



Woodland birds need your help!

Declining woodland birds recovery program



Many woodland-dependent bird species are considered to be in decline across the Northern and Yorke Region. Factors contributing to the decline of our woodland species include the loss of habitat, habitat fragmentation, overgrazing, weed invasion, loss of tree hollows, predation by foxes and feral cats, and competition with introduced bird species.

Woodland birds nest and feed at all levels of a woodland or grassy woodland habitat. Some species nest in tree hollows, some species feed along the tree trunk, other species forage amongst the leaf litter on the ground.

The Department for Environment and Heritage has established a Declining Woodland Birds Recovery Program, including the formation of a Recovery Team and a volunteer woodland birds routine monitoring program. You can help too! Why not retain trees with natural hollows, put up some artificial hollows (e.g. nest boxes), record which species visit and use your remnant patch, consider fencing off any woodland or grassy woodland remnants you have and undertake a weed control program (alongside the planting of a native shrub layer), and retain dead trees and woody debris as these are used as perching points. Remember, it's not just the tree canopy that is important for woodland birds, it's the whole habitat!

The Declining Woodland Birds Recovery Team believes many species to be in decline across one or more districts of the Northern and Yorke Region (Mid North, Southern Flinders, and Yorke).

Photos (left to right):

Rainbow Bee-eater (© Paul Derbyshire), **Spotted Pardalote** (© Paul Derbyshire), and **Blue Bonnet** (© David Potter).

The woodland bird species of interest are: Australian Owlet-nightjar, Barn Owl, Bassian Thrush, Blue Bonnet, Brown Falcon, Brown Thornbill, Brown Treecreeper, Brush Bronzewing, Bush Stone-curlew, Chestnut-rumped Thornbill, Chestnut-rumped Heathwren, Common Bronzewing, Crested Bellbird, Diamond Firetail, Dusky Woodswallow, Eastern Shrike-tit, Eastern Spinebill, Elegant Parrot, Gilberts Whistler, Grey Currawong, Grey Fantail, Hooded Robin, Inland Thornbill, Jacky Winter, Little Wattlebird, Malleefowl, Painted Button-quail, Peregrine Falcon, Rainbow Bee-eater, Red-capped Robin, Red-rumped Parrot, Redthroat, Restless Flycatcher, Scarlet Robin, Shy Heathwren, Southern Boobook, Southern Scrub-robin, Southern Whiteface, Spotted Pardalote, Striped Honeyeater, Superb Fairy-wren, Tawny-crowned Honeyeater, Tawny Frogmouth, Tree Martin, Varied Sittella, Variegated Fairy-wren, Wedge-tailed Eagle, Whistling Kite, White-browed Babbler, White-naped Honeyeater, White-winged Chough, Yellow-faced Honeyeater, and the Yellow Thornbill.



Photos (left to right, top to bottom):

Tawny Frogmouth (© Jean Turner), **Brown Treecreeper** (© Annika Everaardt), **Common Bronzewing** (© Ian Roberts), **Diamond Firetail** (© Paul Derbyshire), **Eastern Shrike-tit** (© David Potter), **Grey Currawong** (© Ian Roberts), and **Grey Fantail** (© Ian Roberts). Photos not to scale.

For further information please contact

Department for Environment and Heritage

Unit 6,17 Lennon Street, Clare, SA 5453

Phone: (08) 8841 3402 Fax: (08) 8841 3411

Email: n&y_bio_team@saugov.sa.gov.au

www.environment.sa.gov.au/biodiversity/bcp/index.html

