B for the chick and fledgling site summary.

Having 9 chicks successfully fledge from 19 breeding pairs rendered a fledged per pair rate of 0.47 for Phillip Island. Comparatively, preliminary data from BirdLife Australia (unpublished data) shows that the Bass Coast Shire (excluding Phillip Island) yielded 11 fledglings from 29 breeding pairs (fledged per pair rate of 0.38) with a total (including Phillip Island) of 37 fledglings from 149 breeding pairs in Victoria giving a fledged per pair rate of 0.25 for the state for the 2019/20 breeding season.

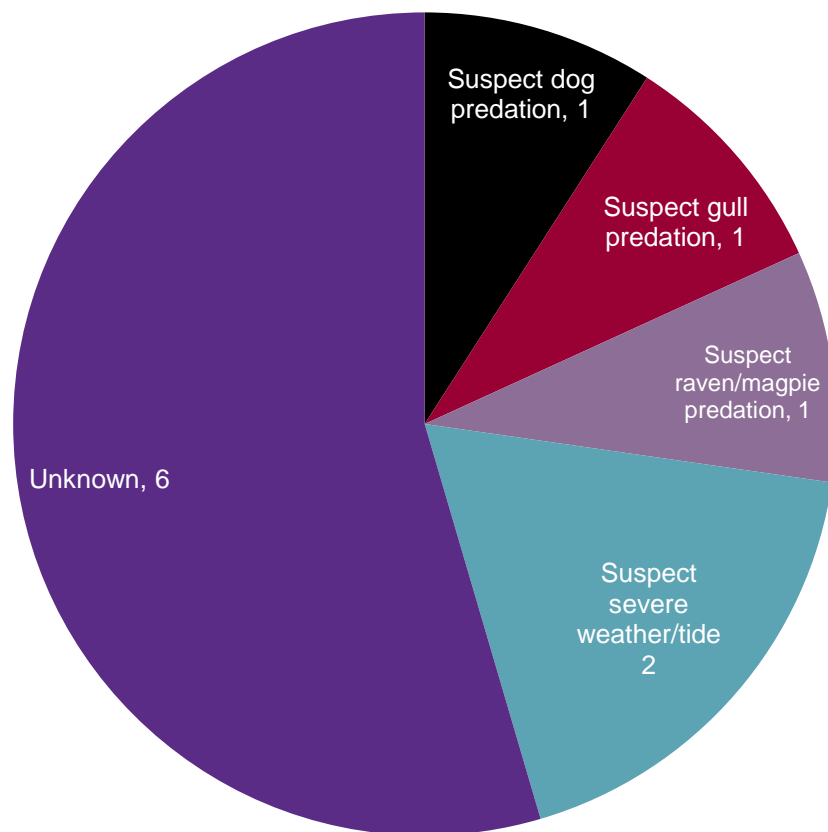


Figure 7: Causes of Hooded plover chick failure during the 2019/20 breeding season. Numbers indicate rate of occurrence.

Banding and Flagging

A total of 9 Hooded plover chicks successfully fledged during the 2019/20 breeding season, each of which were caught, measured, banded, given a leg flag and had feather samples taken for sexing. See Table 3 below for a summary of their details.

Table 3: Summary of Hooded plover fledgling band and flag details of the 2019/20 season.

| Date | Nesting site | Band no. | Band location | Leg flag details | Flag location | Bird status | Notes |
|------------|------------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| 11/02/2020 | Graydens Rd | 05268660 | Left tarsus | Yellow 68 | Left tibia | Chick | |
| 11/02/2020 | Red Rocks Rd | 05268661 | Left tarsus | Yellow 69 | Left tibia | Chick | Survived to fledge but died later due to unknown causes |
| 11/02/2020 | Red Rocks Rd | 05268662 | Left tarsus | Yellow 70 | Left tibia | Chick | |
| 25/03/2020 | Anzacs (west) | 05268663 | Right tarsus | Yellow 71 | Right tibia | Chick | Procedural banding/flagging error – should be on left leg |
| 3/04/2020 | Colonnades | 05268664 | Left tarsus | Yellow 72 | Left tibia | Chick | |
| 3/04/2020 | Colonnades | 05268665 | Left tarsus | Yellow 73 | Left tibia | Chick | Survived to fledge but died later due to predation by pacific gull |
| 8/04/2020 | Crazy Birds | 05268666 | Left tarsus | Yellow 74 | Left tibia | Chick | Had lower half of right tarsus surgically removed after an injury |
| 8/04/2020 | Forrest Caves (centre) | 05268667 | Left tarsus | Yellow 75 | Left tibia | Chick | |
| 8/04/2020 | Forrest Caves (centre) | 05268668 | Left tarsus | Yellow 76 | Left tibia | Chick | Sibling of Yellow 74, did not survive to fledge |
| 8/04/2020 | Forrest Caves (centre) | 05268669 | Left tarsus | Yellow 77 | Left tibia | Chick | |

