

# **Birds of Grey Box Woodlands:** What is the value of revegetation?

In the Linking Landscapes and Communities project, we are using birds as indicators to determine how on-ground works are increasing the diversity of habitats, and therefore birds, in Grey Box Woodlands.

Birds are good indicators of the environmental health of landscapes because they use many parts of the landscape and need a range of habitat types to survive. There are so many different birds using a range of habitats, such as grasses, shrubs and trees, and their food sources are diverse; such as seeds, nectar, insects, reptiles and mammals. Therefore, the diversity of species and abundance of birds in an area can indicate how healthy a landscape is.

## Method

Birds were surveyed in the Longwood-Violet Town Plains in autumn and summer 2019. Surveys were conducted to collect baseline data on species and numbers of birds to compare species diversity and abundance in four different 'treatment' types: Grey Box remnants (the best of largely intact remnants that remain); 'old' revegetation (>10 years since planting); 'young' revegetation (<5 years since planting) and control sites (where no works have occurred).

Revegetation sites were selected where incentives have been provided to farmers to carry out revegetation. Remnants were selected as the best examples of Grey Box woodlands on public and private land.

**Photos L-R:** Striated Pardalote (Chris Tzaros) and Blue-faced Honeyeater and Superb Fairy Wren (McCann Collection).

# How are birds are using different landscape elements?

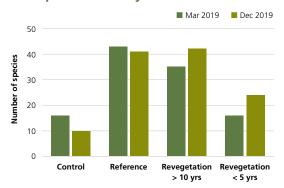
A range of birds were found across the landscape, and each treatment types had both similar and different species. A total of 58 species were recorded at all sites. The most common birds found in all treatments were: Noisy Miner, Magpie, Striated Pardalote, White-Plumed Honeyeater, Yellow Thornbill, Galah and Eastern Rosella.

The greatest abundance and species of birds was found in the remnant sites and revegetation sites greater than 10 years old, with the least amount found in control (open) sites where no works have occurred (see graphs right). Interestingly, some species found in 'old revegetation' sites were different to those found in reference sites, and similarly young revegetation contained some different species to those in control sites, but importantly even young revegetation has more species diversity and abundance than control sites, suggesting that birds can move in relatively quickly when habitat becomes available. The surveys have shown that a heterogeneous landscape is important to conserve a range of species.

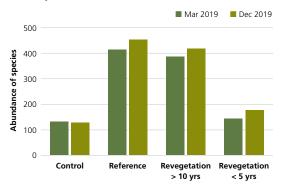
Importantly these early results are showing that revegetation in the landscape is making a real difference in increasing the abundance and diversity of bird species.

This project is part of the *Linking Landscapes and Communities in Grey Box Woodlands* project supported through the Australian Government's National Landcare Program.

### Bird species diversity



### Bird species abundance



### For more information contact:

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### List of species recorded in the study: Do you have these species? Where are you finding them? Australian Magpie Grev Fantail Southern Whiteface Australian Raven Grey Shrike Thrush П Spotted Pardalote П Black Faced Cuckoo Shrike Striated Pardalote **Hooded Robin** Sulphur Crested Cockatoo Black-Chinned Honeyeater Laughing Kookaburra Blue Faced Honeyeater Little Corella Superb Fairy Wren П Tree Martin Brown Falcon Long Billed Corella Varied Sittella **Brown Tree Creeper** П Magpie Lark Brown-Headed Honeyeater Mistletoe Bird Weehil **Buff-Rumped Thornbill** Musk Lorikeet Welcome Swallow Common Bronzewing П New Holland Honeyeater Western Gerygone Noisy Miner Crested Pigeon White Browed Scrub Wren Crested Shrike Tit Noisy Friarbird White-Plumed Honeyeater Crimson Rosella Purple Crowned Lorikeet White Winged Chough Diamond Firetail White-Throated Tree Creeper Raven Red-Rumped Parrot **Dusky Woodswallow** Willy Wagtail Eastern Rosella Red Wattle Bird Wood Swallow Galah **Red-Capped Robin** Yellow-Rumped Thornbill Golden Whistler Restless Flycatcher Yellow Thornbill Grey Butcher Bird Rufous Whistler Grey Crowned Babbler Silvereye