

#### Introduction

- National bird pest survey
- Previous research
  - -vineyards of the Orange region
- Future research options







## **National Bird Pest Survey**

#### Important for:

- prioritising research and control effort
- direct future funding
- survey form

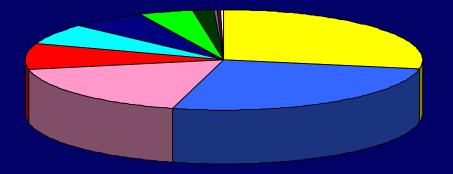
# Previous study: Estimating Damage

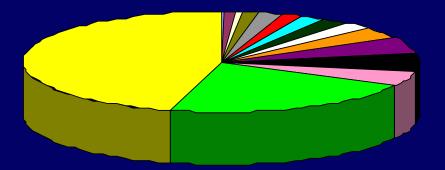
- Sampling technique
- 146 blocks13 varieties3 seasons
- 15% damage \$26,000



# **Bird species**

2000 2001





- Starlings
- Silvereyes
- Yellow-faced Honeyeaters
- Pied Currawongs
- Eastern Rosellas

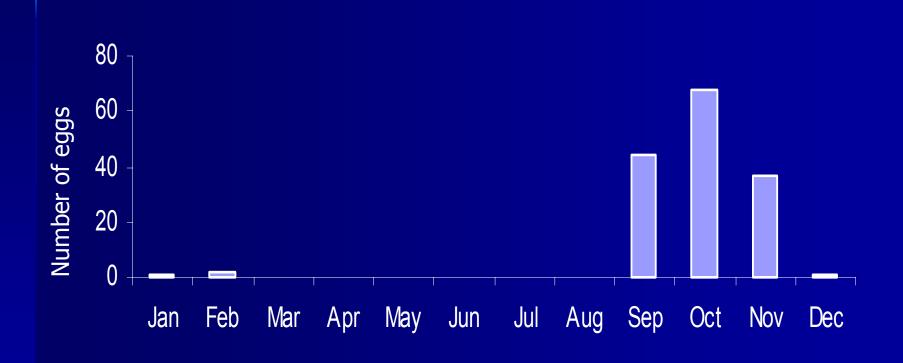
- Noisy Friarbirds
- Red wattlebirds
- Crimson Rosellas
- Black-faced cuckoo shrikes
- Corvids

# Starlings

- Movements
  - radio tracking
  - observations
  - < 3 km
- Breeding
  - timing
  - nest sites (competition)
  - breeding potential (x4)
  - − ~2 broods, 4 per clutch