PIED OYSTERCATCHER BREEDING SEASON 2019/20

Nesting Outcomes

Limited data were collected for Pied oystercatchers on Phillip Island (*Millowl*) for the 2019/20 breeding season. Pied oystercatchers were recorded nesting in three locations: North Point and near the bridge on Churchill Island, and the Newhaven marina with each pair yielding chicks. Mature Pied oystercatcher chicks were seen at Ghetto rocks at Observation Point, and a breeding pair at Kitty Miller Bay were also recorded to have had a chick. Two chicks fledged from the pair breeding at the Newhaven marina, however, it is uncertain how many chicks in total were produced, and how many of those chicks survived to successfully fledge. No Pied oystercatcher chicks were banded or flagged during the 2019/20 breeding season.

SOOTY OYSTERCATCHER BREEDING SEASON 2019/20

Nesting Outcomes

Limited data were collected for Sooty oystercatchers on Phillip Island (*Millowl*) for the 2019/20 breeding season. Several pairs bred on the southern side of the Summerlands peninsula and at least three pairs bred on Seal Rocks. One pair of Sooty oystercatchers were known to have a chick at Shelleys Beach, but it is unknown if that chick successfully fledged. Additionally, two to three pairs of Sooty oystercatchers were suspected to be nesting on the rock platform around Wild Dog Bluff (to the west of Berrys Beach), but it is also unknown if these pairs actually laid eggs or successfully fledged chicks. Additionally, a pair at Observation Point had one chick but it is not known if it fledged. No Sooty oystercatcher chicks were banded or flagged during the 2019/20 breeding season.

RED-CAPPED PLOVER BREEDING SEASON 2019/20

Nesting Outcomes

Limited data were collected for Red-capped plovers on Phillip Island (*Millowl*) for the 2019/20 breeding season. Observation Point is a known nesting site for Red-capped plovers and 2 chicks were seen there on the 19/02/2020, however, it is not known if these chicks successfully fledged. Other observations of adult Red-capped plovers were recorded, however, no nesting or breeding behaviour was noted. No Red-capped plover chicks were banded or flagged during the 2019/20 breeding season.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Hooded Plovers

Considering the lower egg to chick survivorship rate (26.67%) for the 2019/20 Hooded plover breeding season as compared to the 2018/19 season (34.23%) and the 2013/14 – 2017/18 period average (44.10%), it is recommended that more rigorous nest monitoring occurs in following seasons to determine the causes of egg failure which remain largely unknown (Figure 5). This may be facilitated through the implementation of remote camera traps at nesting sites to capture footage of nest failure events. Camera traps will also facilitate reactive predator management, which has been noted as a useful management strategy in the past, where potential threats from identified predatory species may be mitigated through trapping or other specified management strategies. Furthermore, in instances of non-compliance by members of public, it is imperative that the issuing of infringement notices be uniformly and consistently applied to help improve beach user compliance to beach use regulations.

Identifying the causes of Hooded plover chick failure remains an important yet difficult task (see Lees et al. 2019). In spite of the difficulties in definitively determining chick failure causes, it should remain a high priority for staff and volunteers into the future to be extra attentive whilst chicks are around. Frequent checking of nest sites where chicks are active is imperative, and where it is suspected a chick has failed, extra attention to details/evidence/tracks should be exercised around the area and any/all data recorded in the Birdlife portal.

The Birdlife MyBeachBirds portal remains a vital tool in the management of Phillip Island's Hooded plover population. All portal entries by volunteers during the 2019/20 breeding season were invaluable and the authors express our deepest thanks for their efforts. It was noted by Birdlife Australia (unpublished data) that the rate of recording threat data pertinent to each portal entry was markedly lower for Phillip Island compared to other regions where Hooded plovers were monitored. These threat related data are a vital to the tailoring of management strategies implemented for Phillip Island's Hooded plover population, so it is recommended that training days are organised for all people who use the Birdlife portal to reiterate the importance of collecting these data and what to record.

