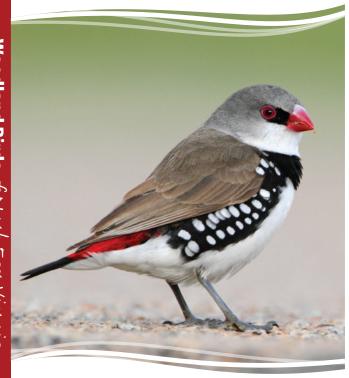
# **Woodland Birds**

of North East Victoria

An Identification and Conservation Guide











Peaceful Dove
Geopelia striata 22 (CT)



Square-tailed Kite
Lophoictinia isura VU 52 (CT)



Red-rumped Parrot (male)
Psephotus haematonotus 27 (CT)





Bush Stone-curlew
Burhinus grallarius EN L \* 56 (CT)



Painted Button-quail
Turnix varia \* 19 (CT)



Superb Parrot (male)
Polytelis swainsonii – Nationally Vulnerable
EN L \* 40 (DI)





Spotted Quail-thrush
Cinclosoma punctatum NT 26 (DI)





Turquoise Parrot (male)

Neophema pulchella NT L \* 21 (DI)



Turquoise Parrot (female)

Neophema pulchella NT L \* 21 (CT)



Little Lorikeet

Glossopsitta pusilla 17 (CT)





Swift Parrot

Lathamus discolor – Nationally Endangered

EN L \* 25 (CT) | | | | | | | | | |



Black-eared Cuckoo Chalcites osculans NT 19 (CT)



Barking Owl

Ninox connivens EN L \* 41 (CT)



Sacred Kingfisher
Todirhamphus sanctus 21 (CT)



Striated Pardalote
Pardalotus striatus 10 (CT)



Spotted Pardalote
Pardalotus punctatus 10 (CT)



Red Wattlebird

Anthochaera carunculata 35 (CT)



Black-chinned Honeyeater
Melithreptus gularis NT \* 15 (DI)



Brown Treecreeper
Climacteris picumnus 16 (CT)



Speckled Warbler
Pyrrholaemus sagittatus VU L ★ 12 (DI)

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■







Brown-headed Honeyeater
Melithreptus brevirostris \* 13 (DI)



Noisy Friarbird

Philemon corniculatus 33 (CT)



Southern Whiteface
Aphelocephala leucopsis 10 (DI)



Buff-rumped Thornbill
Acanthiza reguloides 11 (CT)



Fuscous Honeyeater
Lichenostomus fuscus \* 15 (DI)









Western Gerygone
Gerygone fusca \* 11 (CT)



White-throated Gerygone
Gerygone albogularis 10 (DI)





New Holland Honeyeater
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae 18 (CT)



**Grey-crowned Babbler**Pomatostomus temporalis EN L \* 27 (DI)



**White-browed Babbler**Pomatostomus superciliosus 20 (CT)







Restless Flycatcher
Myiagra inquieta 20 (DI)



White-winged Triller
Lalage sueurii 18 (CT)



Grey Shrike-thrush
Colluricincla harmonica 24 (CT)



Dusky Woodswallow
Artamus cyanopterus 18 (DI)



Hooded Robin (male)
Melanodryas cucullata NT \* 16 (CT)



Hooded Robin (female)

Melanodryas cucullata NT \* 16 (DI)



Crested Shrike-tit (male)
Falcunculus frontatus 18 (DI)



Crested Shrike-tit (female)
Falcunculus frontatus 18 (DI)



Scarlet Robin (male)
Petroica boodang 13 (CT)



Scarlet Robin (female)
Petroica boodang 13 (DI)



Jacky Winter

Microeca fascinans \* 13 (CT)



Red-browed Finch
Neochmia temporalis 12 (CT)



Rufous Whistler (male)
Pachycephala rufiventris 17 (DI)



Rufous Whistler (female)
Pachycephala rufiventris 17 (DI)



Red-capped Robin (male)
Petroica goodenovii \* 12 (CT)



Red-capped Robin (female)
Petroica goodenovii \* 12 (DI)





Mistletoebird (female)
Dicaeum hirundinaceum 11 (CT)



Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike
Coracina novaehollandiae 33 (CT)



White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
Coracina papuensis 27 (DI)



Flame Robin (male)
Petroica phoenicea 14 (CT)



Flame Robin (female)
Petroica phoenicea 14 (DI)



White-winged Chough
Corcorax melanorhamphos 45 (CT)



Apostlebird
Struthidea cinerea 31 (CT)

## **Declining woodland bird community**

Victoria's woodlands are renowned for their rich and varied bird life. Unfortunately one in five woodland bird species in Australia are now threatened. The most rapidly declining species are those that rely on mature trees (especially hollow-bearing trees) and those that forage, nest or live on the ground. Under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act (1988), the Victorian Temperate Woodland Bird Community is listed as a threatened ecological community. Twenty-two of the twenty-four species from that community are found in North East Victoria and are shown in this brochure.

## Why are woodland bird numbers declining?

Historical clearing and fragmentation impacts

Since European settlement over 80% of woodlands in south-east Australia have been cleared. Remaining remnants are generally isolated and small, and often below the critical size needed to sustain healthy populations of many bird species.



