



Department of  
Environment and Conservation

*Our environment, our future*



**SUMMARY ANNUAL REPORT  
THREATENED SPECIES OR COMMUNITY RECOVERY TEAM**

**PROGRAM INFORMATION**

<b>Recovery Team name</b>	Muir's Corella Recovery Team	
<b>Reporting Period (Financial/Calendar Year)</b>	Calendar year 2008	
<b>Current membership</b>		
	<b>Member</b>	<b>Representing</b>
1. CHAIR	Ian Wilson	DEC Manjimup
2. EXEC OFFICER	Tamra Chapman	DEC Species and Communities Branch
3.	Brad Barton	DEC Manjimup
4.	Christine Cooper	Birds Australia WA
5.	Ron Johnstone	WA Museum
6.	Marion Massam	Dept. Agriculture and Food
7.	Peter Mawson	DEC Species and Communities Branch
<b>Dates meetings were held</b>	10 June 2008 and 04 November 2008	
<b>One to two paragraph summary of achievements suitable for WATSNU</b>	A census found that the population is increasing and spreading east. An advisory kit on damage control was drafted and three gas guns were purchased by DEC Warren Region for loan to farmers to use for non-lethal crop protection.	
<b>List of actions undertaken by Recovery Team (from actions in Recovery Plan)</b>		
<b>1. Seek the funding required to implement future recovery actions.</b>	DEC negotiated with WWF for them to fund the development of a 2-3 day nationally accredited training course that will facilitate the roll out of the methodologies developed as part of the bee research. Up to \$40,000 is being provided by WWF to achieve this outcome. Michael Roache reported that Alan Morrison from Challenger TAFE is undertaking the required course development. The course will not be run until the APVMA has approved the use of the target toxin for use	

	<p>against bees. The course managers plan to build capacity for NRM groups to eradicate bees on private land and in reserves.</p>												
<p><b>2. Determine population numbers, distribution and movements</b></p>	<p>A Corella Count was conducted on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2008 between 7pm and 7.30pm (daylight savings time). A total of 11197 birds were recorded on 34 properties. In the 2007 count, a total of 9350 birds was recorded. The population continues to be spreading east into the DEC Wheatbelt Region.</p>												
<p><b>3. Identify factors affecting the number of breeding attempts and breeding success and manage nest hollows to increase recruitment.</b></p>	<p>The WA Museum continues to monitor nests where possible, but black cockatoos had been better funded for nest biology studies than Muir's Corella this year.</p>												
<p><b>4. Map feeding and breeding habitat critical to survival and all wild and translocated populations, and prepare management guidelines for these habitats.</b></p>	<p>Information on important habitats had been collected as part of the survey conducted (see Action 11.2), from previous surveys and historical records. These data will be mapped with habitats as part of the SCRIPT project. Management guidelines had been produced and made available to private land holders and blue gum plantation companies.</p>												
<p><b>5. Revegetate with favoured hollow-bearing trees.</b></p>	<p>Previous revegetation efforts had been hampered by adult corellas damaging the plantings.</p>												
<p><b>6. Determine and implement ways to remove Honeybees from nesting hollows.</b></p>	<p>A standard operating procedure for eradication of feral bee hives using Fipronil was produced. WA Museum staff continues to remove hives from nest hollows.</p>												
<p><b>7. Produce an information kit to help eliminate illegal killing and distribute to the wider community.</b></p>	<p>One thousand packages were produced consisting of two information booklets titled 'Muir's Corella: conserving a threatened species' and 'Minimising the damage and nuisance caused by Muir's Corella'; leaflets on the use of Bird Frite and 'Living with Muir's Corella' and an introduction letter. 600 information packages were mailed to land owners/managers with property within the range of Muir's Corella and also to owners/managers with property within the expected future distribution of the birds.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Distribution of Recovery Kit Shire</th> <th>Number Distributed in May 2008</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Boyup Brook</td> <td>282</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cranbrook</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kojonup</td> <td>162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manjimup</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plantagenet</td> <td>58</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Distribution of Recovery Kit Shire	Number Distributed in May 2008	Boyup Brook	282	Cranbrook	50	Kojonup	162	Manjimup	48	Plantagenet	58
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<p><b>8. Remove non-endemic Corellas from south-west Western Australia.</b></p>	<p>No action due to lack of staff. The City of Mandurah had engaged a pest control contractor to conduct a control program. The City of Rockingham was interested in developing a similar control program.</p>												
<p><b>9. Collect DNA samples and analyse to determine the taxonomic status of <i>Cacatua pastinator</i> subspecies.</b></p>	<p>DNA collection kits have been forwarded to DEC Warren Region staff and samples will be obtained from deceased birds for analysis.</p>												