Volunteer based community engagement activities, such as the "Hoodies and Hounds" events, proved to be very popular and well received among community members who either attended the events, or were engaged by volunteers and staff about the key messages of those events during this season. The authors recommend that these community engagement activities are continued into the future to further improve the communities' perception of management strategies put in place to protect Phillip Island's (Millowl) Hooded plover population

Other Nesting Shorebird Species

It is unknown if or how the current management strategies for Hooded plovers and the effects of climate change are impacting Pied oystercatcher, Sooty oystercatcher and Red-capped plover nesting behaviours or recruitment on Phillip Island. Furthermore, the current extent and status of

their populations on the Island largely remains unknown. It is, therefore, recommended that active and continued monitoring (and management where necessary and appropriate) of these species' nesting sites be initiated for the next breeding season.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- Maguire GS, Cullen M, Mead R (2013) Managing the Hooded Plover in Victoria: a site by site assessment of threats and prioritisation of management investment on Parks Victoria managed land. Parks Victoria Technical Report, Melbourne.

Appendix A: Hooded plover related volunteer activity descriptions

Hooded Plover Monitoring: Monitoring involves volunteers heading to their favourite beaches where Hooded plovers are active and recording any updates in their nesting activities on the Birdlife MyBeachBird portal, i.e. which Hooded plovers are present, when a nest is made, when eggs are laid and how many, when eggs hatch to chicks and how many, are there any threats present throughout the nesting period? This role is critical for keeping a track of how the Hooded plovers are progressing, and it allows Phillip Island Nature Parks staff to hone their management efforts.

Hooded Plover Chick Guardian: On beaches of high public use, the Chick Guardian role is an extremely important measure that promotes co-existence between breeding Hooded plovers and beach users. While a pair of Hooded plovers has chicks, volunteer or staff Guardians will educate and inform beach users, especially dog walkers of the vulnerable chicks and encourage behaviour (i.e. leashing dogs, limiting time near the brood/protected area) compatible with the continued survival

of chicks. Chick Guardian roles usually occurs around peak dog walking times especially high tide (~7:00am – 9:00am and 5:30pm – 7:30pm).

Hooded Plover and Gull Counts: Counts involve the coordination of an Island-wide count and identification of any Hood plovers, Pacific gulls and Kelp gulls, as well as any other noteworthy bird species by both Phillip Island Nature Parks’ staff and volunteers. These counts are critical for mapping fluctuation in Hooded plover and Pacific gull numbers on Phillip Island (*Milowl*) as well as identifying movements of individuals, especially juveniles.

Community Engagement Events: This is where volunteers assist Phillip Island Nature Parks staff in engaging with community members about the conservation and management of Hooded plovers on Phillip Island. These events are critical in the active education and consultation with members of the public about how they can help Hooded plovers thrive on Phillip Island. Such events include “Hoodies and Hounds” and targeted community engagement activities at key beaches e.g. stall at Surf Beach.