Natural regeneration with a diversity of habitats provides important refuge for woodland birds (GJ)

## Lack of habitat regeneration

Native tree and shrub seedlings and grassy woodland groundcover species are highly susceptible to domestic stock grazing (and in some instances kangaroo browsing pressure). Many woodland remnants in poor condition lack native plant diversity and therefore have low habitat value for woodland birds.

## Competition

The Noisy Miner (Manorina melanocephala) is a native species that often aggressively excludes other small woodland birds from remnants they occupy. Unfortunately, Noisy Miners have benefited from landscape-scale clearing and fragmentation. They typically dominate open Eucalypt woodland remnants on farms, in tree corridors and clumps of paddock trees - especially those lacking a shrubby understorey.

The Indian (or Common) Myna (Acridotheres tristis) is an exotic pest species that also displaces native species, especially in built-up areas.



**Noisy Miner** Manorina melanocephala 26 (CT)



Indian Myna Acridotheres tristis 24 (CT)

#### Predation

Woodland bird species that nest or forage on the ground are particularly vulnerable to predation by cats and foxes.

## You can help

### To help conserve Victoria's woodland birds you can:

- Participate in survey and monitoring events such as the twice annual Regent Honeyeater and Swift Parrot Survey weekends and the annual Lurg Woodland Bird Survey.
- **Submit records** of birds you have seen (especially rare or threatened species) to databases such as the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (Department of Sustainability and Environment) or the Atlas of Australian Birds (Birds
- **Join a local community group** such as Field Naturalists, Environment, Friends of or Landcare
- **Be a responsible pet owner** and confine your pets. Wandering cats are major predators of native birds.

## Tips for Land holders / Land managers of woodland patches:

- Protect and expand existing remnants the bigger the better.
- **Protect the best bits first** such as diverse native habitats or streamside vegetation.
- Enter **Conservation Covenant** agreements to provide permanent
- **Fence patches** to permanently exclude stock or allow infrequent pulse grazing to manage exotic grass/weed levels. Aim to achieve native tree, shrub and ground cover regeneration.
- **Control weeds**: Replace woody weeds with native shrubs to provide important small bird habitat. Reduce other high threat invasive species.
- **Restore:** Plant seedlings of key native tree, shrub and groundcover species to enhance diversity and re-create understorey structure
- Retain important habitat features such as fallen timber, dead trees (especially those with crevices or hollows) and rocky outcrops.
- **Control pests and predators** especially rabbits, cats and foxes (where possible).
- Gain further knowledge & ideas: Refer to further information and contacts on the back of this brochure.



Brush-tailed Phascogale Phascogale tapoatafa VU (CT) 

















Revegetation efforts for woodland bird conservation should be targeted at increasing the size and quality of existing remnants and creating or widening wildlife corridors wherever possible. This not only benefits the bird community but many other species, such as the threatened Brush-tailed Phascogale and Squirrel Glider that rely on habitat connectivity to move throughout the landscape.

## Woodland Birds of North East Victoria An Identification and Conservation Guide

Victoria's woodlands are renowned for their rich and varied bird life. Unfortunately, one in five woodland bird species in Australia are now threatened. These species are declining due to historical clearing and fragmentation of habitat, lack of habitat regeneration, competition from aggressive species and predation by cats and foxes. See inside this brochure for ways to help conserve these woodland birds.

## **Victorian Conservation Status**

**CR** Critically Endangered **EN** Endangered VU Vulnerable NT Near Threatened

L Listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act (FFG, 1988)

\* Member of the FFG listed 'Victorian Temperate Woodland Bird Community'

Habitat

Ground layer

Understorey

Tree trunks

Canopy

Nests in hollows

**Size:** Approximate length from bill tip to tail tip (cm)

## **Guide to symbols**

## **Food Source**

# Nectar and pollen



Fruits and berries



Invertebrates



Small prey

## Websites:

Birds Australia www.birdsaustralia.com.au

Birds in Backyards www.birdsinbackyards.net

Department of Sustainability & Environment www.dse.vic.gov.au

(see the Conserving Threatened Species & Communities' web pages)

#### Land for Wildlife

www.dse.vic.gov.au/plants-and-animals/native-plants-and-animals/land-for-wildlife

**Trust for Nature** (Conservation Covenants on private land) www.tfn.org.au

Greening Australia www.greeningaustralia.org.au

Landcare Victoria www.landcarevic.net.au

Revegetation guides and remnant protection incentives www.gbcma.vic.gov.au/default.asp?ID=revegetation\_guide\_for\_the\_gbc

www.dse.vic.gov.au/land-management/land/native-vegetation-home (see North East Guide)

## For more information:

## Department of Sustainability and Environment

Wangaratta (03) 5723 8600 Wodonga (02) 6043 7900 (03) 5761 1611 Benalla www.dse.vic.gov.au

#### **Birds Australia**

Melbourne (03) 9347 0757 www.birdsaustralia.com.au

#### North East Catchment Management Authority

Wodonga (02) 6043 7600 www.necma.vic.gov.au

#### Goulburn-Broken Catchment Management Authority

Shepparton (03) 5820 1100 www.gbcma.vic.gov.au

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