

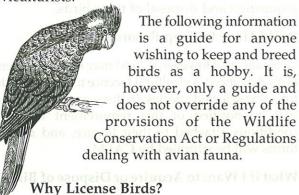
Information Sheet No. 1 - 91



AVIARY BIRDS

Introduction

Aviculture, or the keeping and breeding of birds as a hobby, is well established and popular in Australia. Nearly all species of Australian parrots and finches can be found in aviaries. Many introduced or exotic birds are also kept by aviculturists.



Australian birds are protected in Western Australia under the Wildlife Conservation Act and Regulations, which are administered by CALM.

The licensing system is aimed at conserving wild bird populations by helping to prevent the illegal trapping and trafficking of birds from the wild, both in WA or elsewhere in Australia.

Why are CALM and the APB Involved?

CALM has a responsibility to conserve Western Australian birds in the wild and to assist other States to do likewise. This is achieved by trying to prevent people illegally taking birds from the wild as well as protecting habitat. CALM is also concerned that introduced birds which establish populations in the wild can endanger the survival of native WA species through competition for food and nesting sites. The Sulphur-crested Cockatoo introduced from the eastern States is an example.

The Agriculture Protection Board seeks to protect primary industry from the damage that birds can cause to crops. These birds are mainly exotic, but can include native Australian birds. The APB is active in preventing the starling, an exotic bird, from establishing in WA.

Is a Licence Always Required?

There are 10 common species for which you do not need a licence, including a number of finches, weeros and budgerygahs. The attached application form shows whether or not you need a licence for the birds you wish to hold.

There are also another 13 species commonly found in aviaries for which you may not need a licence, depending on the numbers held. Again, check the attached application form.

What Licences are There?

If you hold Australian birds, depending on the species and numbers, you may need one of two licences, either an Avicultural Licence, which costs \$10 per annum, or an Advanced Avicultural Licence, which costs \$20 per annum.

The keeping of exotic birds may, again depending on the species and numbers held, require a Permit to Keep Declared Animals. This Permit is issued by CALM on behalf of the APB, usually for a onceonly fee of \$4.

Only one Australian bird, the Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, requires both an APB licence and, depending on numbers held, a CALM licence.

If you wish to apply for, or renew a licence, please indicate on the attached application form, the species and numbers actually held. Include only birds currently held. Do not list intended acquisitions. Please send completed form and licence fee to CALM.

Is There a Minimum Aviary Standard?

All aviaries should be well built, and have sufficient shelter and flight areas for the birds. Aviaries should also be kept clean.

Minimum aviary specifications apply to the following eight birds kept under a CALM licence:

Rainbow Lorikeet
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet
Little Lorikeet
Musk Lorikeet
Australian (Eastern) King Parrot
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Crimson Rosella
Eastern Rosella

Minimum aviary standards are a safeguard against these species escaping and establishing in the wild, as these birds have the potential to replace local birds by competing for food and nesting sites.

The same conditions apply to birds held under an APB Licence.

Contact CALM for copies of the specifications.

What if I Want to Import or Export Birds?

Generally, except for the 10 exempt species mentioned earlier, a licence is needed to move birds interstate. The fee is \$20 per consignment, unless the bird is a family pet and the fee is waived. A WA licence is not required to export exotic birds. Most other States will also require a corresponding import/export licence.

There are however five Australian birds which cannot be imported into WA. These are:

Cape Barren Goose Beautiful Firetail Finch Diamond Firetail Red-browed Finch Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

Import of the Cape Barren Goose is prohibited, so as to keep the more common eastern subspecies separate from the rare western subspecies. The other species are not native to WA but have the potential to acclimatise and threaten local species.

The Sulphur-crested Cockatoo may be imported if it can be established that it is a bona fide family pet.

Why Can't all Australian Birds Go on One Licence?

Birds may either be exempt from licensing or require an Avicultural or Advanced Avicultural Licence, depending on:

- whether wild populations of that species are subject to illegal taking and trafficking;
- their status in the wild; and
- the ease with which they may be kept and bred.

The exempt birds are common both in the wild and in aviaries. They are easy to keep and breed readily in captivity.

Some species which may be kept by Advanced Avicultural licensees may be relatively common.

They are included in the 'Advanced' category as experience has shown they are either subject to nest destruction and illegal taking and trading, or are difficult to breed or need special aviary conditions. Uncommon, declining and threatened species are also in this group.