Appendix B: Nesting Site Summary Table

| Nest | Location | Find Date | Adult Bands | Clutch No. | Eggs | Chicks | Fledge Date | Fledged | Chick Bands | Last Date |
|------|---------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|------|--------|-------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | Anchorage Rd | 26/09/2019 | OLF 'EZ' UB | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | failed | 6/11/2019 |
| 2 | BellaVista Rd | 9/10/2019 | m/-- UB | 1 | 3 | | | | failed | 30/10/2019 |
| 3 | Forrest Caves (east) | 14/10/2019 | YLF '49' UB | 1 | 3 | | | | failed | 17/10/2019 |
| 4 | Graydens Rd | 21/10/2019 | YLF '23' UB | 1 | 3 | | | | failed | 4/11/2019 |
| 5 | Surf Beach (Park St) | 21/10/2019 | YLF '19' YLF '25' | 1 | 3 | | | | failed | 5/11/2019 |
| 6 | Smiths Beach (far east) | 30/10/2019 | UB | 1 | 2 | | | | failed | 8/11/2019 |
| 7 | Berrys Beach (west) | 3/11/2019 | OLF 'CD' U/B | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | failed | 22/11/2019 |
| 8 | Anchorage Rd | 16/11/2019 | OLF 'EZ' UB | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | failed | 19/12/2019 |
| 9 | BellaVista Rd | 20/11/2019 | m/-- UB | 2 | 3 | | | | failed | 30/11/2019 |
| 10 | Forrest Caves (east) | 22/11/2019 | YLF '49' UB | 2 | 1 | | | | failed | 29/11/2019 |
| 11 | Woolamai SLSC | 26/11/2019 | OLF 'CH' UB | 1 | 3 | | | | failed | 20/12/2019 |
| 12 | Smiths Beach (far east) | 27/11/2019 | UB | 1 | 2 | | | | failed | 5/12/2019 |
| 13 | Elizabeth Cove | 27/11/2019 | YLF '23' UB | 2 | 3 | | | | failed | 30/11/2019 |
| 14 | Forrest Caves (west) | 29/11/2019 | WLF 'CU' UB | 1 | 1 | | | | failed | 4/12/2019 |
| 15 | Summerland Beach (centre) | 3/12/2019 | YLF '26' UB | 1 | 1 | | | | failed | 9/12/2019 |
| 16 | Woolshed Bight | 3/12/2019 | YLF '33' UB | 1 | 1 | | | | failed | 9/12/2019 |
| 17 | Crazy Birds | 4/12/2019 | YLF '19' YLF '25' | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | failed | 12/01/2020 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|------------|---|----------------------------------|------------|
| 18 | Shelly Beach | 5/12/2019 | OLF 'YU' YLF '54' | 1 | 1 | | | | failed | 18/12/2019 |
| 19 | Forrest Caves (east) | 9/12/2019 | YLF '49' UB | 3 | 2 | | | | failed | 18/12/2019 |
| 20 | Red Rocks | 10/12/2019 | OLF 'PX' UB | 1 | 3 | 3 | 17/02/2020 | 2 | YLF '69' YLF '70' | 10/03/2020 |
| 21 | Graydens Rd | 11/12/2019 | YLF '23' UB | 3 | 2 | 2 | 17/02/2020 | 1 | YLF '68' | 20/02/2020 |
| 22 | BellaVista Rd | 17/12/2019 | m/_ _ | 3 | 1 | | | | failed | 22/12/2019 |
| 23 | Woolshed Bight | 17/12/2019 | YLF '33' UB | 2 | 3 | | | | failed | 4/01/2020 |
| 24 | Berrys Beach (centre) | 18/12/2019 | OLF 'CD' U/B | 2 | 2 | | | | failed | 1/01/2020 |
| 25 | Crazy Birds (east) | 18/12/2019 | OLF 'BR' UB | 1 | 1 | | | | failed | 12/01/2020 |
| 26 | Flynns Beach (west) | 19/12/2019 | YLF '12' UB | 1 | 3 | | | | failed | 27/12/2019 |
| 27 | Colonnades | 23/12/2019 | YLF '03' UB | 1 | 1 | | | | failed | 24/01/2020 |
| 28 | Shelly Beach | 28/12/2019 | OLF 'YU' YLF '54' | 2 | 1 | | | | failed | 31/12/2019 |
| 29 | Magiclands | 30/12/2019 | (B)Y/(Y)m now OLF 'LT' U/B | 1 | 1 | | | | failed | 14/01/2020 |
| 30 | Anchorage Rd | 3/01/2020 | OLF 'EZ' UB | 3 | 3 | ? | | | failed | 5/02/2020 |
| 31 | Berrys Beach (east) | 9/01/2020 | OLF 'CD' U/B | 3 | 3 | | | | failed | 30/01/2020 |
| 32 | Farm Beach | 9/01/2020 | YLF '12' UB | 2 | 2 | | | | failed | 24/01/2020 |
| 33 | Woolshed Bight | 17/01/2020 | YLF '33' UB | 3 | 1 | | | | failed | 20/01/2020 |
| 34 | Woolamai SLSC | 18/01/2020 | OLF 'CH' UB | 2 | 1 | | | | failed | 29/01/2020 |
| 35 | Magiclands | 21/01/2020 | (B)Y/(Y)m now OLF 'LT' U/B | 2 | 3 | | | | failed | 29/01/2020 |
| 36 | Forrest Caves (east) | 25/01/2020 | YLF '49' YLF '31' | 4 | 3 | | | | failed | 26/02/2020 |
| 37 | Anzacs (west) | 29/01/2020 | Gm/(YR) UB | 1 | 3 | 3 | 15/04/2020 | 1 | YLF '71' | 16/04/2020 |
| 38 | Colonnades | 2/02/2020 | YLF '03' UB | 2 | 3 | 2 | 13/04/2020 | 2 | YLF '72' YLF '73' | 24/04/2020 |
| 39 | Forrest Caves (centre) | 5/02/2020 | OLF 'BR' UB | 2 | 2 | 2 | 22/04/2020 | 2 | YLF '75' YLF '76' YLF '77' | |
| 40 | Crazy Birds | 10/02/2020 | YLF '19' YLF '25' | 3 | 3 | 3 | 22/04/2020 | 1 | YLF '74' | |
| 41 | Flynns Reef | 21/02/2020 | YLF '12' UB | 3 | 2 | | | | failed | 22/02/2020 |