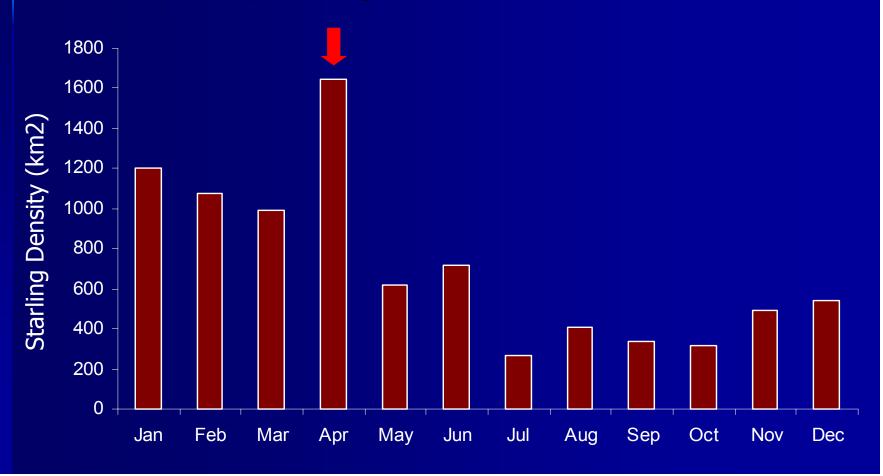


# **Pulse Breeding**



# **Density over time**

Temporary immigration

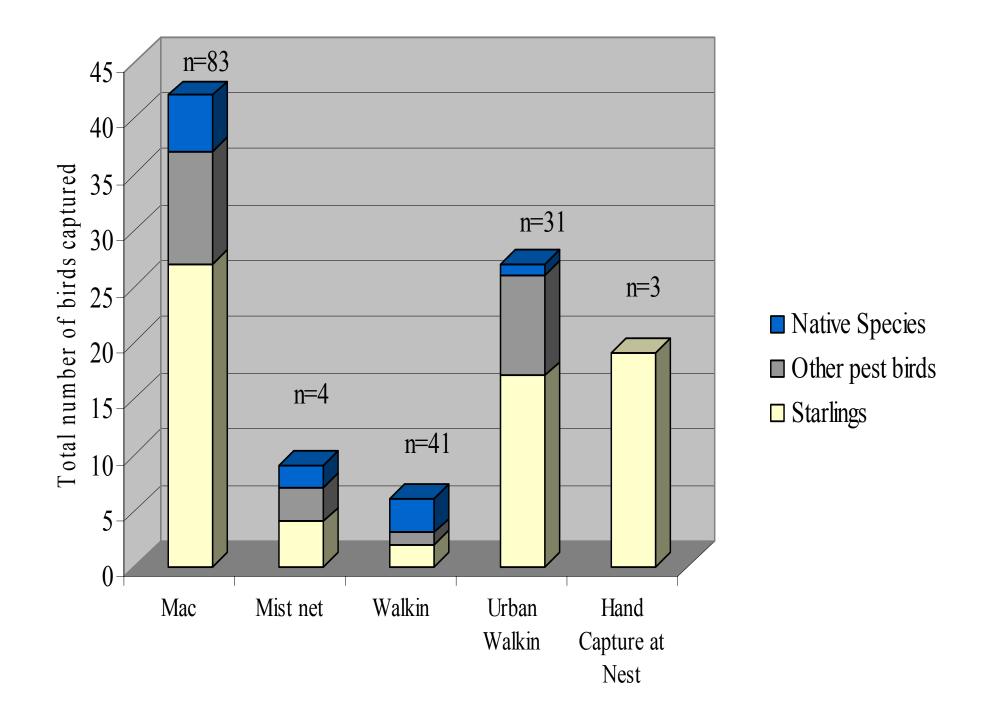


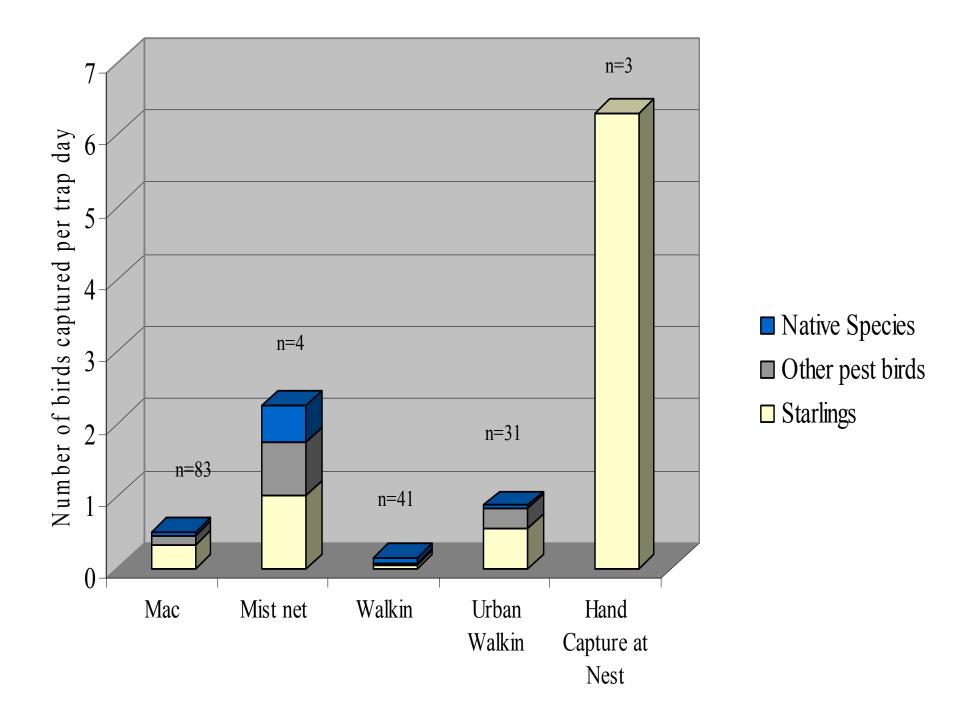
# Other species

- Native species
- Honeyeaters
  - Explaining variability
  - Eucalypt flowering,
    drought, rainfall,
    alternative food









## Other techniques

- Netting economics
  - Cost effective @ 10% bird damage for viticulture
- Orange vignerons
  - Netting
  - Gas guns
  - Shooting
  - Other scare devices

#### **Current project**

- National approach to birds in horticulture
  - Broaden to other industries and regions
  - Meeting the needs of horticulturalists
  - Network of experts working on bird pests
  - Not duplicating research
  - Where should we be investing time and resources?

### **Future options**

- Australasian Invasive Animal CRC
- Damage assessment techniques
  - other industries and regions
- Nest removal
- Trapping
  - timing, trap type, bait types
- Lethal poisons
  - Introduced species
- Netting
- Habitat preferences/ modification
  - honeyeater movements