For example, the Red-tailed Black Cockatoo is difficult to keep and breed in captivity. This, together with its low numbers in the wild because of habitat destruction and the fact it is subject to illegal trapping and trafficking, have placed it in the higher category. Controls are placed on the acquisition and disposal of these birds.

Will I Have to Keep Records?

Generally no. However, CALM may require holders of an Advanced Avicultural Licence to keep records for a few selected species. In these cases, licensees will be notified of this requirement through conditions attached to their licence, and record forms will be supplied by CALM.

What if I Want to Acquire or Dispose of Birds?

If the birds are on the exempt list, or a licence is not required because of numbers held, proceed with the transfer.

Where an Avicultural Licence is required to keep the birds (see attached application form) the birds can be transferred provided both parties are licensed.

In the case of birds covered by the Advanced Avicultural Licence, both persons must be licensed and the person disposing of the birds must obtain an authority from CALM before, or within one working day of, the disposal. CALM will automatically update the licence record for both parties. If you are disposing of these birds to a licensed bird dealer, the authority is still required. On the other hand, if you are acquiring these birds from a dealer, CALM will be notified via an Advice of Sale and monthly returns sent by the dealer.

Where Can I Obtain More Information?

The above information is current at June 1991 but may be subject to change in the future.

More information can be obtained at CALM offices or by contacting the wildlife licensing section on (09) 367 0271, (09) 367 0440 or (09) 367 0441.

APPLICATION FOR AVICULTURAL LICENCE 🥝 DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT, 50 HAYMAN ROAD, COMO, WA 6152🛣 (09) 367 0333 MRS OFFICE USE MR MRS MISS MS -SURNAME IN BLOCK CAPITALS-Person No. GIVEN NAMES Licence No. Expiry Date POSTAL ADDRESS Current licence No..... AVIARY ADDRESS (if same as postal write "as above" POSTCODE " (SIGNATURE) TELEPHONE WORK **EXEMPT BIRDS - These birds are exempt from licensing** King Quail Budgerygah Long-tailed (Blackheart) Finch Peaceful Dove Chestnut-breasted Mannikin Banded (Double-bar) Finch Diamond Dove Star Finch Zebra Finch Cockatiel or Weero If these are the only birds you keep, no licence is required AVICULTURAL LICENCE - Indicate number of each species held FEE \$10.00 No. Bourke's Parrot Scarlet-chested Parrot Masked Finch Turquoise Parrot Pictorella Mannikin If you hold less than a total of 10 of the above birds, no licence is required to keep or dispose of them No. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo Long-billed Corella (Central West) Western Rosella Galah Long-billed Corella (Eastern) Red-capped (WA King) Parrot Little Corella Port Lincoln Ringneck If you hold less than a total of 4 of the above birds, no licence is required to keep or dispose of them A licence is required to keep the birds listed below No. Musk Lorikeet Hooded Parrot Stubble Quail Little Lorikeet Brown Quail Mulga Parrot Alexandra's (Princess) Parrot Red-rumped Parrot Red-backed Button-quail Regent (Smoker) Parrot Red-vented Blue Bonnet Red-chested Button-quail Superb Parrot Yellow-vented Blue Bonnet Painted Button Quail Red-winged Parrot Plum-headed Finch Little Button-quail Australian (Eastern) King Parrot Diamond Firetail Bar-shouldered Dove..... Mallee Ringneck Painted Firetail Green-winged Pigeon Blue-winged Parrot Red-browed Firetail Common Bronzewing Elegant Parrot Gouldian Finch Crested Pigeon Squatter Pigeon Adelaide Rosella Blue-faced Finch Partridge Pigeon Pale-headed Rosella..... Yellow-rumped Mannikin Scaly-breasted Lorikeet Crimson Rosella Crimson Finch Eastern Rosella.... Black-throated Finch Rainbow Lorikeet.... Yellow Rosella Red-collared Lorikeet ADVANCED AVICULTURAL LICENCE (fee also covers birds listed above) FEE \$20.00 Spinifex (Red-plumed) Pigeon Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo Green Rosella Brush Bronzewing Red-tailed Black Cockatoo Northern Rosella.... Major Mitchell (Pink) Cockatoo Eclectus Parrot Cloncurry Parrot Gang-gang Cockatoo Purple-crowned Lorikeet Naretha (Little) Blue Bonnet Baudin's Black Cockatoo Varied Lorikeet Golden-shouldered Parrot Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Swift Parrot Rock Parrot List other Australian birds held but not listed above No. No.